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HISTORIES

OF

American Schools for the Deaf,

1817-1893.

PREPARED FOR THE VOLTA BUREAU BY THE PRINCIPALS AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE SCHOOLS, AND PUBLISHED IN COMMEMORATION OF THE FOUR HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

EDITED BY

EDWARD ALLEN FAY, PH. D.,

PROFESSOR IN THE NATIONAL DEAF-MUTE COLLEGE, AND EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN ANNALS OF THE DEAF.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOLUME I.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES,

ESTABLISHED 1817-1854.

WASHINGTON, D. C.:
THE VOLTA BUREAU.
1893.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.
GIBSON BROS., PRINTERS.
1893.

PREFACE.

The preparation of these histories, at the instance of the Volta Bureau, for publication in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, has evinced such generous and gratifying good-will that this Bureau desires here to record its warm acknowledgments.

To the superintendents, principals, teachers, editors, and others who have so cheerfully and effectively co-operated in the production of this historical memento, the undersigned therefore begs to express the sincere thanks of the Volta Bureau.

Special thanks are due to Dr. E. A. Fay for his kindly and painstaking labors, which have resulted in the helpful arrangement and attractive form of the valuable material.

JOHN HITZ,
Superintendent.

INTRODUCTION.

In this commemoration year it is interesting to recall the fact that the discovery of the possibility of education for the deaf was almost contemporaneous with the discovery of America. The first instance in history of a deaf-mute who learned to read and write was that recorded by Rodolphus Agricola (Roelof Huisman), who lived from 1443 to 1485.* Who this deaf-mute was, who his teacher, and how he was taught, we are not told. Juan Luis Vives (*De Anima*, 1538) marvelled at Agricola's story, for it seemed to him an impossibility that one deprived of the sense of instruction, as Aristotle called the sense of hearing, should be taught to read and write.

But while Vives, in deference to the authority of Aristotle, who at that time was regarded as infallible, hesitated to accept Agricola's testimony, the brilliant Girolamo Cardano, of Milan (1501–1576), following the guidance of his own reason in preference even to the authority of "the Master of those who know," was led to the truth. Cardano not only declared that the instruction of deaf-mutes was possible, though difficult, but also stated clearly and accurately the principle on which it depends; namely, that ideas can be associated directly with written words without the intervention of sound, and so "the deaf-mute can hear by reading and speak by writing." † While we teachers and

* Qua in re ut miracula transeam, quæ vidi, surdum a primis vitæ annis, et (quod consequens est) mutum, didicisse tamen ut quæcumque scriberet aliquis, intelligeret, et ipse quoque tamquam loqui sciret omnia mentis suæ cogitata perscribere posset.—*De Inventione Dialectica* (Paris, 1538), Lib. III, cap. 16, p. 443.

† As Cardano's books are rare, and his precise words are not quoted in any American work relating to the deaf, it seems worth while to give the most important passages here. They are taken from a copy of his *Opera* (London, 1663) in the Library of Harvard University:

"Sunt autem surdorum tria genera. Quidam enim sunt a nativitate tales: de quibus nunc agere propositum non est. Sunt enim hi omnes etiam muti: nam cum discamus audiendo loqui, qui audire non possunt,

friends of the deaf join the multitude in honoring the discoverer of the western continent, let us also pay our tribute of respect to this less renowned fellow-countryman of his, whose discovery of the theory of instructing the deaf opened to them a new world vaster and richer than any continent—the illimitable world of the mind.

The seed sown by Cardano was slow in springing up and bearing fruit. In the great intellectual progress of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the deaf had but a scanty share. A few fortunate individuals among them, singly or in groups of two or three, were taught by Ponce,

---

nec loqui etiam. Alii, postquam orti sunt, surdi fiunt, sed antequam loqui discant. Atque hi pari conditione muti evadunt, ut non sint a prioribus dissimiles: quamobrem et sub uno genere atque tractatione continentur. Reliqui sunt, qui surdi fiunt postquam aut loqui tantum aut scribere etiam didicerunt: atque de his sermonem nunc habere instituimus. * * *

"Verum si, antequam legere ac scribere didicerit, surdus efficiatur, quid agere illum miserum oportebit? Crimen quidem hoc est, cum deceat discere simul et loqui et scribere et legere. Sed sit parentum hoc crimen, quid modo faciendum? Oportet ut discat scribere ac legere: id enim licet, velut ut cæco, ut facere alibi docuimus. Ardua est res, sed quam tamen etiam natus surdus efficere possit. * * * Si loqui didicisti, rogare potes ut commonstrent tibi arcana quæ sunt circa artes. Sunt autem, ut dixi, in singulis plurima. Possunt vero ea tibi signis, non secus ac verbis, commonstrari. Constat sane Romæ mimos fuisse, qui barbaro regi ita omnia gestu exprimerent, ut cum duos ex his petiisset ab imperatore, acceptos pro maximo munere habuerit. Sed et res ipsas et scripta circa vocis sonum literis hieroglyphicis, quemadmodum olim, repræsentare licet.

"Verum ut etiam de primo surditatis genere, quod ab ortu aut paulo post contingit, loquar, annon tota infantia surdi sumus ac muti, minusque sensibus robore ac mente valemus? Attamen nullus tunc infelix est eo ipso, quin artes unusquisque proprias discat. Deum itaque surdi mutique venerantur et colunt; et, quia mentis sunt participes, nihil est quod prohibeat quominus in artibus elegantiora et politiora opera perficiant, et sibi ipsi magis vivant, unde omnibus, ut et ob morum elegantiam, majore sunt in admiratione. Memini me quosdam surdos ac mutos novisse, qui cum principibus aliisque proceribus inservirent, eisdem erant grati, minusque turbæ ab illis excitabatur in aula, minus et ipsi ab aliis infestabantur. In universum, cui mens non deest, eidem nihil tam magnum videtur deesse posse quod mentis auxilio comparari non queat."—*De Surditate*, cap. 7 (Vol. II, pp. 73–75).

"Refert Georgius Agricola in tertio suo libro *de Inventione Dialectica* vidisse hominem natum surdum et mutum, qui legere et scribere didicerit, sic ut significaret quae vellet. Atque ita possumus efficere, ut mutus legendo audiat, et scribendo loquatur: nam ex cogitatione memoria comprehendit, quod panis, gratia exempli, rem illam quæ editur, significat. Legit itaque ratione velut in pictura: per eam enim, licet ad voces non referatur, non solum res sed actiones et successus declarantur. Et ut ex pictura visa picturam aliam effingere sub ratione etiam significati licet, ita etiam in literis. Ut enim vocis differentiæ ex pacto significant res, ita rerum aut dictionum figuræ variæ."—*Paralipomenon*, Lib. III, cap. 8 (Vol. x, p. 462).

Bonet, and Carrion, in Spain; Wallis, Holder, and Baker, in England; Van Helmont and Amman, in Holland; Pasche, Kerger, Raphel, and Lasius, in Germany; Fay, Pereire, and Vanin, in France. Some of these teachers, as Bonet, Wallis, and Amman, as well as other men of the period who were not teachers, especially Dalgarno in Scotland, published treatises on the subject which are still of practical value. But while the achievements of these teachers demonstrated the truth of the theory propounded

GIROLAMO CARDANO.

(*From an engraving by Gio. Pavesi, a pupil in the Royal Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Milan*, 1867.)

by Cardano nearly four centuries ago, it is only within the last century and a half that the human conscience has been aroused to the duty of putting the theory into practice for the benefit of the deaf generally. The first great impulse in this direction was given by the benevolent and disinterested Abbe de l'Épée, whose school for the deaf, established at Paris about 1760, speedily became famous throughout Europe. At nearly the same time, independently of De l'Épée and of each other, schools were begun

by Samuel Heinicke in Dresden, and Thomas Braidwood in Edinburgh. Heinicke's school a few years later was removed to Leipsic.

As the successful results of the instruction given in these schools became known, similar schools were established in other cities and countries, and they have continued to increase in number to the present time. Their growth and progress have been greatest during the past

WILLIAM THORNTON.

(From a painting by Gilbert C. Stuart, by permission of the United States Commissioner of Patents.)

fifty years. In the year 1836, according to a list published in the *Quatrième Circulaire* of the Paris Institution, there were 134 schools for the deaf in the world. A list published in the *American Annals of the Deaf* ten years ago named 397 schools then in existence, and there are now about 425. In the United States fifty years ago there were only six schools, and in Canada and Mexico none;*

* A school had been begun in Quebec in 1831, but had been suspended five years later.

in the following pages are given the histories of 79 schools now existing in the United States, seven in Canada, and one in Mexico. The number of pupils in attendance at these schools on the 15th day of November last was 7,940 in the United States, 682 in Canada, and 34 in Mexico.

The first publication in America urging the importance of instructing the deaf appeared precisely one hundred years ago. It was an essay by Dr. William Thornton, the first head of the United States Patent Office, and the

FRANCIS GREEN.

(From a painting by J. S. Copley, by permission of Commander Francis M. Green, U. S. N.)

architect of the first Capitol at Washington, "On Teaching the Surd, or Deaf, and Consequently Dumb, to Speak." It was published in the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, Volume III (Philadelphia, 1793).

Ten years earlier, however, an American had published a book on the subject in England. This was Francis Green, born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1742, and the book, published anonymously, was entitled "*Vox Oculis Subjecta*, by a Parent" (London, 1783). Mr. Green had

a son educated at Braidwood's school, and he wished the benefits of instruction to be extended to other deaf children. Returning afterwards to America, and residing at Medford, near Boston, he endeavored by frequent contributions to the Boston papers, especially the *New England Palladium*, and by personal correspondence with influential men, to arouse the interest and sympathy of the public. In the year 1803, with the aid of the clergy of Massachusetts, he gathered returns of the numbers of the deaf in that State, finding about seventy, and estimating that there were five hundred in the United States.

The first effort to give instruction to the deaf in America was made by the Rev. John Stanford, in New York, about the year 1810. It is described in the History of the New York Institution in the present volume. The unsuccessful attempts made two years later by John Braidwood, Jr., a grandson of the founder of the Edinburgh school, to establish schools in Virginia and in New York are described in the histories of the Virginia and New York Institutions. Braidwood also attempted to found a school in Baltimore, Maryland, but failed there for the same reason as in Virginia and New York.

These earlier efforts in behalf of the deaf in America, though they seem to have come to nought, are of great interest, for they show that the idea of instruction was in the air, and that the fulness of time for the work to begin was at hand. And though it may now be impossible to trace any direct connection between these efforts and the establishment of the permanent schools a little later* (except that a letter of Francis Green's, written in 1781 and printed twenty-four years afterwards in the *Medical Repository*, was read at the first public meeting in behalf of the education of the deaf in New York, and that Mr.

* Indeed, the immediate effect of Braidwood's attempts was to hinder and delay the opening of the first permanent school; for the members of his family in Great Britain, who controlled the monopoly of deaf-mute instruction there, wishing to create a similar monopoly in America, placed obstacles in the way of Dr. Gallaudet when he sought to acquire the art of instruction in the mother country.

THE GALLAUDET MEMORIAL STATUE, 1889.

Stanford became one of the founders of the New York Institution), yet it is not improbable that they all, and especially Mr. Green's eloquent appeals, by arousing public interest in the education of the deaf, had considerable influence in preparing the way for the work that followed.

An incident which had a more direct and momentous connection with this work was the meeting, early in the second decade of the century, of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, a student of theology at Andover, Massachusetts, with Alice Cogswell, the deaf daughter of his father's neighbor at Hartford, Connecticut, Dr. Mason F. Cogswell. It occurred when young Gallaudet was at home on a visit during one of the vacations of his theological school. Noticing little Alice one day as she was playing in his father's garden with his younger brothers and sisters, "the only voiceless one among them," his interest was deeply aroused. He at once attempted to converse with and instruct her, and in this first interview gave her the initial lesson.* Afterwards, as opportunity offered in his vacations, he imparted further instruction, so that when, a few years later, Dr. Cogswell and his associates determined to establish a school for the deaf, it was to Dr. Gallaudet, as the person best fitted to undertake the work, that their minds immediately turned. With the opening of this school at Hartford, in 1817, the actual history of American Schools for the Deaf begins. The story of that school, and of the others that have since arisen, is told in the following pages.

The first suggestion of this collection of histories was made in the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal* of December 1, 1893. On the 22d of that month the Superintendent of the Volta Bureau issued the following circular:

* This incident is commemorated in the Gallaudet Memorial Statue at Kendall Green, Washington, D. C., a picture of which is given on the opposite page. The statue, a beautful work in bronze by Daniel E. French, was presented to the National Deaf-Mute College in 1889, by the deaf people of the whole country, in grateful remembrance of their Friend, Teacher, and Benefactor, the Founder of Deaf-Mute Instruction in America.

VOLTA BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *December* 22, 1892.

A desire having been expressed in different quarters that the Volta Bureau should collect, and issue in one or more volumes, for the occasion of the World's Columbian Exposition, the histories of all schools and institutions for the education of the deaf in America, the Volta Bureau is disposed to carry out this idea, provided it can be assured of the hearty co-operation of superintendents and principals.

With a view to have such histories serve as a correct index of present conditions and facilities, it is desired that each school and institution prepare and print its own history according to a somewhat uniform plan as to character of contents and size of publication. The latter should conform, as nearly as can be, to the dimensions of the pages of the *American Annals of the Deaf* (9 x $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; printed matter, including running title, 7 x $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches). Of these separate histories this Bureau should be furnished with two thousand copies by the first of February next.

Schools and institutions not having printing facilities of their own could have the printing done elsewhere, and schools which have no means whatever available to have the printing done at their own expense can send the MS. of the history of their school to the Volta Bureau, which, in such exceptional cases, will itself attend to the printing.

Among other things, it is desirable—

1. That each history embrace, if possible, engravings and plans of the school or institution, as well as portraits of its present superintendent and principal. If these are not available for publication, single drawings and photographs of the aforenamed should be sent for preservation in the archives of this Bureau.

2. A complete list of its teachers and employees and of its directors or board of managers on the first of January, 1893.

3. A chronological list of all its superintendents or principals.

4. A chronological list of all its journals and other publications.

5. A list and brief statement of purpose of all societies of the deaf in the institution or locality, with names of officers.

6. A brief mention of any preceding schools or institutions no longer existing in the locality or known to have existed within the State or Territory.

7. Tabulated statistics of all kinds.

Each institution or school supplying the Bureau with material for this work will receive a complimentary copy of the same. The remainder of the edition, after supplying, at cost, teachers and individuals interested in the education of the deaf who may subscribe for the work, will be judiciously distributed among the libraries of all nations as a work of reference.

Please inform this Bureau if you will co-operate in carrying out the proposed plan to the extent of supplying the requisite history of your school or institution, either in print as indicated, or in manuscript, prepared by yourself or by some person designated by you. And, furthermore, kindly state how many, if any, extra copies of the work you wish to secure for your teachers and others by subscription.

If this project meets with the approval of the majority of your colleagues it will be at once taken in hand by the Volta Bureau, and the work will be issued in proper form (unless unavoidably delayed) by the date of the opening of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Soliciting an early reply, I am, sincerely yours,

JOHN HITZ,
Superintendent.

On the 6th of January, 1893, a sufficient number of principals and superintendents having signified their approval of the plan and promised their co-operation, the work was fully decided upon. It has been carried forward as rapidly as possible on the general plan suggested in the circular, with the supplementary addition of the histories of several organizations not schools, designed to promote the education of the deaf, a list of American periodicals published for the benefit of the deaf, an alphabetical list, derived mostly from the school histories, of the names and addresses of American instructors of the deaf, and a list of the publications of the Volta Bureau.

The histories of the American, New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, Illinois, South Carolina, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Texas, Columbia, Alabama, California, Kansas, Minnesota, Clarke, Arkansas, Maryland, Nebraska, St. Joseph's, West Virginia, Colorado, Chicago, Western Pennsylvania, Western New York, New England Industrial, South Dakota, Pennsylvania Oral, New Jersey, Utah, Texas Colored, Montreal Catholic (Male and Female), Ontario and Manitoba schools were printed by the respective schools—most of them by their own pupils; those of the other schools, which lacked the necessary means or facilities, have been printed by the Volta Bureau. The History of the Wisconsin System of Public Day-Schools was printed by the Wisconsin Phonological Institute. No doubt greater uniformity and elegance of appearance, and, by reason of continuous paging, greater convenience of reference would have been attained if all the histories had been printed at one press; but in that case the collection would have been deprived of the interest and value which now attaches to a large part of it as the handiwork of the pupils.

The histories were nearly all prepared by the heads of the schools, or by persons designated by them. In some cases where the writers had been the principal actors in the events described, and their modesty deterred them from recording fully their own achievements, we must read between the lines in order to give credit where it is justly due.

It was gratifying to the editor to find that twelve of the histories were written wholly or partly by persons whom he had formerly had the pleasure of teaching in the National Deaf-Mute College. Five were written by graduates of other American schools for the deaf, so that, intellectually as well as mechanically, the histories represent to a considerable extent the work of the deaf themselves.

The portraits of the heads of schools were included with the histories, at the urgent request of the Volta Bureau.

If the time allowed for preparation had been longer, many of the histories could have been made more complete, and greater unity and harmony in the mode of treatment could have been secured; but it is hoped that the work, as it is, fully accomplishes the purpose aimed at by the Volta Bureau, which was to give a clear and truthful presentation of the American Schools for the Deaf as they exist at the present time, and to place on record in a permanent form the most important events of their past history.

EDWARD ALLEN FAY.

National Deaf-Mute College,
Kendall Green,
Washington, D. C., *May* 1, 1893.

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PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES ESTABLISHED 1817-1854.

AMERICAN ASYLUM, 1893.

A

BRIEF HISTORY

OF THE

AMERICAN ASYLUM,

AT HARTFORD,

FOR THE

EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION

OF THE

DEAF AND DUMB.

HARTFORD, CONN.:
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1893.

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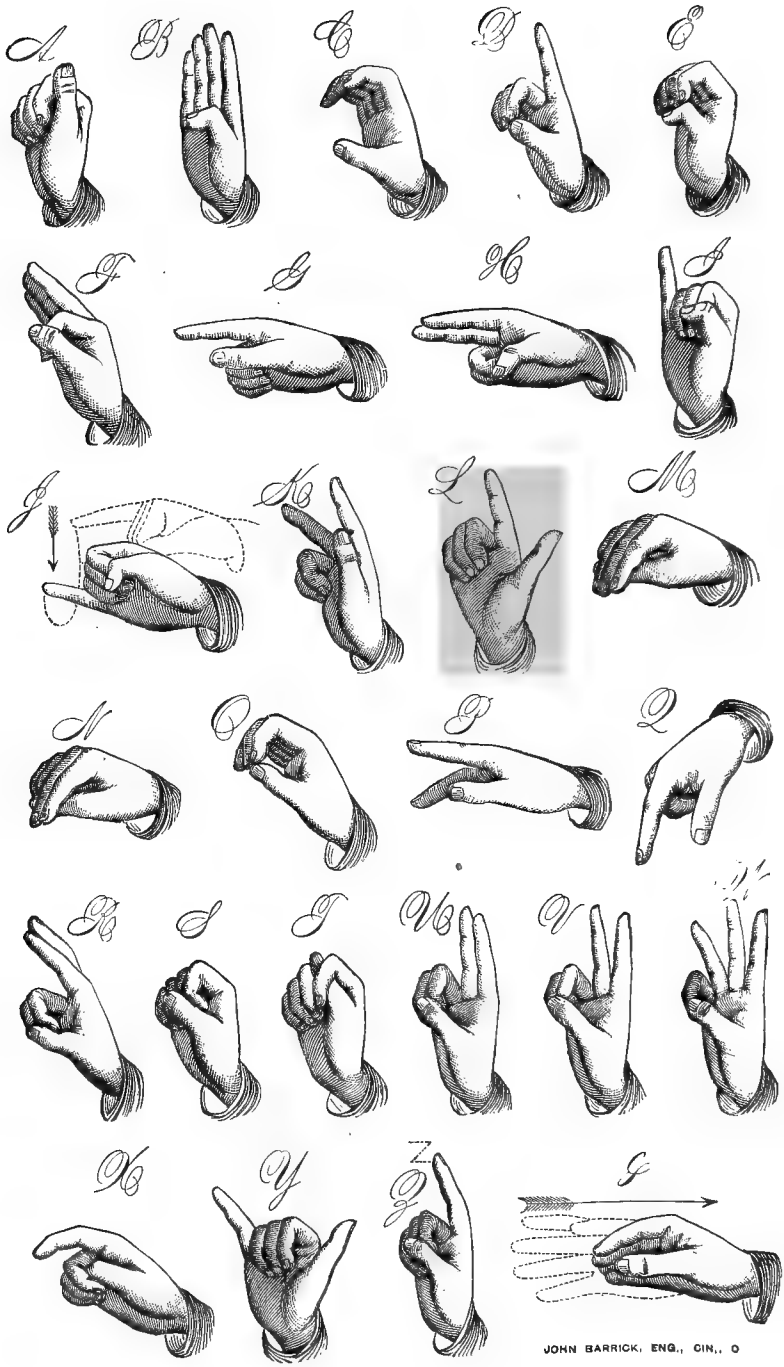

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Yours truly,

Thomas H. Gallaudet

Job Williams

THE

AMERICAN ASYLUM

At Hartford,

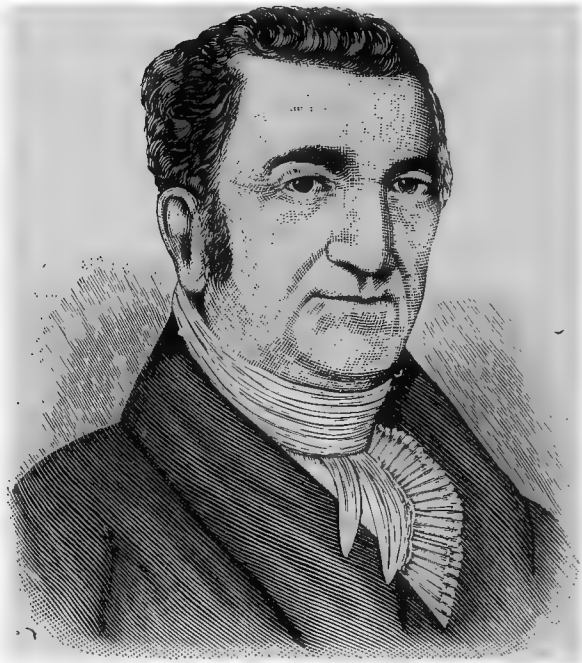
FOR THE

EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

In the year 1807 Alice, the youngest daughter of Mason F. Cogswell, M.D., of Hartford, Conn., a man eminent in his profession and in philanthropic works, became deaf through scarlet fever. Anxious for the education of this beloved child, Dr. Cogswell appealed to the General Association of the Congregational Clergymen of Connecticut to aid him in ascertaining the number of persons in the State afflicted in like manner, and at a meeting of the association, held at Sharon, in June, 1812, it was reported by a committee previously appointed for the purpose, that there were *eighty-four* deaf and dumb persons within the limits of the State. If a like proportion of deaf-dumbness existed in other States there were probably *four hundred* such persons in New England, and in all the United States about *two thousand.* Surely enough of these must be of school age to sustain a good school on this side of the Atlantic.

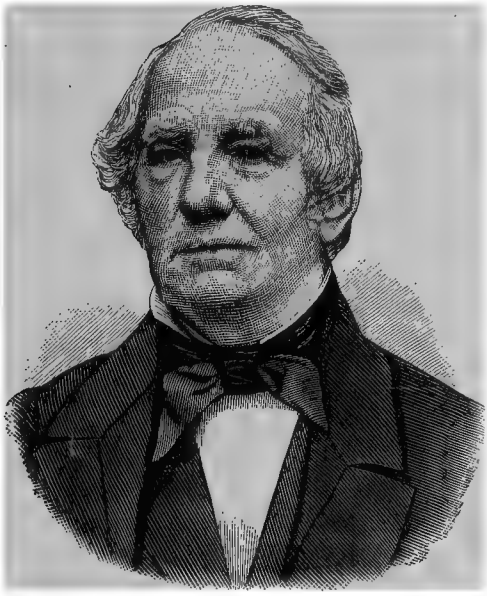
Bringing these facts to the attention of his wealthy and influential friends, Dr. Cogswell succeeded in interesting them in the project of establishing a school for their education.

On the 13th of April, 1815, the following gentlemen met by invitation at his house, viz.: "Ward Woodbridge, Esq., Daniel Wadsworth, Esq., Henry Hudson, Esq., Hon. Nathaniel Terry, John Caldwell, Esq., Daniel Buck, Esq., Joseph Battell, Esq. (of Norfolk), Rev. Nathan Strong, D.D., and Rev. Thos. H. Gallaudet." After prayer by Dr. Strong invoking the Divine blessing upon their deliberations, and after a full discussion of the practicability of sending some suitable person to Europe to study the art of instructing the



Mason F. Cogswell.

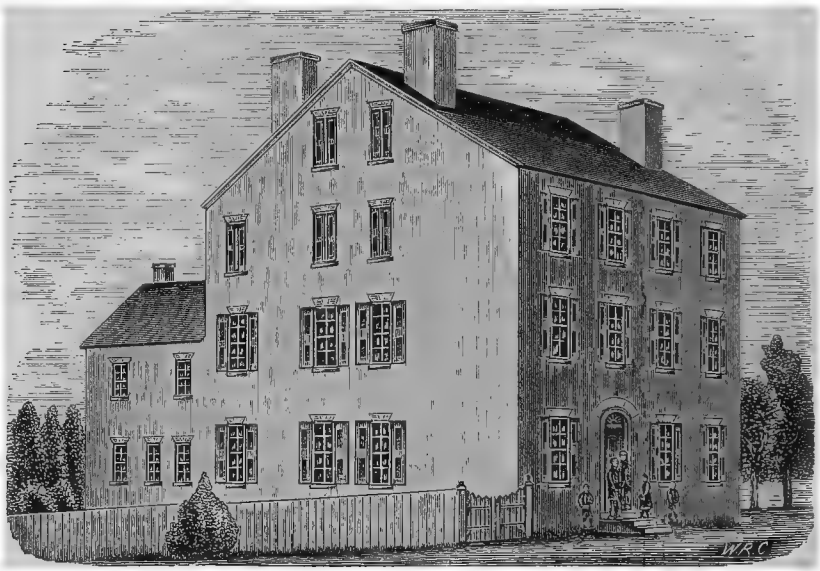
deaf and dumb, Dr. Cogswell and Mr. Woodbridge were appointed a committee to ascertain the name of some suitable person, who would consent to go, and to obtain subscriptions to defray his expenses. In one day Mr. Woodbridge, who was one of the leading business men of Hartford, raised sufficient funds for the purpose. The Rev. Thos. H. Gallaudet, a graduate of Yale College and of Andover Theological Seminary, was solicited to make the journey and fit himself to take up the new enterprise. On the 15th of April, 1815, he signified to the committee his willingness to do so, and on the 25th day of May he sailed for Europe. It is not neces-



Laurent Clerc

sary in this brief history to recount the story so often told of the obstacles encountered by Mr. Gallaudet in England and Scotland in his endeavor to acquire the method of instruction in use there, and of the open-armed hospitality extended to him by the Abbe De l'Epee at Paris, where every facility was afforded him to accomplish the purpose for which he had crossed the Atlantic. Having secured as his assistant Laurent Clerc, who had been a brilliant pupil and, later, a teacher in the Royal Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Paris, Mr. Gallaudet returned to New York August 10, 1816. These two spent the following eight months in visiting prominent places throughout the country to obtain subscriptions and to interest the general public in the cause of deaf-mute education, the accomplished deaf-mute exciting universal wonder and admiration.

While Mr. Gallaudet was abroad, friends at home were active in forwarding the project. At the session of the General Assembly of Connecticut, held at Hartford, in May, 1816, an act of incorporation was passed in accordance with the petition of sixty-three citizens of Hartford, who, with their associates, were by it "formed into, constituted, and made a body politic and corporate by the name of the Connecticut Asylum for the Education and Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Persons, with the rights and powers usually granted to incorporations for educational purposes."

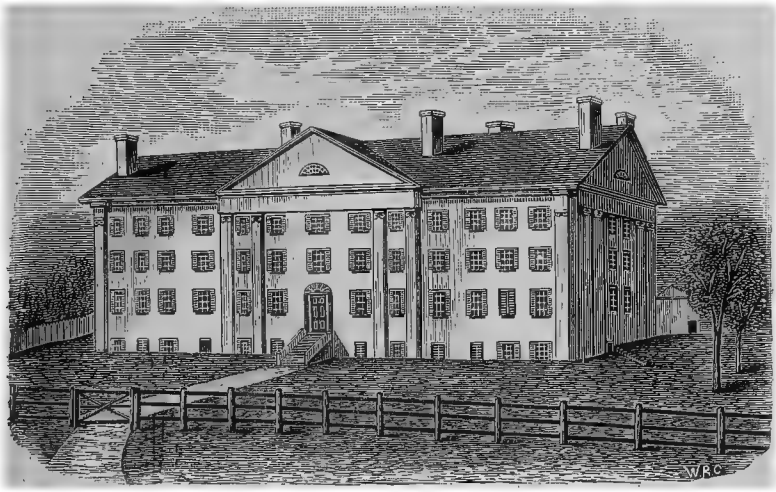


CONNECTICUT ASYLUM, 1817.

Under this charter the school was opened at Hartford, April 15, 1817, with seven pupils, increasing within a year to thirty-three, the first permanent school for the education of deaf-mutes in America.

In other countries, schools of this class had been sustained entirely by private charity, and had had only transient means of support. The founders of the school at Hartford, while availing themselves of private charity to put it in operation,

and demonstrate the need of it, and its ability to meet that need, at once set to work to put it on a reliable basis of support. In October, 1816, the Legislature of Connecticut was appealed to for aid and made an appropriation of five thousand dollars. In 1819, the Congress of the United States, under a motion made by Henry Clay, gave to the school twenty-three thousand acres of public land, and with the proceeds of the sale of this land grounds were secured, suitable buildings erected, and a permanent fund provided. In 1819, Massachusetts provided by legislative appropriation for the education



AMERICAN ASYLUM, 1821.

of twenty indigent pupils here. In 1825, New Hampshire and Vermont adopted the same policy of educating their deaf-mute children here at the expense of the State. Other States soon followed this good example. Thus, through the efforts of the founders of this school the humane, just, and wise policy of educating deaf-mutes at the public expense was firmly established in this country, and has been adopted by almost every State in the Union. In some of the Western States means for the education of deaf-mutes are secured by constitutional provision. This has put the schools for deaf-

mutes in the United States on a better basis, financially, than those in any other part of the world.

An unfortunate impression has prevailed that the institution is provided with abundant funds for carrying on its work. Such is not the case. Since the grant made by Congress in 1819, gifts and bequests have been very few and scanty. By far the largest was that of the late Morris Mattson, M.D., of New York, who became interested in the school through his deaf-mute sister's connection with it, and made it his residuary legatee. To the disadvantage of the institution in its present needs, his example has not been followed.

STANDARD FOR TEACHERS.

The first Principal of this school, the Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, was a man of liberal education, broad culture, and rare tact and pantomimic skill. Realizing the difficulties of deaf-mute education and the requirements for success in it, he called about him, as assistant teachers, men of similar qualifications and fit to be his co-laborers, in working out by correction, revision, and expansion of the French system a new, American system of instruction. Thanks to the wise conservatism of its managers, the standard of qualifications for a teacher of deaf-mutes at the outset of the work in this country has been steadily maintained here, and to it may be attributed in no small degree the prestige which this school has ever enjoyed. Twenty-nine graduates of Yale College, besides graduates of other colleges, have been enrolled in its corps of instructors. For a long time this school served as a normal school for the training of teachers to take charge of the new schools springing up. Every new teacher entering upon the work of instruction here, as well as those from other schools resorting to it to acquire the system of instruction, took a regular course of lessons in the sign language from Mr. Clerc, the living embodiment of the French system, and each paid him fifty dollars therefor. The high standard set for the country at the beginning, and the endeavor to live up to it, have secured results in the education of deaf-mutes which

have caused American schools for the deaf to be universally acknowledged to be the best of their kind in the world.

MANUAL TRAINING.

Mental discipline and acquirements are but a part of the good to be derived from the school course. Manual training, now beginning to be considered an essential part of school training for all children, is doubly so for deaf-mutes. For their future welfare it is not only necessary that they should form habits of industry, but that every boy should learn how to care for and use tools, and acquire at least the rudiments of a trade, that he may be able to compete successfully with those favored with hearing.

Very early in the history of this school this need was recognized, and a plan was adopted of making manual training a requisite part of the education of its pupils. Instruction in this new department was begun in 1822, and in the following year two large and convenient workshops were erected. From that day to this, manual training has been a part of the instruction of every able-bodied boy — rich and poor alike — passing through his school course here. Habits of industry are invaluable, and they should be acquired at the formative period of life. It is of much less importance what one learns to do, than that one should learn to do promptly and well whatever one undertakes. With industrious habits, a trained eye, a skilled hand, and cultivated judgment, one may acquire a new trade with comparative ease, but where all these are wanting, to start on any new line of work is a difficult task.

Boys receive instruction in cabinet-making and shoe-making. Until 1892, there was a tailor's shop also. Most of the girls learn to sew and to do some of the lighter parts of house work.

In the cabinet-shop the boys learn how to use wood-working tools, and when they have finished their school course, they find it comparatively easy to secure employment in carpenter shops, in furniture establishments, or in any other occupation in which that class of tools is used. Those who return

to farm life find the knowledge which they have obtained in this branch of instruction valuable in saving the cost of repairs and in the manufacture of many needed and useful articles. The cabinet-shop is supplied with power for the turning-lathe and heavy sawing, but the rest of the work here, as all of that in the shoe-shop, is performed by hand, as the object is not to turn off a large amount of work, but to teach boys the use and proper care of tools.

Shoe-making has proved a useful trade for many boys, as it requires very little capital. One can start in the trade almost anywhere, and very seldom does a good cobbler fail to find sufficient work to make a comfortable living.

Drawing is carefully taught in order to cultivate the hand and the eye, and as a preparation for understanding working plans in the mechanical arts, and as laying the foundation for designing and other art work with those who show special talent in those lines.

An extensive inquiry made, in 1886, among former pupils of the school, showed them engaged at that time as follows:

MEN.

1	Artist,	1	Casket-maker,
3	Bakers,	1	Casket-trimmer.
1	Basket-maker,	1	Draughtsman,
1	Belt-maker,	1	Dyer,
1	Blacksmith,	3	Editors,
1	Boatman,	70	Farmers,
1	Boat-builder,	1	Fireman,
1	Book-agent,	3	Fishermen,
2	Book-binders,	1	Foreman in warehouse,
1	Brakeman,	1	Foundryman,
1	Brass-molder,	3	Furniture-makers,
1	Brass-worker,	1	Furniture-polisher,
1	Bricklayer,	1	Glass-cutter,
5	Burnishers,	1	Glue-maker,
2	Chair-makers,	2	Hatters,
1	Cigar-maker,	1	Hostler,
1	Clerk in drug store,	1	Ice-dealer,
1	Clerk in post-office,	1	Janitor,

1 Clerk in Treasury Department,
3 Clergymen, ordained,
1 Cooper.
6 Clock-makers,
1 Clock-case maker,
1 Copyist,
2 Cutters in shoe-shop,
12 Cabinet-makers,
1 Capitalist,*
1 Car-maker,
17 Carpenters,
2 Carriage-makers,
1 Carriage-painter,
2 Cartridge-makers,
1 Oysterman,
1 Pail-maker,
8 Painters,
1 Paper-ruler (by machine),
1 Patent-lawyer,
1 Pattern-maker,
2 Peddlers,
1 Picture-frame maker,
3 Piano-case makers,
1 Plough-maker,
1 Pocket-book maker,
5 Printers,
1 Quarryman,
1 Rubber-stamp maker,
1 Rule-maker,
5 Sash and blind makers,
2 Saw-mill tenders,
1 Shoe dealer,
20 Shoemakers,
1 Jeweler,
3 Joiners,
7 Laborers,
1 Lamp-trimmer,
1 Last-maker,
3 Lock-makers,
2 Masons,
4 Machinists,
20 Mechanics,
1 Merchant,
21 Mill operatives,
1 Mill-wright,
1 Monument sculptor,
3 Nail-makers,
1 Organ-case maker,
27 Shoe factory operatives,
1 Shuttle-maker,
1 Spool-turner,
1 Stair-builder,
2 Stone-cutters,
1 Silver-metal scourer,
8 Tanners,
15 Teachers,
2 Tin-smiths,
1 Tool-maker,
1 Toy-maker,
2 Upholsterers,
1 Varnisher,
1 Wagon-maker,
1 Watch-maker,
4 Wire-drawers,
6 Wood-carvers,
2 Wool-sorters.

WOMEN.

1 Book-stitcher,
2 Cartridge-makers,
27 Mill operatives,
5 Seamstresses,

* This man has made his fortune, is a director and the largest stockholder of a flourishing insurance company.

1 Corset-maker,
1 Dressmaker,
2 Hair-braiders,
1 Matron in a school for deaf-mutes,
2 Matrons, Assistant, in a school for deaf-mutes,
3 Shoe factory operatives,
1 Supervisor of girls in school for deaf-mutes,
2 Tailoresses,
6 Teachers.

A large number of the women are married and have homes of their own. Many others live with their parents, and are useful and efficient members of the household. Of these two classes no note is made in the above list of occupations.

WAGES.

As a rule the wages reported are not inferior to those earned by others in the same kinds of work, and some are receiving wages above the average.

One shoemaker earns $125.00 per month on an average, others report an average of $60.00 per month, others $40.00 per month, and the lowest reported in that trade is $1.00 a day — the wages of boys little more than half way through their teens.

One weaver earns $53.00 a month, others $40.00, others $30.00 to $35.00.

Carpenters generally report wages of $2.00 a day.

Cabinet-makers earn from $1.25 to $2.25 a day.

One mechanic earns from $75.00 to $80.00 per month.

Clock-makers report wages varying from $1.25 to $3.00 per day for piece work.

Burnishers report wages varying from $1.25 to $5.00 per day for piece work.

Teachers receive wages which will not compare unfavorably with the wages paid for teaching the same grades of classes in the profession generally, the highest salary reported being $1800.

The patent lawyer, in a competitive examination for the chief examinership in the patent office, received the highest mark, but being debarred from that office by his infirmity, he entered upon the practice of patent law, in which he has gained a lucrative practice.

It will be seen by a glance at the list given above, that there is a great variety in the occupations of former pupils. Comparatively few of them have followed the trades learned at school, but all have carried with them the trained hand and eye, the cultivated judgment, and the industrious habits acquired. In no case have they found these a hindrance to their advancement, but, rather, on the foundations thus laid they have built their success. There is nothing degrading, or belittling, in the acquirement of any honest handicraft. The false impression that there was has started many a young man on his way to the almshouse or the jail. Honest industry of any kind is honorable. Voluntary idleness is degrading, whether it be found among the rich or the poor, among the learned or the ignorant.

The plan of manual training first put into operation here has been adopted by nearly every school for deaf-mutes in the country, and to it may be attributed in no small degree the fact that a deaf-mute pauper or vagrant from among graduates is rarely found, though impostors not infrequently assume the role of deaf-mutes that they more readily may work upon the sympathies of the public and so procure the means of living without labor. As a class, the country through, deaf-mute graduates are honest, industrious, thrifty, and respected citizens, and not a few of them have brought up families of hearing children, who have risen to positions of influence and honor.

AGE OF ADMISSION.

In the early years of the school the time allowed to the beneficiaries of the several States was very short, and that the pupils might be able to accomplish the most in the time allowed, the age of admission was set high, as the following extract from the twenty-seventh annual report will show:

"Those children who were to receive no aid from any public body, and whose term of instruction was therefore not limited, like that of beneficiaries, have always been admitted to the Asylum at the age of ten years, if their friends desire it; and in a few cases they have been taken at an earlier age, because, it was presumed, that if five years were not sufficient, they would be kept still longer under instruction. But for the larger

class of its pupils, the Asylum, in view of the whole subject, and after much consideration, fixed upon fourteen years at first, and afterwards upon twelve, as the best time for the commencement of their education. This course was adopted in accordance with the views and wishes of a most respectable board of commissioners, appointed by the legislatures of Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, to examine into the state and condition of this institution, as respects its funds, and the instruction, treatment, and employment of the pupils, and to ascertain the terms and conditions upon which the deaf and dumb, who may be sent to the Asylum by those States, will be received."

In 1843 the age of admission was again reduced, as will appear by the following vote passed by the board of directors:

"*Voted*, That the earliest age for the admission of pupils into the Asylum be eight years; with the hope that all such that are admitted at an earlier age than twelve years shall be continued for the term of six years at least."

It is interesting to notice the change in the age of pupils at admission since then. An examination of the records shows that of the first one hundred pupils only *eight* were under *ten* years of age, when they began their school course; *fifty three* were *sixteen years* of age or over; *forty-two* were eighteen years of age or over; *fifteen* were over *twenty-five* years of age, and *one* had reached the age of *fifty*.

Of the last one hundred admitted previous to May, 1889, *forty-eight* were under *ten* years of age; *nine* were over *sixteen* years of age, and only *four* had passed the age of *eighteen*. *One* had reached the age of *twenty-seven*.

The average age of the first one hundred pupils at admission was 17.91 years. The average age of the last one hundred at admission was 10.77 years — a gain of 7.18 years in the right direction.

TIME ALLOWED FOR INSTRUCTION.

In the matter of time allowed at school, the deaf-mute children of this generation are highly favored above those of two generations ago. On this point the seventh annual report of this school speaks as follows: "Some pupils stay at the Asylum only two years, and four is thought by many a

pretty considerable time for completing their education. And yet in this time some hope that these infants in knowledge, though they may be men in stature, as ignorant of knowledge of language, when they begin, as the little child who is taking his first lessons in his primer, can be taught how to write English with grammatical accuracy, and to read books with understanding, and also have their minds opened to the reception of moral and religious truth, and to an acquaintance, perhaps, with arithmetic, geography, and history, and in addition to all this, become tolerable proficients in some mechanical employment. Could such things be accomplished in the education of those who are deprived of two of the most important faculties which man enjoys, it would put to shame all that is done by the most ingenious and attentive parents, and at the most celebrated schools, in training up to knowledge and usefulness those who are favored with hearing and speech and all the superior facilities of acquiring information and improvement, which these valuable privileges afford."

In 1825 the commissioners above referred to visited the school, and after full consultation with the board of directors, the latter passed the following preamble and resolution, viz.:

"WHEREAS, it is necessary, not only for the good of the pupils, but for the convenience of the Asylum, that every pupil should continue at least four years, that being the least time in which they can acquire even an ordinary education,

"*Resolved*, That it is expected that no one will be placed here for a less term than four years."

In 1835, the regular term of instruction was extended to five years.

As we look back over this history, and consider the very short time allowed for the school course, and consider, moreover, that the majority of the pupils on entering the school had reached an age when the mind had lost its pliability, we do not wonder that the attainments in language were so limited that they failed to free themselves from deaf-muteisms, but, rather, considering the circumstances, we marvel that they were able to accomplish so much as they did. All honor to them! All honor to the teachers, who, in spite of all draw-

backs and discouragements, fitted their pupils to take their parts in life so well! What would be thought in these days of *two years*, or *four years*, as the period allowed for the education of deaf-mutes?

As time has passed on, the necessities of the case have been appreciated better, and the period of instruction has gradually been increased. Massachusetts now allows ten years to every one of its deaf children, and gives power to the Governor to extend the time beyond that limit in the case of meritorious pupils, "recommended therefor by the principal or other chief officer of the school in which they are members." In the rest of New England the State authorities have discretionary power to extend the time to about the same limit. One more step in advance is needed, viz., to grant the same privileges to the deaf child that are accorded to his hearing brothers and sisters, to enter school as soon as he is old enough, and remain until his education is completed, including instruction in the kindergarten, the primary school, the grammar school, and in speech and lip-reading.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

Great changes have also taken place in the methods of instruction. Finding an insurmountable barrier to acquiring the system of instruction in Great Britain, Mr. Gallaudet went to France, partially learned the system there in use, and brought it, embodied in the person of Laurent Clerc, to this country. It was a marvelous system, but there was too much machinery about it, and like all the machinery of those days it was crude and cumbersome. Too much time was spent over the sign language. It seems sometimes to have been regarded as an end rather than a means. The lever was mistaken for the load which it was intended to move. For example, in the teaching of language, instead of presenting the idea vividly in brief natural signs, and then turning at once to written, or spelled, language, the idea was first given in free natural signs, next in word signs in the order of the words, and, lastly, by signs in the order of the words, each word being accompanied by other signs indicating the part of speech

and giving its grammatical construction. After all this preparation came the written language for the idea.

Other crudities there were. Mr. Gallaudet, with his coadjutors, set to work to improve this instrument which had been placed in their hands. Their successors have pursued the same course. One after another its useless and cumbersome parts have been removed, and its usefulness has been increased thereby. It is, and will always continue to be, the easiest and most efficient medium of thinking for the congenitally deaf, It is invaluable as a means of conveying ideas rapidly, both in giving information and in making explanations. Every teacher of the deaf should be a master of the sign language, and should use it with perfect freedom and yet with great discretion. It should never be more than a means to an end. In the days when the school period was so short, the end sought was to lay up knowledge in the sign language. Now we have passed beyond that, and merely use it as a means of reaching the point where all knowledge may be reached through the English language and stored in it.

The system of instruction is now thoroughly eclectic — writing, speech, lip-reading, manual spelling, pictures, pantomine, actions, and the sign-language are all freely used. The ends aimed at are the mental development of the pupil and a mastery of the English language, and any means which will conduce to these ends are unhesitatingly employed.

ARTICULATION.

Articulation has always had a place in the instruction given in this school. From the beginning the semi-mute and semi-deaf have had their speech kept up and improved by special attention. The subject was investigated from time to time in its workings in other countries by special agents of this and other schools, and the best light to be had was followed. In the very limited time allowed for the school course, and considering, also, the age at which pupils were admitted, it was not deemed wise to extend the instruction beyond the above-named classes. As the school period was increased

more could be done. In 1845 the following resolution was passed by the board of directors:

"*Voted,* In view of the facts and results obtained by Mr. Weld, the Principal of the Asylum, during his late visit to various institutions for the education of deaf-mutes in Europe, that the board of directors will take efficient measures to introduce into the course of instruction in the Asylum every improvement to be derived from these foreign institutions; and with regard to teaching deaf-mutes to articulate, and to understand what is said to them orally, that they will give it a full and prolonged trial, and do in this branch of instruction everything that is practically and permanently useful."

In accordance with this resolution about thirty pupils received special instruction in speech and lip-reading during the school year of 1845–6. In the following year forty pupils were so instructed. Three years later we find the class in articulation and lip-reading still numbered about forty, and so on, showing that there was a thorough and persistent attempt in the spirit of the resolution, and with results in some cases, both in speech and lip-reading, which have rarely been excelled.

In 1857, a special teacher of articulation was employed by this school — the first engaged by any school for deaf-mutes in this country — and from that time to this, with the exception of one break of five years, the school has not been without a special instructor in those branches.

This was the first eclectic school to make use of Bell's System of Visible Speech as an aid in teaching deaf-mutes to speak. Mr. Alexander Graham Bell spent the months of May and June, 1872, in the school in introducing the system and in training teachers to give instruction in it.

Of late years more attention has been given to articulation and lip-reading, and their field has been broadened. This school, while holding fast to all that is good in the past, has settled upon the policy of giving all new pupils a thorough and prolonged test, under special teachers, as to their ability to acquire speech and lip-reading, and of dropping only such as those teachers regard as hopeless cases. With the rest daily instruction in speech and lip-reading is continued

through the course. This plan has been adopted in the belief that intelligible speech, even if imperfect, is valuable, and that it should be given to every pupil who can acquire it, even at a partial sacrifice of development in other directions, which will require an addition of one or two years to the time now allowed for the school course in order to make good the loss.

An examination of the school's records in 1889 revealed the following facts:

Of the pupils received into this school during the previous four years seventy-four per cent. gave sufficient promise of success in acquiring speech and lip-reading to warrant their continued daily instruction in those branches. Of those thus taught forty-seven + per cent. were born deaf; fourteen + per cent. lost hearing under two years of age; twenty-four + per cent. lost hearing between the ages of two and four years; and fourteen + per cent. lost hearing after the age of four years.

The more than twenty-five hundred pupils who have received instruction at the American Asylum have come from twenty-five States, the British Provinces, and the West Indies, viz.:

Maine,	Georgia,
New Hampshire,	Alabama,
Vermont,	Louisiana,
Massachusetts,	Texas,
Rhode Island,	Indiana,
Connecticut,	Illinois,
New York,	Michigan,
New Jersey,	Wisconsin,
Pennsylvania,	Ohio,
Maryland,	British Provinces,
District of Columbia,	West Indies,
Virginia,	California,
North Carolina,	West Virginia.
South Carolina,	

At the present time (1893) only the six New England States are represented by its pupils.

Likewise the following:

Of the first hundred pupils admitted to the school —

46 were born deaf.

30 became deaf at two years or under.

7 became deaf from three to eight years of age inclusive.

0 became deaf at over eight years of age.

17 unknown at what age deafness occurred.

1 had one deaf parent.

28 came from 23 families in which there were forty other deaf children.

0 was reported as having parents related by blood.

In one family represented there were 6 deaf-mute children.

In one family represented there were two deaf-mute sons and one deaf-mute daughter who were married before this school was established.

In another family there were 4 deaf-mute children.

Of the last hundred pupils admitted —

41 were born deaf.

26 became deaf at two years of age or under.

22 became deaf from three to eight years of age inclusive.

1 became deaf at over eight years of age.

10 unknown at what age deafness occurred.

5 have deaf parents, and in these families there are thirteen other deaf children and two hearing children— 12 of these deaf children coming from two families.

9 children, having hearing parents unrelated by blood, come from seven families having more than one deaf-mute child — the whole number of deaf children in these families being 16, and the number of hearing children 24.

2 children come from families in which the parents are cousins, and the two families together have six deaf-mute children and fifteen hearing children.

Up to May 1891 five hundred and ninety marriages of former pupils had been reported. From these had sprung eight hundred and eleven children, of whom one hundred and four, or nearly thirteen per cent. were reported congenitally deaf. Nearly one half the marriages were without issue.

The deaf-mutes of America have not failed to testify their love and admiration for their first teachers, Thos. H. Gallaudet and Laurent Clerc, nor to show their appreciation of their labors in their behalf. In September, 1850, they presented each with a costly solid silver service, and to each they have erected, at their own expense, on the grounds of the institution, a permanent memorial at a total cost of e than six thousand dollars.

SUPPORT.

The school is supported partly by the income from its invested funds and partly by State appropriations, and is under the management of a board of directors composed of some of the most prominent business and professional men of Hartford and *ex officio*, the Governors and Secretaries of the six New England States.

The charge for board and tuition is $175 a year and this expense is met by State appropriations. This covers from two-thirds to three-fourths of the actual cost, the rest being provided from the income of the funds.

The school employs sixteen regular teachers, a special teacher for a blind deaf-mute, a teacher of drawing, and an instructor of Swedish gymnastics.

BOOKS PUBLISHED.

The Ellen Lyman Memorial Fund of $2,000, given by Mrs. Lafayette S. Foster of Norwich, Conn., and an Illustrative Fund given by the Hon. Joseph Davis of Lynn, Mass., have provided means for publishing a few books specially adapted to the use of deaf children. By this aid the following books have been published and are doing useful service in a large proportion of the schools for the deaf in the United States and in some schools in Canada and England, viz.: First Lessons in English — a graded course of instruction in language in four volumes — by Miss Caroline C. Sweet; Talks and Stories — one hundred short stories and seventy-five conversations for practice in language — prepared by W. G. Jenkins, M. A.; Bits of History — one hundred stories gathered from United States history — compiled by John E. Crane, B. A., and "A Story Reader" — a volume of short stories for young pupils — compiled by Miss Ida V. Hammond.

The American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb, now known all over the world as the official organ of the schools for the deaf in America, originated with the teachers of this school, and they furnished nearly all of the articles for the first two volumes. It was published quarterly then, as now, and the

Board of Directors of the school appropriated $300 towards the expense of publishing the first volume.

At the First Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb, held at the New York Institution in 1850, the magazine was adopted by that body, which became responsible for its support, and placed it under the management of its executive committee, but the editorship was still filled by a teacher of the American Asylum, first by Mr. Luzerne Rae, and after his death by Mr. Samuel Porter, who held it until the magazine was suspended on account of the Civil War.

The management of the school is wisely conservative, but it moves on in no old grooves, is wedded to no system. It gladly examines and tests every new thing that promises to be an improvement, and with alacrity adopts whatever proves itself worthy of adoption. It believes in proving all things and in holding fast that which is good. It makes no changes merely for the sake of change, but is ever ready to make any change for the sake of improvement. It stands where it has always stood, in the front rank of schools for the deaf.

JOB WILLIAMS.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CONNECTICUT ASYLUM FOR THE EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION OF DEAF AND DUMB PERSONS.

1. *Be it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled:* That John Caldwell, Nathaniel Terry, Daniel Wadsworth, Mehitable Wadsworth, Susan Tracy, Ward Woodbridge, Henry Hudson, Daniel Buck, Mason F. Cogswell, Joseph Battell, William H. Imlay, Charles Sigourney, David Porter, David McKinney, Isaac Bull, Thomas S. Williams, John Morgan, Samuel Tudor, Jr., John Butler, George Goodwin, John Beach, James Ward, Roswell Bartholomew, George Smith, Joseph Rogers, Moses Tryon, Jr., Nathan Strong, Jr., Charles Seymour, James H. Wells, Jonathan W. Edwards, William W. Ellsworth,

William Watson, Russel Bunce, Eliphalet Terry, Seth Terry, Lynds Olmsted, Thomas Lloyd, James B. Hosmer, Joseph Trumbull, Samuel Tinker, Horace Burr, Russell Talcott, Christopher Colt, Eliphalet Averill, Nathaniel Patten, Joseph Wells, William Ely, Spencer Whiting, Barzillai Hudson, Jr., Jonathan Law, George Goodwin, Jr., Daniel Crowell, Charles Goodwin, Michael Shepherd, Caleb Goodwin, Dudley Buck, Aaron Chapin, Jared Scarborough, Barzillai Hudson, Jacob Sargeant, Peter Thatcher, Talcott Wolcott, Nathaniel Spencer, and their associates be, and they hereby are, formed into, constituted, and made a body politic and corporate, by the name of "The Connecticut Asylum for the Education and Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Persons," and by that name they and their successors shall and may have perpetual succession: shall be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded in all suits of what nature soever, may have a common seal, and may alter the same at pleasure, and may also purchase, receive, hold, and convey any estate, real or personal, the annual income of which shall not exceed five thousand dollars.

2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Asylum may, from time to time, elect a President, and such other officers as they may find necessary or convenient, may elect additional members, and the said Asylum may make by-laws, respecting the number, qualifications, and duties of their officers; the mode of election and admission of members, the time, place, and manner of holding their meetings, and the number necessary to make a quorum, and all other by-laws which they may deem necessary for the due regulation of said Asylum, not repugnant to the laws of this State or of the United States.

3. *And be it further enacted*, That the first meeting of said Asylum be held at the State House in Hartford, on the second Monday of June next.

4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act or any part thereof, if found inadequate or inconvenient, may be altered, amended, or repealed.

General Assembly, May Session, 1816.

CHARLES DENISON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN COTTON SMITH, *Governor.*

Attest, THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

AN ACT TO ALTER THE NAME OF THE ASYLUM.

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford in said State, on the first Wednesday of May, Anno Domini 1819:

Upon the petition of the "Connecticut Asylum for the Education and Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Persons," showing to this assembly, that the said institution, although styled the Connecticut Asylum, was originally founded for the relief of the Deaf and Dumb wherever situated, and that no preference has ever been given to applicants for admission on account of their local residence. And that, in consideration that the Congress of the United States have very liberally granted, for the use of the Asylum, a township of land, and in consideration also of the contributions of charitable individuals in the other States in the Union, the members of the corporation are desirous of changing its corporate name so that in future it be called "The American Asylum at Hartford, for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb."

Resolved by this Assembly, That the name and style of said corporation be and the same is hereby changed, and that hereafter it be known and called by the name and style of "The American Asylum at Hartford, for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb," anything in the original act of incorporation to the contrary notwithstanding.

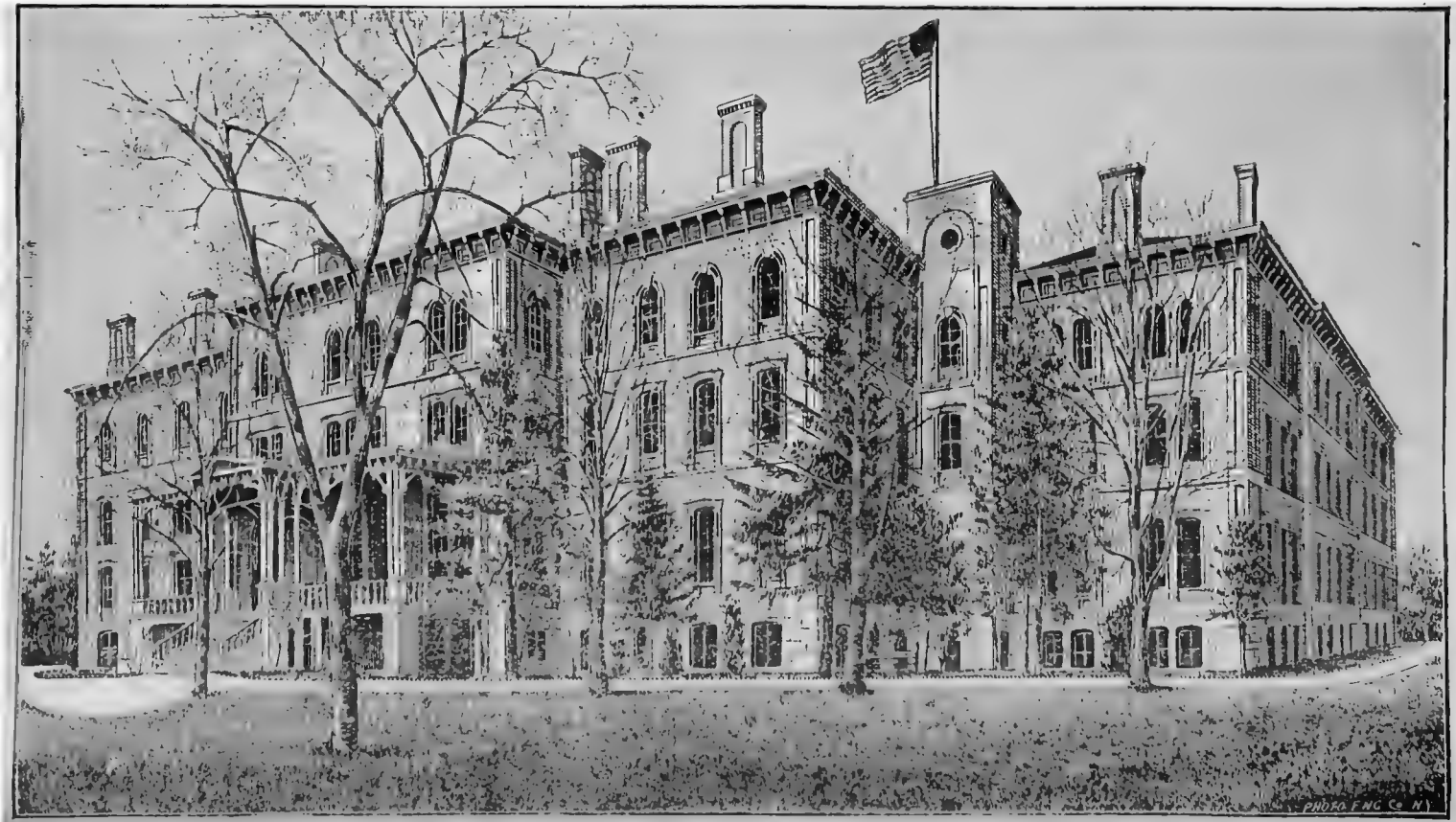
Provided, however, That this act shall be so construed, that any bequest, devise, gift, grant, covenant, or promise, that has been or may be made to said corporation by either of said names, shall take effect; and this act shall in no wise prejudice the said corporation in respect to any privilege or benefit to which it may have been entitled had not the same been passed.

And it is also provided, That no misnomer of the said corporation shall prevent the same from taking benefit of any bequest, devise, gift, or grant when the intention of the testator, devisor, donor, or grantor can be clearly understood.

A true copy of record.

Examined by

THOMAS DAY, *Secretary*.



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB. (Main Building.)

A HISTORY

OF THE

New York Institution

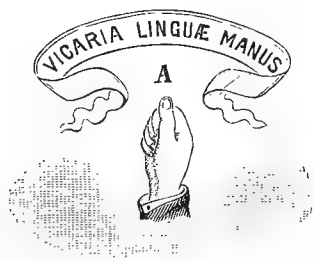
FOR THE

Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

[*A Free School for all Deaf Children of the State Over the Age of Five Years.*]

Washington Heights, New York City.

[INCORPORATED, APRIL 15, 1817. OPENED MAY 20, 1818.]



NEW YORK:
PRINTED AT THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.
1893.

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NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, at present located on Washington Heights in the City of New York, ranks second in date among American Schools for the Deaf, the American Asylum at Hartford preceding it about a year. Nevertheless, its origin, as will be seen, was as independent as that at Hartford.

Several years previous to the founding of the Institution, there were two distinct attempts made in New York to instruct the deaf. The first effort was made by Rev. John Stanford, a man whose memory is still cherished as a bright example of piety and zealous labor in behalf of the unfortunate. Finding in the almshouse, of which he was chaplain, several children whose ears were closed to the ordinary means of religious teaching, he made an effort to impart some instruction to them. For this purpose, he provided them with slates and taught them to write the names of some familiar objects ; but for any further progress, peculiar processes of instruction were necessary, of which he had no knowledge. He consequently found himself compelled to await a more favorable period for the realization of his wishes. The opportunity at length came, as he was subsequently one of the founders of the Institution and a member of the Board of Directors.

At this period, very little was known in America of the success of European teachers. Still it was known, in a general way, to men of science, that skill, patience and benevolence had triumphed over the difficulty of deafness and its consequences ; and with the names of De l'Epee and Sicard, of Braidwood and Watson, there had probably reached America some rumors of the different systems in use in France and England respectively. Be this as it may, deaf children of wealthy families had been sent from America to Great Britain to be educated. One of these was from New York, the son of a gentleman named Green, who, as early as 1780, was placed under Thomas Braidwood, whose school in Edinburgh attracted so much attention in its day. A letter from Mr. Green, giving an enthusiastic account of his son's progress, appeared in a medical journal, and exerted an influence upon the founders of the

New York Institution. At the same time, and for several years preceding, three deaf-mutes of the name of Bolling, belonging to the Virginia family of that name, were also under the care of Braidwood, and were said to have been remarkably well educated.

In the beginning of 1812, John Braidwood, a grandson of Thomas Braidwood, came to America, with the design of setting up a school for deaf-mutes on a magnificent scale. Col. William Bolling, a brother of the three deaf-mutes just mentioned, having himself children afflicted with the same privation, invited young Braidwood to his house, and furnished him with funds to establish a boarding school for the instruction of deaf-mutes, proposed to be located in Baltimore. Possessed of talents and skill as a teacher, Braidwood was totally deficient in steadiness and moral principle. He squandered in dissipation and debauchery the funds entrusted to him, and after a succession of failures, resulting from his weakness, he finally died a victim to the bottle. In the course of his melancholy eccentricities, he made his way to New York, and collected a few deaf-mutes to form a school in that city, which, however, was soon broke up, like those in Virginia, by his own misconduct.

His undertaking in New York attracted the attention, among others, of Dr. Samuel Akerly, afterward one of the earliest and most efficient friends of the New York Institution, of which he was, for ten years, at once physician, secretary, and superintendent, and also the compiler of an early volume of "Elementary Exercises for the Deaf and Dumb," published in 1821, and not without merit in its day, though long since laid aside.

In 1816, William Lee, Esq., on his return from Bordeaux, France, where he had been consul, brought a circular letter from Mr. F. Gard, the distinguished pupil of the Abbe St. Sernin, and for many years a teacher at the Institution of Bordeaux. The letter was written in excellent English, which M. Gard had studied, and was addressed to "Philanthropists of the United States," and contained an offer of himself as teacher of the deaf and dumb. Mr. Lee handed it to Samuel L. Mitchell, M.D., a physician in this city, and a man eminent in his day for learning, philanthropy and social influence. Dr. Mitchell's sympathies were at once aroused, and he conversed

with Rev. Mr. Stanford, who, as has been mentioned, had met a number of deaf-mutes in the course of his ministrations, and with Dr. Akerly, whom he knew as a man with a heart open to every call of benevolence. These three gentlemen called a meeting at the house of Rev. Mr. Stanford, at which were present, besides themselves, Gen. James Mapes, Elisha W. King, John B. Scott, Silvanus Miller, R. Wheaton, James Palmer, Nicholas Roome, and Rev. Alexander McLeod. This meeting resulted in another more public, at Tammany Hall, at which the feasibility of instructing the deaf and dumb was demonstrated by evidence, which Dr. Mitchell had collected; and then arose the more practical question as to whether there were enough deaf-mutes in the city to justify the establishment of a school. The outcome was the first census of deaf-mutes ever made in this country. The committee appointed presented, at a third meeting on January 23d, 1817, reports from seven of the ten wards of the city, giving the names and residences of sixty-six deaf-mutes. The population of the city was 120,000, which showed a proportion of 1 to 1,818. It was believed by some that these could be accommodated at one school, and consequently those belonging to the City of New York could be sent to the school under Rev. Dr. Gallaudet at Hartford, Conn., which might be injured by another school in New York City. Therefore, further proceedings in New York were considered by some as unnecessary. These and other reasons were urged at the time, and had a preponderating influence on the majority of the gentlemen present, with the result that the public meetings were adjourned *sine die.*

The gentlemen who first met on this interesting subject, were still firm in their purpose, and the meetings which were subsequently convened, were attended by those only who wished a school established in New York. In the Spring of 1817, they accordingly met and organized a list of officers and directors, at the head of which was the Hon. DeWitt Clinton, and a petition was presented to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation. The high character of the applicants, and the unexceptionable, though novel, nature of the application, insured a ready and favorable hearing, and on the 15th of April, 1817, the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb acquired a legal existence with the usual corporate privileges. By an interesting coincidence, this was the same day that the

school at Hartford was opened for the reception of pupils. On the 22d of May, 1817, the board of directors met for the first time. Their first act was to appoint a committee to write to England for a teacher, under the impression that the system of articulation, introduced by Braidwood, would be of more value than the French system, which discarded it. No answer was received till the summer of 1818, when the terms demanded were so exorbitant that it was impossible to accede to them.

On the twenty-fourth of March, 1818, the deaf and dumb of New York were collected in the court room of the City Hall, and lent an affecting influence to an address delivered by Dr. Mitchell to an assemblage of the prominent ladies and gentlemen of the city, upon the necessity of making provision for their education. On the twentieth of May of the same year, Mr. Abraham O. Stansbury, a gentleman of liberal education, who had been a year in the asylum at Hartford, in charge of the administrative department, occupied a room which the city authorities had kindly set apart in the almshouse, and whom, after waiting in vain to hear from Europe, the directors of the New York Institution had engaged to take charge of their new school. Around him were grouped four young deaf-mutes, who had been brought to him that morning, and whom he was in the act of teaching the letters of the manual alphabet. They were to live at home and come to him every day. Before the close of the year 1818, had been gathered thirty-three pupils, and Miss Mary Stansbury had been engaged as an additional teacher. Twenty-four of these pupils were day scholars, and nine were boarders, who, with the other additions during the first eleven years, were accommodated in rooms hired at 41 Warren Street for their benefit. Some of these were paying pupils, but the expenses of the majority were defrayed by charitable contributions, and by the City of New York, which agreed to make an annual appropriation of $400.

At the Annual Meeting of the members of the institution, composed of ladies and gentlemen who had agreed to pay three dollars annually, or thirty dollars in one sum, held on the third Tuesday of May in that year, in accordance with the terms of the charter, Dr. Mitchell was elected President, in place of De Witt Clinton, who, having been elected Governor, felt constrained to retire. In the spring of 1819, as the num-

ber of pupils had reached forty-seven, it was found impossible to support the institution on the limited resources they could command, and Dr. Akerly, as secretary of the Board of Trustees, accompanied by Mr. Stansbury and eleven of his pupils, proceeded to Albany, and held an exhibition before the Legislature. The result of the favorable impression thus created was the passage, on the 13th of April, 1819, of two Acts—one making a direct appropriation of $10,000 from the State treasury, and the other securing to the institution a moiety of the tax on lotteries in the City of New York, from which, for fourteen years thereafter, a considerable part of its income was derived.

In June following, Mr. Horace Loofborrow was engaged as an assistant teacher. In June, 1821, a further grant was obtained from the Legislature of $2,500, and on the 16th of April, 1822, was passed an Act appropriating $50 each per annum for thirty-two indigent State pupils, four of whom were to be sent from each Senate district, and authorizing the supervisors of any county in such district to send to the institution, at the expense of the county, any deaf-mutes not provided for by the preceding arrangement. In this way, it was thought, no deaf-mute need be left without instruction. The term of instruction was, however, unfortunately limited to three years. In the meantime, important changes had taken place in the organization of the institution. Mr. Stansbury departed for Europe in May, 1821, and Mr. Horace Loofborrow was made Principal. The administrative department of the institution was placed in the hands of Dr. Samuel Akerly, as superintendent and physician, who occupied this post till February, 1831. In 1827, an Act of the Legislature was passed, granting $10,000 to aid in the erection of buildings for the permanent use of the institution, coupled with three conditions: 1st. That the directors should raise an equal amount; 2d. That the location and plans should receive the approval of the Superintendent of Common Schools and the expenditures be accounted for to the State Comptroller; 3d. That the institution should be subject to the inspection of the Superintendent of Public Schools, this officer being, at the same time, authorized to visit other institutions for the deaf and dumb, and to suggest to the directors such improvements in the system of instruction as might seem to him desirable.

The directors having complied with all the conditions, on the 19th of October, 1827, the corner-stone of the new building was laid on Fiftieth Street, between the Fourth and Fifth Avenues, by the Hon. Azariah C. Flagg, Secretary of State, and *ex officio* Superintendent of Common Schools, in presence of a large assemblage of friends of the institution. The site selected was an acre of ground donated by the city, but some ten acres of land adjoining were leased for the use of the pupils.

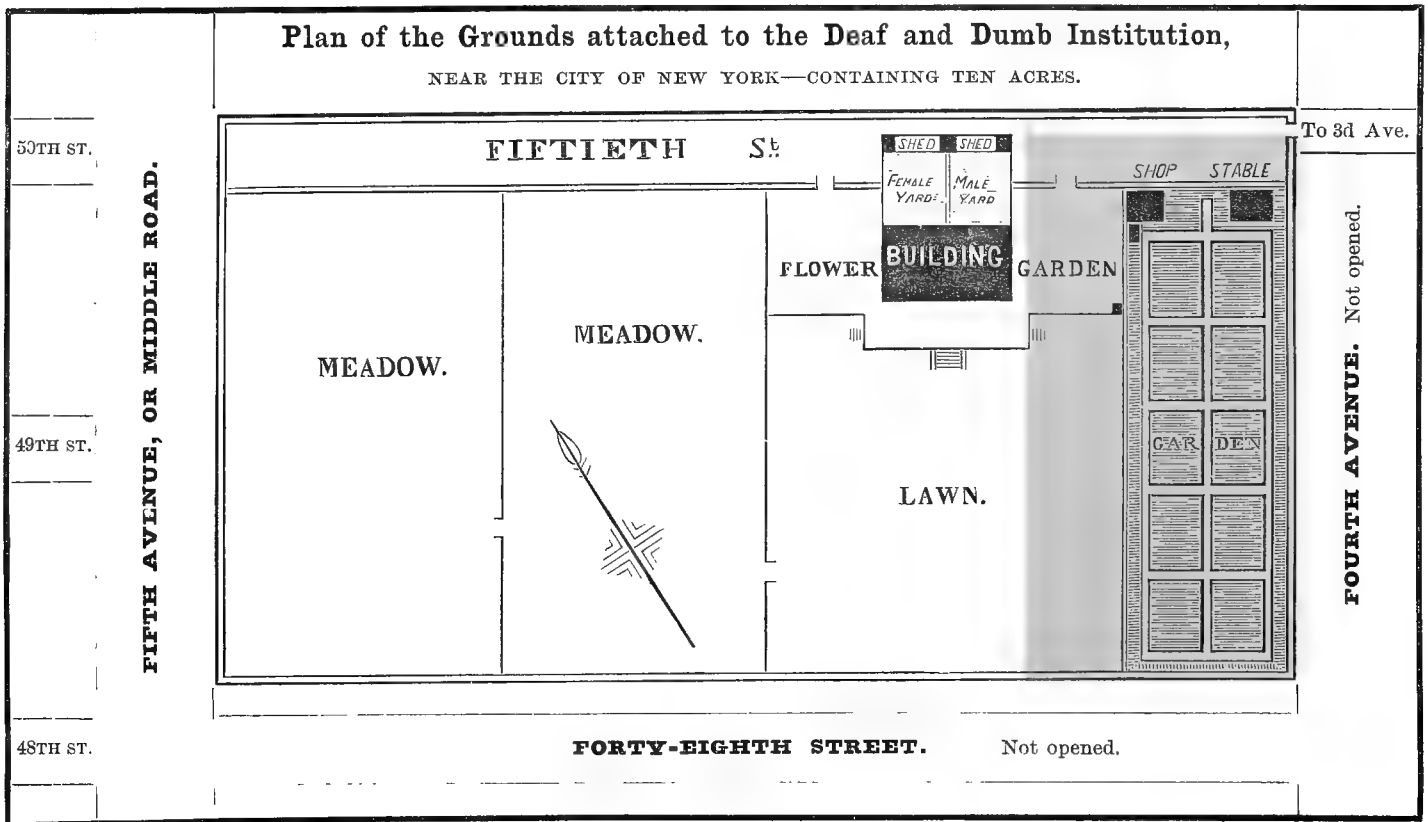
For one who sees it now, densely built up with elegant stone structures, palatial dwellings, churches, hotels, the college, and the cathedral, it is difficult to realize that this was then a rural spot, surrounded by green fields, woods and meadows, and reached only by country roads.

The building was dedicated on the 30th of September, 1829. The address on the occasion was delivered by Rev. James Milnor, D.D., Rector of St. George's Church, who, at the election in May, had been chosen as the successor of Dr. Mitchell, in the office of President. Though the cost had exceeded the original estimate by $15,000, amounting in all to $35,000, the entire amount, except $10,000 given by the State, was secured by the directors, who thus far exceeded the conditions imposed upon them by law.

Mr. Stansbury had not been a teacher at Hartford, and his ideas on the method of instruction were rather crude and vague. Consequently, at New York, experience was as yet wanting, and the first teachers, themselves groping in the dark, endeavored, by Dr. Watson's work on deaf-mute instruction, to teach articulation, at least to such of their pupils as retained a remnant of speech or of hearing. The results attained, as might be expected, were so unsatisfactory that the attempt was soon abandoned. Mr. Loofborrow endeavored to reduce to practice the directions given in the works of Sicard, with such modifications as his own experience and ingenuity suggested. He was a man of intelligence and energy, and had he been better seconded in the department of instruction, his success, in many instances very creditable, would have been greater and more uniform. But, with the exception of one worthy lady teacher, and of a gentleman who continued but a year or two, his assistants were inadequate to the work. Moreover, the signs used by him and his assistants were often clumsy and

Plan of the Grounds attached to the Deaf and Dumb Institution,

NEAR THE CITY OF NEW YORK—CONTAINING TEN ACRES.



arbitrary, as compared with those Mr. Clerc brought from the school of Sicard and Bebian ; nor was this the main disadvantage. The large number of pupils who attended irregularly as day scholars, not only made unsatisfactory progress themselves, but hindered the progress of their classes. Owing to the deficiency of well-qualified teachers, there was less moral and religious control exercised over the pupils than was desirable, and the school began to suffer in comparison with the neighboring ones at Hartford and Philadelphia.

This popular opinion affected even the Legislature of the State, and, as has been noted, on the occasion, in 1827, of the grant to aid in the erection of permanent buildings, the condition was annexed, that the Institution should be subject to the official inspection of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, and that high officer was directed "to ascertain by comparison with other similar institutions, whether any improvements can be made." Mr. Flagg visited the Institutions at Hartford and Philadelphia, and made a careful comparison of their systems of instruction with that which had been pursued in New York. The consequence of his examinations and recommendations were that, after a contest of two or three years between the party that supported the old teachers and the party that desired to place the school on higher ground, a change of men and measures was resolved on.

The labors and anxieties connected with erecting a suitable building having been brought to an end, the directors now turned their attention to making improvements in the internal management, and especially in the *personnel* of the corps of instruction. Under the inspiring guidance of their new president, they inaugurated measures designed to give the institution a leading position in this country and in the world. Dr. Milnor visited Europe in 1830, at his own expense, and inspected a large number of institutions. On his return, he brought with him, from the Paris Institution, Prof. Leon Vaisse, an instructor who held a high rank in the corps of the Paris Institution, to which he returned after some years of service in New York, and where he was successively made vice-principal and principal.

The services of Harvey P. Peet, A.M., who had been associated with Dr. Gallaudet in the Hartford Institution as an instructor since the year 1822, and had, during most of the

NEW YORK INSTITUTION (at Fiftieth Street) in 1828.

time, had charge of the administrative department of that institution, were soon after engaged to combine, under one head, the hitherto separate offices of principal and superintendent.

From this dates a new era in the history of the institution. Mr. Peet (afterwards known as Dr. Peet, by virtue of the title of LL.D., conferred upon him by the Regents of the University of the State of New York), entered upon his duties on the 1st of February, 1831, and at once, with characteristic vigor, began to introduce the changes which his experienced

HARVEY PRINDLE PEET, PH.D., LL.D.

eye found necessary. He was a man of judgment and indefatigable energy, and he left nothing unattempted that would redound to the benefit and reputation of the institution. He always kept it before the public eye, both in the city and at the Capital. He procured teachers who had the making of men that would be considered eminent in any profession, as will be seen in the list of instructors employed in the Institution in his time, and which appears at the close of this sketch. He prepared and published a course of instruction for the deaf and dumb, and originated and furthered, during his life, a system of conventions of teachers of the deaf, which have continued to the present time. He constantly contributed himself, and urged his associates to contribute, articles for various periodicals, chiefly the *American Annals of the Deaf*, supported by all the institutions in the country, and in every

way inspired enthusiasm in his associates as well as in his pupils. The result was that the institution gained a full measure of that public favor that was essential to its prosperity.

The period of instruction was lengthened at various times, showing a gradual advance in correct public sentiment. The law of 1820 allowed but three years to each State pupil. This period was extended, in 1825, to four years, and, in 1830, to five. Two years more were added to the term in 1838, for such pupils, usually about one-half of the whole, as desired to continue, and gave promise of profiting by the extension. Again, in 1853, the Legislature gave its sanction to the High Class, established the year before, by authorizing the continuance of those State pupils selected as suitable members of such a class, for three years' instruction in the higher branches of education after the completion of the regular term. A similar extension of the regular term, and the same privilege for the more deserving, of remaining an additional term as members of the High Class, was granted to its State pupils by the State of New Jersey, which sent part of its deaf-mutes to the New York Institution up to the date of the opening of the Institution at Trenton, in 1883. Finally, the term reached eight years, and additions were made to the number of State pupils, till, by the act of 1862, every indigent deaf-mute in the State, between the ages of twelve and twenty-five, was entitled to education at the public expense. The number of pupils was, also, steadily increased by the wide dissemination of notices of the Institution circulated in its Annual Reports ; by the union with the New York Institution, in 1836, of the Central Asylum, established in 1821 at Canajoharie, N. Y.; by sending through the State to seek out the uneducated deaf ; and by a tour, in which Dr. Peet visited every city, and many towns of importance, in the State.

The buildings at Fiftieth Street were twice enlarged, and a third addition was in contemplation, when it became evident that the out-of-door space surrounding the Institution would be unfavorably contracted by the construction of new streets and avenues.

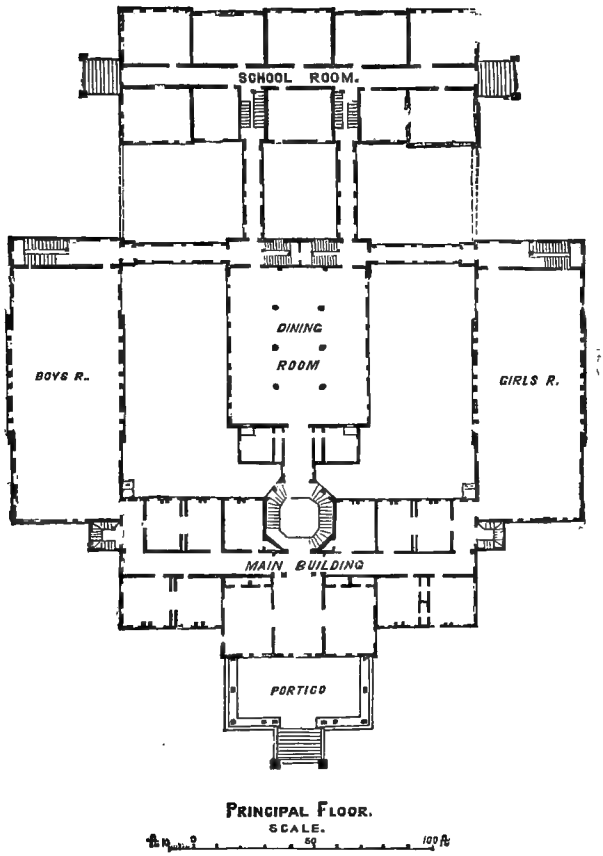
Meanwhile the Directors had acquired a title to the premises they had hitherto leased, and it was thought that it would be a wiser policy to sell their land, which had appreciated in value, and purchase a site further removed from the denser portion

NEW YORK INSTITUTION (at Fiftieth Street) in 1834.

of the city. They accordingly, with the permission of the Commissioners of the Land Office, sold their buildings and grounds, which subsequently became the site of Columbia College, and purchased of Colonel James Monroe his beautiful country seat known as FANWOOD, on Washington Heights, embracing thirty-seven and a half acres of land, and commanding a beautiful view of the Hudson River, which forms its western boundary. This beautiful demesne derived its title from the favorite child of he who gave the country the *era of good feeling*, and, with fitting coincidence, it subsequently became the cognomen of a beautiful little deaf child, who found in the Institution the first mother and home she had ever known. The original purchase, from municipal necessities caused by the extension of streets and boulevards, has been reduced to some twenty-six acres. The arrangements and proportions of the new edifice were made the subject of profound study and reflection, and resulted in a plan and elevation which were regarded by all familiar with the needs of such an institution as combining more points of excellence than any that had been yet adopted. This fact is evidenced by the numerous suggestions the buildings have furnished to other institutions of this class, which have copied them more or less closely in later structures.

The corner-stone of this edifice was laid on Tuesday, November 22d, 1853, under the superintendence of Hon. Jacob A. Westervelt, the Mayor of the City of New York, and was an occasion of the deepest interest. A little over eight years before, on the 8th of April, 1845, had occurred an event which carried deep grief to all the friends of the institution. DR. MILNOR, who for nine years had held the office of vice-president of the institution, and had been for the last fifteen years of his life its president, gratuitously devoting more time and labor to its interests than any of his associates or predecessors in the board of directors, died after an illness of only a few hours. At the annual meeting of the society in the May following, ROBERT C. CORNELL, who had been one of its vice-presidents, was elected to the vacant seat, "but, even in the hour of his election, the hand of death was laid upon him, and the society separated with congratulations on their choice, only to have their second bereavement," Mr. Cornell dying a short time after his election.

N. Y. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AS PROPOSED.—Building opened, Dec. 4, 1856.



PLAN OF INSTITUTION BUILDINGS AT FANWOOD.

The Board of Directors then selected Dr. Harvey P. Peet as their president, and combined in one the offices of president and principal. He had, therefore, occupied a position of peculiar prominence in all the proceedings looking to the erection of the new buildings, and on the day which realized the hopes of years, he had been selected to deliver the principal address to an audience composed of gentlemen occupying high positions in church and state and society, of teachers of the deaf from different parts of the country, and a large number of graduates of the institution. By the 4th of December, 1856, the new building was so far completed as to justify the removal, on that day, of the pupils, then numbering three hundred and fifteen souls, to their new house on the banks of the Hudson River.

The grounds occupied by the institution comprise, at the present time, about twenty-six acres, and are located on the Hudson River, at Washington Heights, between One Hundred and Sixty-second and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Streets. The entrance to the grounds are at the junction of Amsterdam Avenue and Kingsbridge Road, near One Hundred and Sixty-third Street. The buildings occupy a portion of the lawn at an elevation of one hundred and twenty-seven feet above the river—fronting westward.

The buildings—including the front, wings, and school-house in the rear, form a quadrangle of two hundred and forty feet front, and more than three hundred feet in depth. Within the quadrangle is a fifth or central building. The shops and other out buildings occupy convenient locations to the north and east of the boys' wing and school-house. The four exterior buildings have each four stories, including the basement—the central building only three—the chapel which occupies its upper part having an elevation equal to both the upper stories.

The front building is one hundred and fifty feet long, by fifty-five deep—besides a projection of twelve feet in the centre, from which a piazza projects. Entering by this piazza, there is an entrance hall of twenty feet wide and forty deep, terminating on the great staircase, and crossed at that end by a corridor of ten feet wide, which runs the whole length of the building, one hundred and fifty feet. There are corresponding corridors in each of the stories above, leaving the rooms on each side twenty feet deep, from the doors

upon the corridors to the front or rear windows. From each extremity of the corridors, as seen in the plan, halls extend to the connections with the wings, and the staircases in the towers.

On either side of the entrance hall is a reception room for visitors, and a director's room. The hall itself is lined with cabinets containing valuable mineralogical and conchological collections, and a fine exhibit of birds and curiosities from Ceylon, the islands of the Pacific and the north-west coast, with specimens of the various woods originally found on the grounds of the Institution. The large space in the wall near the door is occupied by Mr. John Carlin's masterpiece, which he bequeathed to the school. In the reception room are cases for the library, in which are over 4000 volumes, including one of the finest collections of works on the Deaf and their instruction in existence. On the same floor are rooms for the principal and for the matron. The second story contains rooms for the teachers who lodge and board in the institution, for such visitors as may have claims to special attention, and for other purposes. In the upper story are dormitories for the pupils of the female department, and the hospital for ordinary cases of sickness—a special building for contagious diseases, known as the Cottage Hospital, near Fort Washington Avenue, is far removed from the main buildings—the basement of this building contains rooms for domestics, store-rooms, etc.

Each of the wings is one hundred and twenty feet by forty-six. Entering one of them through the passage or hall leading from the central corridor, you find on the first floor the saloon or sitting room for the pupils, one hundred and six feet by forty-two in clear interior space, and sixteen feet to the ceiling. In these spacious and lofty rooms, well warmed in winter, and well ventilated at all times, the pupils have seats, tables for reading, or study, or composition, in the evening, and at such other fragments of time as reading and study may be order. The evening light here, as in the other rooms, is furnished by gas.

In the basement of the wings are wash and bathing rooms; in the second story, separate dormitories, wardrobes, etc.; and in the upper story of each an open dormitory, of size corresponding to the sitting room below, and of equal height. Instead of the pillars which, in an ordinary building, would be

required to support the floors in rooms of such dimensions, the floor of the dormitory is braced up by trusses, and supports the floor below it by iron rods. By this expedient, the four great rooms, the saloons below, and the dormitories above, are left entirely clear of pillars or supporting rods. Each of these four rooms has a clear content of over seventy thousand cubic feet, which, with the provision for the renewal of the air by ventilation, and the height of the ceiling, secures to each pupil abundant breathing space and pure air. The staircases in the towers, afford to the principal and matron access to the apartments of the pupils under their care. The main staircases to the dormitories are at the eastern end of each wing, and to give every guarantee of safety in case of fire, are constructed of stone. In addition to this the main building, with the adjoining wings, are connected by an improved system of fire signals centering in the main hall, from whence a special alarm can be sent at a moment's notice to the City Fire Department.

The Academic Building is in the rear of the main building, and is one hundred and fifty feet by fifty-five, containing class, lecture, library, laboratory and cabinet rooms, with the art studio and necessary offices. Each class has a large, lofty, well-lighted and well-ventilated room, of an average size of twenty by twenty-eight feet. In the basement of this building, are the air chambers of the heating and ventilating apparatus, store rooms, wash rooms, etc. The exterior of the building is furnished with an elaborate system of fire-escapes to facilitate safe and speedy exit in case of necessity.

The central building contains on its first floor the dining-room, under which in the basement are the kitchens, and on its second floor the chapel, eighty by sixty feet, and over thirty feet high, with ten lofty windows. It is also ventilated by a large skylight in the roof. At the east end, against the wall, is the platform, raised three feet above the floor, for the officiating teacher, while the pupils and spectators occupy seats rising successively one behind the other. As the worship in which the deaf and dumb can share must be addressed to the eye only, care is taken that every eye in the congregation can rest with ease on the platform, and that the light should be thrown that way. It will be seen by the plan that the pupils have access to the chapel by corridors from their respective sitting rooms, each

ACADEMIC BUILDING.

department entering by its own door; and after the morning prayer and explanation by signs of a text of scripture, each department passes along another corridor to the school-house. The same corridors also give access to the dining-room under the chapel. From the first building, the access to the chapel is by the great staircase. In the chapel, besides the religious exercises by which school is opened each day, public worship in the language of gestures, intelligible to all the pupils, is held every Sabbath. Here, also, public exercises are held on certain days of the year.

On the northern boundary of the grounds is located the building containing the shops, erected in 1869, and containing trade schools for instruction in printing, carpentry, cabinet-making, shoemaking, chair-caning and tailoring. The building is 100 feet by 30, presenting three stories of brick above a basement of stone, and its construction was completed at a cost of nearly $20,000.

The steam apparatus is placed in a separate building, at least one hundred feet from the main buildings. From this boiler-house steam is conducted to the air chambers under the school-house, already mentioned. In this room, which is some twenty-one by thirty feet, and sixteen feet high, fresh air is heated by the steam, and then distributed by the action of a fan-blower, through air chambers and flues under and from beneath, through all the buildings. Each room has a separate flue connecting with the air passage in the base of each building, and a separate flue to carry off the vitiated air.

From this sketch of the internal arrangements, we return to the external features of the main building as it now appears. The basement is of a beautiful, speckled-gray granite, from Seal Harbor Island, Maine, as are also the window sills and lintels. The upper stories are indicated by courses of the same material, running round the entire building. The walls, with the exceptions just indicated, are of brick, as equally durable and far more economical than stone; and to save the expense of frequent renewals of paint or stucco, the external walls are faced with yellow Milwaukee brick, giving, with the granite, an agreeable contrast of light tints. The roofs are of slate, with a cornice of granite. The other architectural features of the buildings will appear from an inspection of the plans.

Work on the preparation of the site was begun in the sum-

mer of 1853. Much expense and delay was incurred on one part of the site, in removing a vast deposit of rock; and on another, in removing a quicksand, the place of which had to be filled up with concrete, to the depth, in some places, of eighteen feet. There being a water front to the property, a wharf was built, on which the building materials were landed from the river, and carried up the hill, at first by teams, on a graded road; but this road being too circuitous, a railroad was laid on a rapidly inclining plane directly down the face of the hill, up which cars loaded with brick, stone, lime, etc., were drawn by stationary steam power, at a great saving in the cost of transportation. The buildings were put up chiefly by day labor, under the direction of competent engineers and superintendents. The cost including the shops, boiler-house, and steam and warming and ventilating apparatus, exceeded four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, exclusive of the cost of the grounds.

To give a better idea of the magnitude of the buildings, we add that the areas of the several floors in the five main buildings is very nearly three acres; about double the area of the buildings on Fiftieth Street. As the latter were found capable of comfortably accommodating from 220 to 240 pupils, these buildings can afford comfortable accommodations for at least 550 deaf-mutes, with principal, teachers, officers and the necessary domestics.

Two years after the opening of the new building, Dr. H. P. Peet, finding that his new field of operation would tax to the utmost the energies of his life, and believing that the interests of the institution would be subserved by the selection for president of some other member of the board, resigned that office, continuing, however, to discharge the duties of principal, which had so long been merged in those of president. He was succeeded by Benjamin R. Winthrop, Esq., a gentleman who had for many years taken the deepest interest in the institution, and had, as one of the directors, contributed very greatly to its success, by generous devotion, without compensation, of time, money and influence. After the removal of Mr. Winthrop to France, where he had taken up his permanent residence, Shepherd Knapp, Esq., a gentleman identified with the growth and progress of the city and of the institution, the oldest living director except Dr. Peet, was, in 1869, elected president. He was, on his resignation two years after,

succeeded by Rev. William Adams, D.D., who continued in the office and performed the duties with zeal and ability till his demise, on the 31st of August, 1880. The office was next filled by Ex-Judge Henry E. Davies, LL.D., of the Court of Appeals, who was succeeded by the Hon. Erastus Brooks, whose valued counsels, extensive information and active services, were of inestimable advantage to the school. Upon his death, on September 30th, 1886, the vacancy was filled by the election of Hon. Enoch L. Fancher, LL.D., the present president.

HON. ENOCH L. FANCHER, LL.D.

With the superior accommodations offered by the new buildings and improved facilities, the number of pupils continued to increase, till, in 1863, a law was passed which authorized the supervisors of the counties to send to the Institution, at the expense of the counties, all indigent deaf-mutes between the ages of six and twelve. The passage of this Act was dictated by the most humane considerations, inasmuch as it was ascertained that there were many young deaf-mutes in almshouses, under circumstances likely to be detrimental to them in various ways, and others running about the streets in our large cities, exposed to every danger, and

affected by influences likely to inflict permanent injury upon their morals and manners. With this additional provision, the number of pupils in 1867, fifty years after the Institution was founded, amounted to 439, and in 1870 to 616, the highest number ever reached. From which time the number has decreased, owing to the establishment of seven other institutions for the deaf in the State, and one in New Jersey, so that the attendance at this writing is about 300.

On the 26th of June, 1866, the closing day of the academic year, was celebrated the semi-centennial anniversary of the Institution. There were in attendance a great number of invited guests, among whom was a large representation from the American Asylum at Hartford.

The character of the occasion may be inferred from the following order of exercises.

1. The chair occupied by Benjamin R. Winthrop, President of the Institution.
2. Reading the order of exercises ..... By Joseph W. Patterson.
3. Prayer..... ....By Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D.
4. Reading letters from invited guests, By Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D.D.
5. Introductory Address.....By the President.
6. Semi-centennial Address,
   By Harvey P. Peet, LL.D., Principal of the Institution.
7. Address.....By Rev. William Adams, D.D.
8. Other Addresses.
9. Exercises by the pupils.
10. Benediction.

In the report of the proceedings, it is observed that "the interest of the occasion was greatly enhanced by the fact that Dr. H. P. Peet, after more than thirty-six years' service as the head of the Institution, was about to retire, and hence his address was a farewell. His son, Isaac Lewis Peet, LL.D., who had been for fifteen years Vice-Principal of the Institution, had just been unanimously elected to succeed him."

A second semi-centennial celebration was held by the graduates of the Institution, on the occasion of the second biennial meeting of the Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes, August 28th, 29th and 30th, 1867. At this remarkable gathering were assembled about five hundred deaf-mutes from all parts of the country as guests of the Institution, probably the largest meeting of the kind the world ever saw. The event of greatest interest on this occasion was the presentation

to Dr. H. P. Peet, on behalf of his former pupils, of a valuable silver plate.

Though Dr. Peet had retired from the active duties of principal, he did not entirely dissolve his connection with it, but continued to live in the Mansion House on the grounds, with the title of *Emeritus Principal*, and by his counsel and co-operation strengthened the hands of his successor till his death, which took place on the 1st of January, 1873.

About three years before, had occurred a change in the administration of the Institution which was the result of a

ISAAC LEWIS PEET, LL.D.

still further increase of pupils, the average attendance having reached 535. The Institution was divided into two co-equal departments, one of which, the educational department, was placed under the Principal, and the other, the administrative department, was committed to a Superintendent. The first superintendent was Dr. Brooks, who had acquired a reputation as an efficient manager of an Institution, at the New York Juvenile Asylum, of which he had been superintendent. In him the offices of superintendent and physician were united. He retired in the spring of 1873, and was succeeded by William Porter, M.D. The Legislature of 1874 removed the word *indigent* from its statute book, so far

as the deaf and dumb are concerned, and offered the benefits of education to all alike, whether the children of rich or poor parents, thus removing the temptation from parents to abridge the term of instruction, either by deferring sending their children to school too late or by removing them too early, as had very often been the case.

Dr. Porter, after ten years of efficient service as superintendent and resident physician, retired in 1883, and was succeeded by Dr. James C. Carson, who, in September, 1884, resigned to accept a more lucrative position in the State's

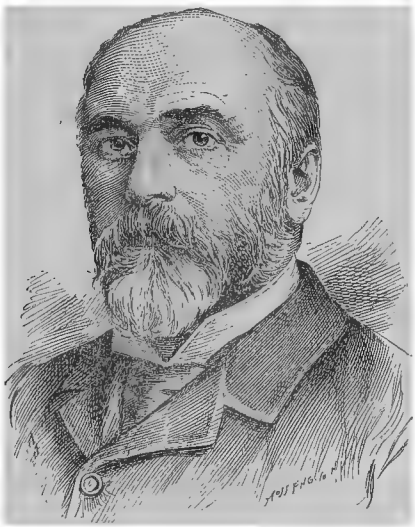
CHAUNCEY N. BRAINERD.

service. Dr. George S. Knickerbocker became superintendent in October, 1884, but resigned in June, 1885, and was succeeded by Mr. Chauncey N. Brainerd, who had been connected with the Institution for eighteen years as steward. As superintendent, Mr. Brainerd managed the administrative department with singular ability and far-seeing judgment till his retirement in February, 1893.

One effect of the law of 1863, allowing the admission of pupils of six years of age, was largely to increase the proportion of small children, and it became necessary to classify and separate them from the older pupils.

On the 9th of February, 1875, the Executive Committee of the Board, to whom was referred the question of separating children under twelve years of age from the older children, recommended as wise policy the speedy selection, for purchase, of 100 to 200 acres, which would suffice for all future wants of the Institution, and to which it could be removed as necessity might require.

A new Committee of Observation was appointed, consisting of five members of the Board of Directors, who, at once addressed themselves to the duty thus imposed. In June, 1878,



GEORGE A. ROBBINS.

the Hoge Place, at Tarrytown, was purchased for the Institution, and a building was opened there, for the use of the Primary Department, on Tuesday, October 14th, 1879. Upon this occasion Mr. George A. Robbins, the Treasurer of the Institution, speaking for the Board, gave an outline of the causes which led the Directors to prepare for a prospective removal of the Institution from its present site, a purpose which had been under consideration for several years previously. After three years' experience, it was found that the additional expense caused an annual deficiency of several thousand dollars, and consequently this branch was per-

manently closed at the end of the summer term in 1883, the young pupils being, thereafter, domiciled at the Mansion House adjoining the Institution, and the idea of removing from the present site being permanently abandoned.

Following the custom which has long obtained at the Institution, of having the school represented at foreign congresses of Teachers of the deaf, the Board of Directors, in addition to appointing the principal to represent the school, selected two members of the Board as special delegates to the International Congress for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Deaf,

REV. CHARLES A. STODDARD, D.D.

held in Milan, Italy, September 6th to 11th, 1880. One of the gentlemen thus selected was the REV. CHARLES A. STODDARD, D.D., the present first Vice-President of the Institution, whose report of the work of the congress and his deductions therefrom is appended to the Sixty-Second Annual Report of the Institution, for the year 1880. In the same publication also appears another report on the Congress from the pen of REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D.D., a member of the Board and likewise a delegate to the Congress.

At the New Orleans Exhibition, held in 1884–85, the Institution presented an exhibit consisting of contributions by the

intellectual, industrial and artistic departments, arranged according to the accompanying illustration. Other institutions for the deaf in various parts of the country were represented by special exhibits, but the New York Institution was awarded the diploma for excellence.

On August 23d to 27th, 1890, the Twelfth Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and the First International Convention in America was held at the Institution, the three hundred and fifty delegates and their friends being entertained as the guests of the Institution. Forty years previous, in August, 1850, the initial convention of this body was held at the Institution, and of those who attended the first gathering, but two were present at the last, Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, and Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet. A pleasant feature of the convention was the presentation to Dr. Peet, by a number of his former pupils, of a life-size oil portrait of himself, and which now adorns the library of the Institution.

The next important event in the history of the Institution was the retirement, on January 1st, 1893, of the venerable Isaac Lewis Peet, LL.D., who had been actively engaged in the Institution as a teacher for nearly forty-eight years, the last twenty-five as Principal. He was honored by the Board of Directors with the title of Principal Emeritus.

His mantle fell upon Enoch Henry Currier, M.A., who had been intimately associated with him for nearly twenty-one years, and was thoroughly prepared, by familiarity with the theory and practice of deaf-mute education, to assume the responsible position of Principal. Within a month of this appointment, Professor Currier, as Principal, was further honored by being placed in sole charge of the institution, the system of double responsibility, which had obtained for twenty-three years, being finally abolished. The Institution thus resumes its earlier organization with all the advantages of possessing at its head a man fully equipped for the position.

The system of instruction in use is known as the Combined System, in contradistinction to all such systems as confine themselves to some exclusive method of expression. Its instruments are writing, the manual alphabet, pantomime, significant gestures for individual words, lip-reading, articulation, and grammatical symbols, and the special training afforded by the Kindergarten drill; consequently the system is eclectic,

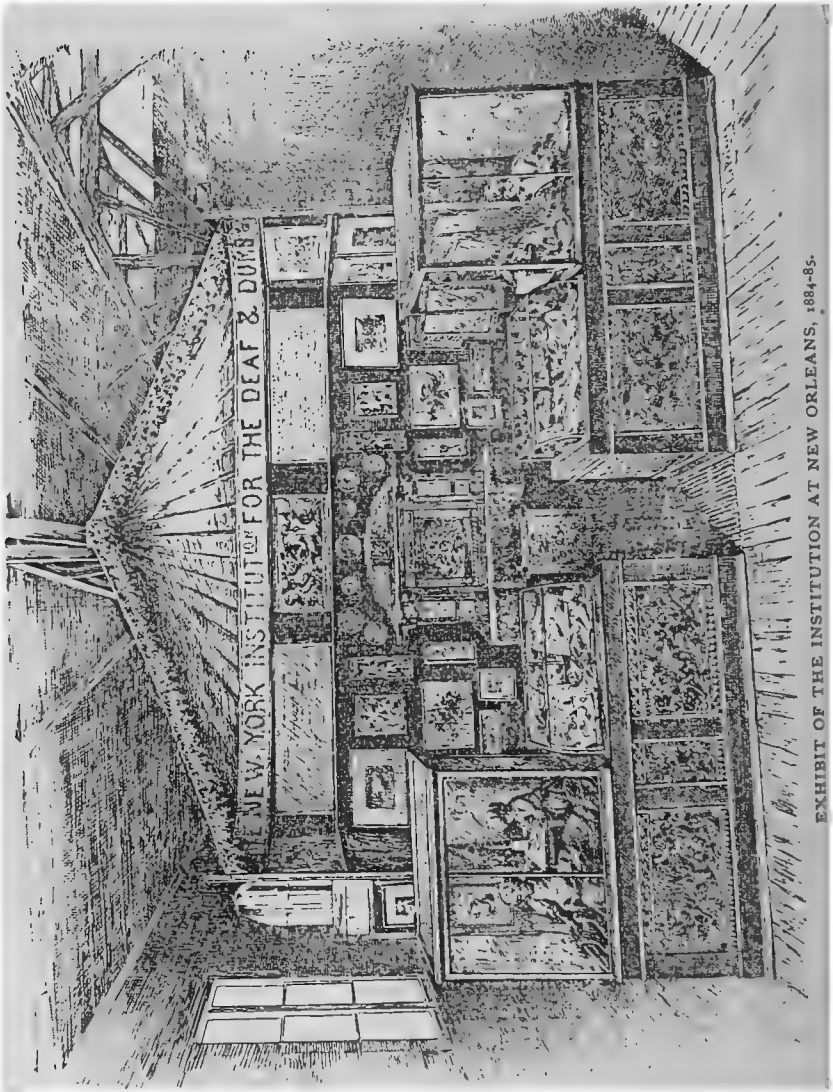


EXHIBIT OF THE INSTITUTION AT NEW ORLEANS, 1884-85.

rather than partisan, the needs of the individual pupil determining the special course to be followed. Thus nothing is rejected which it is thought may be conducive to the benefit of the pupils.

Great attention is paid to the dictation of sentences by means of the manual alphabet, the pupils receiving aid from the teacher when the meaning of any word is unknown to them. They are then encouraged to give their version of what has been dictated, on the large slates with which the walls of the class-rooms are lined.

ENOCH HENRY CURRIER, M.A.

In this way, phraseology appropriate to all the affairs of life is systematically poured in upon their minds. They become familiar with forms, words, phrases and idioms. Language becomes a second nature, and appeals to their minds practically in the same manner that it does to hearing persons; and the longer the process is continued, the more certain is it to transfer the deaf-mute from his condition as a foreigner, to that of one "to the manner born." All this is accompanied by persistent practice in composition, a most useful form of which is keeping a daily journal of current events into which the pupil's own experience and observation largely enters.

In teaching grammar, great use is made of a system of symbols invented by the late Prof. F. A. P. Barnard, when he was an instructor in the Institution, but whose forms and application have since been modified, till now all the grammatical relations in a proposition, both general and particular, may be presented to the eye at one and the same time. By the use of these symbols, the construction of a sentence may be clearly unfolded to the pupil, so that he will understand it readily, and *vice versa*, he is enabled to construe any passage, so as to show his own knowledge of the connection of the words.

As the pupil progresses in language, arithmetic, geography, history, and physiology, the natural sciences and the higher studies of an academic course are gradually introduced, till he becomes familiar with the ordinary branches taught in schools for the hearing, and, when he reaches the Academical department proper, he can pursue a range of studies that gives elevation to his conceptions and independence to his modes of thought and expression. In this course, he acquires a knowledge of the physical sciences, of the higher mathematics, of the principles of rhetoric and logic, and even of mental and moral philosophy.

In addition to this, good manners, refinement and good taste, are carefully inculcated by precept and example. In furtherance of this, the instruction given in art has been found to be invaluable. All the pupils receive, each week, a lesson in drawing from the object, and a selected number have special instruction in designing, in wood carving, in clay modeling, in plaster casting, in the ornamentation of porcelain, in sketching from nature and in painting in oils and water colors.

The system of lectures by signs early inaugurated by Dr. H. P. Peet, has been continued to the present time, and is carried out in turn by all the gentlemen employed as instructors. Great use has been made of visible illustration in connection with the lectures, and the ordinary exercises in the class-room. The Institution has an excellent collection of minerals and shells, a good philosophical apparatus, and satisfactory models of the different parts of the human body. In addition to these, the fine stereopticon, together with the opaque object attachment and the microscope attachment, enable our pupils to receive instruction and entertainment almost inexhaustible.

The religious teaching introduced by Dr. H. P. Peet, which consists in conveying to the pupils an idea of their relations to God and of the duties growing out of these relations, without any tinge whatever of sectarian doctrine, either Protestant or Roman Catholic or Jewish, has been continued. The result of this system is, that the pupils conform to the wishes of their parents, as they are encouraged to do, in the ecclesiastical relations they form either in the vacations or after they permanently leave the institution.

The subject of teaching articulation to the mute, and lip-reading to the deaf, has, as is well-known, engaged the attention of the directors and of all the principals of the institution. The questions connected with it were at one time regarded as of such importance that the Rev. George E. Day, D.D., formerly a teacher in this institution, but now a professor in Yale college, was especially intrusted by the Board on the occasion of two separate trips to Europe, several years apart, to investigate, first, the system which obtained in Germany, and afterward the system in vogue in Holland. The letters of instruction he received from Dr. H. P. Peet, and his valuable and exhaustive reports on the subject, hold a most important place in the literature of our profession. Not content with this, however, Dr. Peet, accompanied by his son, visited Europe himself, and spent six months in further inquiring into the subject.

The result of all this examination and study is that articulation holds a high place in our estimation, and continues to be regarded as an important method of expression which it is desirable to confer upon *all* deaf-mutes, whenever its acquisition will not require such an excess of time and labor as to interfere with their progress in other respects.

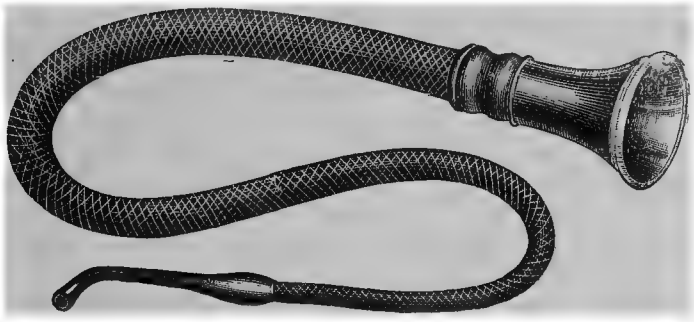
In the year 1869, a class was organized and taught by the pure oral system under the direction of Prof. Bernhard Englesman, who had but recently retired from the principalship of a school which he had founded in New York City, and which afterward became the institution now known as the New York Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes. The practice inaugurated by him continued several years under Prof. Weston Jenkins and Prof. Enoch H. Currier, but it was finally concluded to substitute for it the present system of giving an hour's lesson daily in articulation and lip-reading

to every pupil in the Institution, making the acquisition of language dependent upon other methods.

For semi-mutes, however, who, having heard in early years, retain more or less of the spoken language of childhood, or for the semi-deaf, who possess a degree of latent hearing, sufficient to warrant aural training to render spoken sounds intelligible, too much stress cannot be laid upon the necessity of careful and thorough instruction in speech and speech reading.

The last named subject of instruction—to wit, articulation—has been modified by one of the most interesting discoveries in the history of deaf-mute education. At the instigation of Mr. Richard S. Rhoades, of Chicago, we experimented with the audiphone designed by him to enable the deaf to hear, through bone conduction, sounds in the air, not addressed to any one individual in particular. We have also used the rigid metallic ear trumpet, which has surprised deaf persons, who, without it, were absolutely unconscious of ability to perceive vocal sounds, but who were keenly sensible thereof, when these sounds were uttered within its cavity. But it was finally reserved to Professor Currier, by an independent discovery, to show that, through the flexible ear tube, fifty out of three hundred and seventy, or a little over one-seventh of the pupils in attendance at the time of the investigation, were not only able to hear the voices of others, but, for the first time in years, and, in most cases, in their lives, to hear their own voices.

The result of this discovery is of the greatest importance. It is not sufficient for the pupil to hear what is said to him. He must also hear himself say the same thing. In practical instruction, the teacher first speaks to the pupil, through the flexible tube inserted in his ear, and then requires him to transfer the mouthpiece to his own lips and repeat the words that have been spoken to him. This enables him to compare his own enunciation with that of his instructor, and, after repeated trials, to imitate it with an approach to exactness. But for this, he would be entirely dependent upon the ear of his preceptor, to whom he would have to look for information as to whether he was speaking correctly or not. Now, he can depend, in great measure, upon his own ear, and merely ask of his teacher that he repeat his words a sufficient number of times to enable him to make the necessary number of comparisons.



CURRIER'S CONICO-CYLINDRICAL CONVERSATION TUBE.

CURRIER'S CONICO-CYLINDRICAL CONVERSATION TUBE.

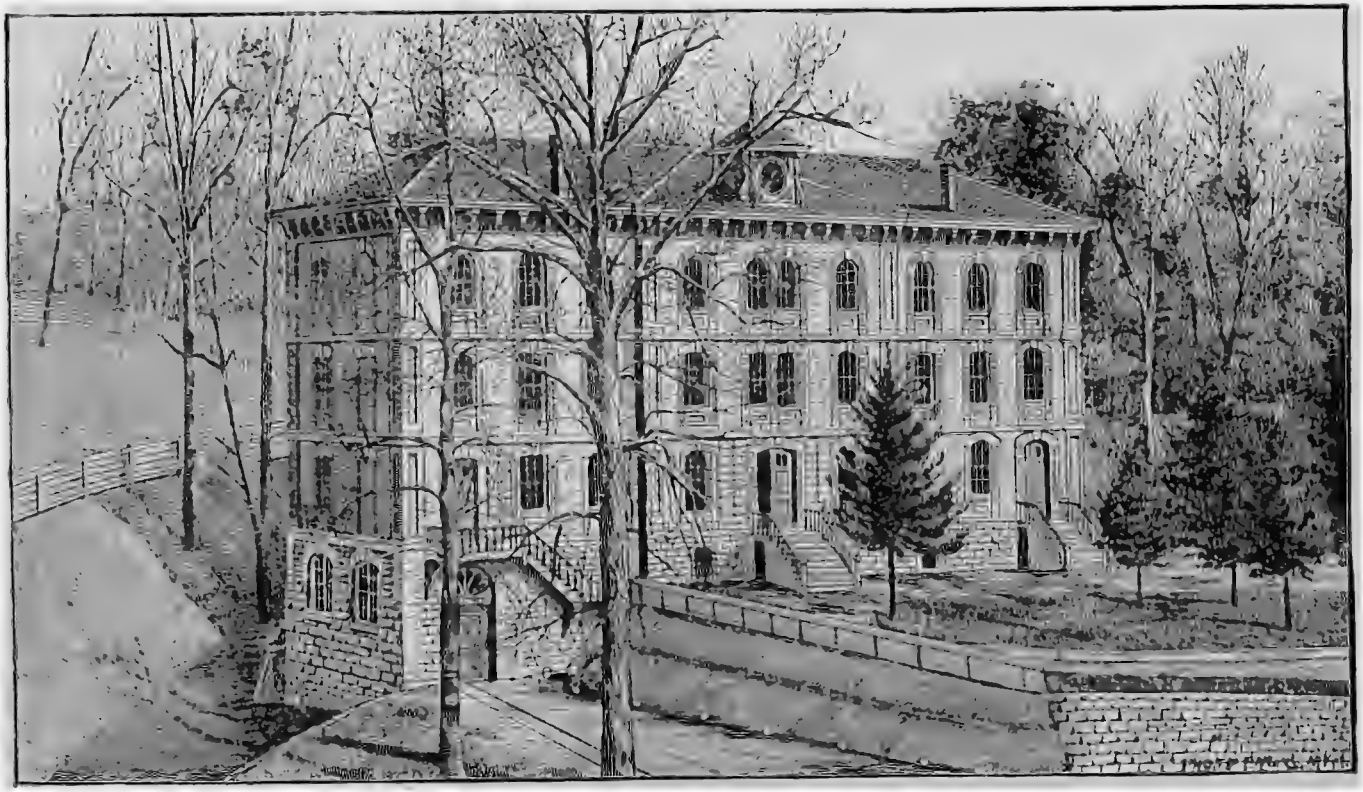
[With duplex ear-piece for the class-room.]

This education of the ear and of the voice will have the effect to enable a certain number of our pupils eventually to take their place in the society of the hearing, and to converse with all individuals who may have the kindness to address them through the mouthpiece of the tube. Of late years the difficulty involved in imparting articulation to the deaf has been diminished by an invention of Professor A. Melville Bell, which has been introduced into this country by his son, Dr. A. Graham Bell. This consists in an alphabet of sounds, and indicates, by means of appropriate symbols, the organs of speech employed and the manner in which they are affected in utterance.

One great advantage is that the pupil not only easily remembers, for the time being, what he is taught to do in this way, but retains it so long as he keeps the symbols in mind. In this way will probably be obviated the great drawback of which the old writers on the subject complained, and which is acknowledged still to exist by their modern disciples—to wit, that the pupils are apt *to lose their speech* when they leave school.

Our pupils are, moreover, encouraged to practice constant reading. There are now, for their use, in the library, 5,567 bound volumes and over 8,300 pamphlets. Besides these, they have the use of twenty-three folios in the Mercantile Library in this city, the institution having long since been presented with a corresponding number of shares in the Clinton Hall Association, to which the Mercantile Library is indebted for its building. On these folios, books are drawn out for them weekly by the librarian of the institution.

An important branch of instruction afforded by the Institution deserves more than passing notice—the class of blind, deaf and dumb pupils. In the fall of 1874, after being nearly three years in school, a little boy, James H. Caton, a congenital deaf-mute, had the misfortune to contract a severe illness, in consequence of which he lost the sight of both his eyes. On his recovery, after the lapse of a year, the attempt was made to continue his education in connection with one of the ordinary classes, the teacher giving him some special attention, and supplementing his work by means of monitors. This did not prove satisfactory, and it became necessary to evolve an entirely new method of instruction for this special case. This



TRADES SCHOOL BUILDING.

was accomplished, and the work of instruction was carried on through the sense of touch alone, by means of the manual alphabet, raised letters and the typewriter. Young Caton became an adept in the use of the typewriter, and made really remarkable advancement in the use of correct idiomatic English. In addition to this, he made rapid progress in Arithmetic, Geography, History, and all the studies of the regular and advanced courses, finally graduating with honor from the High Class.

While Caton was pursuing his studies under the new method, another blind, deaf and dumb boy, and a girl similarly afflicted, were added to the class—Richard T. Clinton and Martha Moorehouse. Clinton was twelve years of age, when he came to school, and had no knowledge whatever of language. They pursued the same course as was used with Caton, and with like success. Since then the class has been continued and has given the blessing of education to seven deaf, dumb and blind children, two of whom are now under instruction—Catharine McGirr and Orris Benson—with a fair prospect of making even greater advancement than those preceding them in the class.

Little Benson came to the Institution at the age of six, and as in the case of the other pupils of this class, had no knowledge of language, or anything else. His case seemed more difficult than any of the preceding, as his extreme youth made it necessary to place him among the younger children, and form, as it were, a new class distinct from that which the blind pupils had hitherto been placed. However, the marvelous progress this child has made within the short time he has been at school, can only be fully appreciated when his performances in response to the questions and directions of his teacher are witnessed.

Since the year 1831, great importance has been attached to giving our pupils a knowledge of some handicraft, by means of which they may support themselves in after life. The trades at present taught are printing, cabinet-making, carpentering, shoemaking, tailoring, baking, gardening, wood-carving, chair-caning, and artistic designing, for the boys; and plain sewing, dressmaking, shirt-making and cooking, for the girls.

In the Academical department, into which enter those of our

pupils, who, favored by the possession of hearing in early childhood, or by an additional period of three years' instruction secured by law to thirty-six selected pupils, have attained a higher degree of advancement than falls to the lot of the majority, are pursued those studies which characterize the high schools of the State. From this department have graduated many deaf-mutes, who have occupied positions of prominence and responsibility in various avocations, to success in which they have attained, in spite of obstacles that would have disheartened them, had they been less thoroughly trained. In its proper place, in the statistics, will be found an illustrative list of the vocations at present pursued by some of our former pupils.

With these advantages, and with this record, the institution offers, to the parents of deaf-mutes, the prospect of a good education and of future usefulness and happiness for the children whose calamity they have so much lamented, and to the State, the guarantee of an equivalent for the means so willingly and liberally furnished for sustaining our work, in the intelligent, prosperous, law-abiding citizens.

The following lists of the Presidents, Principals, Superintendents, Librarians, Professors and Teachers, connected with the Institution since its opening in 1818, together with statistics with respect to the number of pupils, the causes of deafness, the success with which our pupils have met since leaving the Institution, and other tables, are fraught with much interest.

Though the causes of deafness are numerous, it is fortunate that means have been found to mitigate and almost neutralize the effect of a calamity which, but for this and kindred Institutions, might well be regarded as appalling.

The total number of different pupils who have been under instruction in the Institution at different periods, has been 3,345, of whom 1,113 were known to have been born deaf, 371 were believed to have been born deaf—a total of 1484—and 1861 became deaf from various causes, in successive periods, and at different ages, as will be seen in the tables embracing these subjects.

PRESIDENTS.

	Elected.	Retired.
DeWitt Clinton.	1817	1819
Samuel L. Mitchell, M.D.	1819	1829
Rev. James Milnor, D.D.	1829	1845
Robert C. Cornell.	1845	1845
Harvey P. Peet, Ph.D., LL.D.	1845	1859
Benjamin R. Winthrop.	1859	1869
Shepherd Knapp.	1869	1871
Rev. William Adams, D.D., LL.D.	1871	1880
Hon. Henry E. Davies, LL.D.	1880	1881
Hon. Erastus Brooks.	1881	1886
Hon. Enoch L. Fancher, LL.D.	1886	....

PRINCIPALS.

Horace Loofborrow.	1821	1831
Harvey P. Peet, Ph.D., LL.D.	1831	1867
Isaac Lewis Peet, LL.D.	1867	1892
Enoch Henry Currier, AM.	1893	....

EMERITUS PRINCIPALS.

Harvey P. Peet, Ph.D., LL.D.	1867	1873
Isaac Lewis Peet, LL.D.	1892	....

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Rev. Abraham O. Stansbury.	1818	1821
Samuel Akerley, M.D.	1821	1831
S. D. Brooks, M.D.	1870	1873
William Porter, M.D.	1873	1883
James C. Carson, M.D.	1883	1884
George S. Knickerbocker, M.D.	1884	1885
Chauncey N. Brainerd, Esq.	1886	1893

LIBRARIANS.

* J. Addison Cary, A.M.	1832	1851
* Oran W. Morris, A.M.	1853	1857
* Dudley Peet, M.D.	1858	1862
* Oran W. Morris, A.M.	1863	1869
* Henry W. Syle, A.M.	1869	1874
Enoch H. Currier, A.M.	1874	1893
Thomas F. Fox, A.M.	1893	....

TEACHERS.

Appointed.		Retired.	Remarks.
1818	* Rev. A. O. Stansbury,	1821	Went abroad.
1819	* Miss Mary Stansbury,	1832	
	* Horace Loofborrow,	1832	
1821	* Clinton Mitchell,	1822	
1822	* John H. Gazley, †	1831	First Principal Mississippi Institution.
1822 & 1853	Mary E. Rose, †	1826 & 1852	Married Nathaniel Mitchell; then Mr. Totten. Ass't Matron in 1842.
1826	Keturah Van Cleft, †	1828	
1828	Emily Courtess, †	1829	
1830	* Leon Vaisse,	1834	Became successively Vice-Principal and Principal Paris Inst.
1830 & 1869	* J. R. Burnet, ‡	1831 & 1874	
1831	* Dwight Seward, ‡	1832	
1832	* F. A. P. Barnard, LL.D., ‡	1838	Prof. of Math. in Univ. of Ala. Later Pres't of Columbia College.
1832 & 1839	* David E. Bartlett, ‡	1839 & 1852	Opened a private school in 1852.
1832 & 1837	* Samuel R. Brown, ‡	1835 & 1838	Went to China on Christian Ministry.
1832	* J. Addison Cary, ‡	1851	Retired to become Sup't of Ohio Inst'n. Died Aug. 7, 1852.
1833	* Barnabas M. Fay, ‡	1838	Entered Christian Ministry. Principal of Michigan Institution.
1833	George E. Day, D.D., ‡	1835	Professor in Yale.
1834 & 1853	* John R. Keep, ‡	1835 & 1854	Became a teacher in American Asylum.

Appointed.		Retired.	Remarks.
1835	A. Bordman Lambert, ‡	1837	Entered another profession.
	Ransom Taylor, ‡	1837	Account of ill health.
	Joseph Haven, ‡	1837	Entered another profession.
1836 & 1853	* Oran. W. Morris, ‡	1851 & 1869	Two years, 1851 to 1853, Principal of Tenn. Inst'n. Librarian in Cooper Inst., N. Y.
1837	Shubail F. Bartlett,	1838	
1837 & 1872	* Rev. John H. Pettingell,	1843 & 1875	Entered Christian Ministry. 1875–78 teacher in Penn. Inst'n.
1837	Abel B. Baker, †	1838	
1838	*Andrew L. Stone, ‡	1841	Pastor of Park Street Church, Boston.
1838 & 1875	* Jacob Van Nostrand, ‡	1857 & 1879	Principal of Texas Institution 1857–75.
1838	*Aaron L. Chapin, ‡	1843	President of Beloit College, Wisconsin.
1838	*Jeremiah W. Conklin, †	1878	Died while a teacher.
	Nathan Totten, †	1845	
1843	Samuel Porter, ‡	1846	Prof. in National Deaf-Mute College.
	Rev. T. Gallaudet, D.D., ‡	1858	Rector of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes in N. Y. City.
1844	Gilbert C. W. Gamage, †	1883	Resident of Inst'n.
	Fisher A. Spofford, †	1851	Teacher in Ohio Inst'n.
1845	Isaac Lewis Peet, LL.D., ‡	1892	Emeritus Principal of the Institution.
1846	Isaac H. Benedict, †	1865	Clerk in Treasury Dep't Washington, D. C.
1848	*Edward Peet, ‡	1862	
1851	Jane T. Meigs,	....	
	William H. Weeks, †	1865	Teacher in the American Asylum.

Appointed.		Retired.	Remarks.
1851	Elizabeth C. Bacon,	1854	
	Silence Taber, †	1853	
1851 & 1855	*James S. Wells, †	1852 & 1858	Teacher in Texas and Maryland Colored Institution.
1852	George B. Safford,	1852	
	Melancton Storrs,	1853	
	Charles D. Helmer,	1854	
1853	Jerusha M. Hills, †	1854	
	Carl W. Knudsen,	1857	Artist.
	J. Orville Olds,	1854	Artist.
1854	Mrs. Meriam Brown, †	1856	
	Ada B. Morris,	1855	
	* Egbert L. Bangs, ‡	1864	Principal of the Michigan Institution.
1855	* Walter W. Angus, †	1861	Teacher in the Ind. Inst.
1855	* William L. M. Breg,	1855	Teacher in Michigan Institution, 1855–76.
1856	Mary A. Merwin,	1862	
1857	Warring Wilkinson, ‡	1866	Principal of the California Institution.
	A. Lavinia Hubbell,	1864	
	Edwin Southwick, †	1858	Teacher in the Iowa Institution.
1858	Anna B. Very,	1859	
	* Dudley Peet, M.D., ‡	1862	
1859	* Charles K. W. Strong, †	1862	Clerk in Treasury Department, Wash'gton, D. C.
	Albert A. Barnes, †	1862	Clerk in M. O. Dept. N. Y. P. O.
1862	Edward A. Fay, ‡	1865	Vice-President National Deaf-Mute College, Wash., D. C. Editor *Am. Annals.*
	David R. Tillinghast, †	1868	Teacher in N. C. Inst.
	* William H. H. Brewer, †	1864	
1863	Almon B. Merwin, ‡	1865	In Christian Ministry.
	John N. Freeman, ‡	1865	In Christian Ministry.

Appointed.		Retired.	Remarks.
1863	Ida Montgomery, †	....	
	Mrs. Mary T. Peet, †	1867	
1864	Albert P. Knight, †	1874	Teacher in Central New York Inst'n.
	* Charles S. Newell, Jr., †	1874	
	* John H. Roche, †	1865	
1865	Josephine L. Ensign,	....	
	Isabella H. Ransom,	....	
	Henry D. Reaves, †	1883	Went to California.
	Alphonso Johnson, †	1874	Principal Central N. Y. Inst. Now teacher in Northern N. Y. Inst.
1865	H. H. Hollister, ‡	1866	Teacher in Ohio Inst.
	Mary L. Goodrich, †	1865	
	Jacob D. Kirkhuff, ‡	1866	Teacher in Penn. Inst.
1866	Franklin A. Rising, ‡	1869	
	Thomas W. Berry, †	1867	From England. Minister of the Gospel.
	Charles W. Van Tassell, †	....	
	William Brennan, †	1867	Teacher in Mich. Inst.
	Annie E. Cooke,	1868	
1867	Rev. Jas R. Campbell, ‡	1868	In Christian Ministry.
	Willis Hubbard, †	1868	Teacher in Mich. Inst.
	Weston Jenkins, ‡	1883	Principal of N. J. Inst.
	E. Frank Elliott,	1868	
1868	Rowland B. Lloyd, † ‡	1883	Teacher in N. J. Inst.
	Isabella Van Dewater, †	1872	Married to W. Jenkins.
	Oliver D. Cooke, ‡	1874	From 1845 to 1853, teacher in American Asylum.
	Orrick Metcalf, ‡	1869	To practice as a physician.
	Albert H. Livermore, ‡	1869	
	Hattie E. Hamilton,	1875	Teacher in Western, N. Y. Institution.
	Catharine Blauvelt, †	1874	
	Mary E. Johnson,	1871	

Appointed.		Retired.	Remarks.
1868	Miss Sutton,	1868	Temporarily employed for a few weeks.
1869	Bernhard Engelsman, ‡	1873	To practice medicine.
1869 & 1875	Francis D. Clarke, ‡	1873 & 1885	Principal of Arkansas Inst'n, 1885–92, Principal Mich. Inst'n, 1892.
1869 & 1878	Celia Ransom,	1873 & 1880	Married to Prof. F. D. Clarke.
1869	Mary Howell,	1874	Authoress of Sunday School Books.
	* Henry W. Syle, ‡	1875	Rector of All Souls' Church for the Deaf Phila.
	* Sarah Cuddeback, †	1871	Died at Inst. while ministering to sick pupils.
	Mrs. Clara P. Johnson,	1869	
	Thomas H. Jewell, †	1882	Teacher in Cent'l N. Y. Inst'n.
	Annie L. Wager, †	1874	Married to T. H. Jewell.
	William E. Clarke, ‡	1874	To practice law.
1871	Luann C. Rice,	....	
	Fort L. Seliney, †	1874	Teacher in Cent'l N. Y. Inst'n.
1870 & 1876	Bessie V. Fitzhugh,	1874 & 1880	
1873	Enoch H. Currier, ‡	....	Principal of the Inst.
	* Pender W. Downing.	1874	Teacher in Colorado, Texas, and Minnesota Inst's.
	Edward B. Nelson, ‡	1875	Principal Central N. Y. Inst'n.
	Zenas F. Westervelt,	1875	Principal Western N. Y. Inst'n.

Appointed.		Retired.	Remarks.
1873	Caroline V. Hagadorn,	1883	Private Pupils.
1875 & 1890	Carrie E. Lounsbury,	1878 & 1891	Private School.
1876	William G. Jones, † ‡	....	
1880	Maria Toles,	1884	Subsequently teacher in Illinois Inst'n.
	Mary L. Barrager, †	....	
	Chester Q. Mann, †	....	
1881	Annie B. Garrett,	1882	Subsequently teacher in California Inst'n.
	Mrs. E. M. Stryker,	....	
1882	Theodore Peet, ‡	1882	Went abroad.
	Josephine F. Rintoul,	1886	Married.
1882	Julia F. Brearley,	1886	Subsequently teacher in N. J. Inst'n.
1883	Prudence E. Burchard,	1883	Teacher in Cent'l N. Y. and Colorado Inst'ns.
	Sarah E. LePrince,	1888	Director of Art School.
	Thomas F. Fox, † ‡	....	
1885	Walter B. Peet, ‡	....	
	William H. Bishop, ‡	1888	Went abroad. Novelist.
1887	Emily McAllister,	1892	Private classes.
	Georgie Decker, †	1888	Subsequently teacher of art in S. C. Inst'n.
	Frankie C. Hawkins, †	1889	Teacher of art in N. J. Inst'n.
1888	John H. Geary, †	1888	Teacher in Ark. Inst. Principal Cleveland Day School.
	Gabrielle M. LePrince,	....	
1892	George Ray Hare, ‡	....	
	Grace H. Stryker,	....	
1893	Edwin A. Hodgson, ‡	....	Teacher of printing. Ed'r *D. M. Journal.*
	Fayetta Peck.	....	

* Deceased. † Graduates of the Institution. ‡ Men of Collegiate Education.

TEACHERS EMPLOYED SINCE 1818.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hearing Teachers....	65	27	92
Deaf Teachers.....	32	17	49
Total.....	97	44	141

COLLEGES REPRESENTED.

Amherst.....	4	Union, N. Y.....	1
Columbia, N. Y.....	2	University of Mich...	1
Hamilton, N. Y.....	1	University of N. Y...	4
Harvard.....	1	Williams.....	3
National Deaf-Mute..	2	Yale.....	20
New York Normal...	2	Unknown.....	13
Oxford.....	1		—
Princeton.....	2	Total	58
Trinity.....	1		

TERMS OF LONGEST CONTINUED SERVICE.

Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet..... 47 years.
Miss Jane T. Meigs..... 42 years.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

Akerley, Samuel, M.D., Late Physician to the New York Institution.

Deafness and other Diseases of the Organs of Hearing. 8vo. N. Y. 1820

Observations and Correspondence on the Nature of Deafness and Other Diseases of the Ears . 8vo. N. Y. 1821

Elementary Exercises for the Deaf and Dumb. 8vo. N. Y. 1821

Akerley, Samuel, M.D.—Continued.

Observations on the Language of Signs, read before the New York Lyceum of Natural History, on June 23, 1823. 8vo. N. Y. 1823

Address delivered at Washington Hall, in the City of New York, on May 30, 1826, introducing the Exercises of the Pupils of the New York Institution. 8vo. N. Y. 1826

American Instructors of the Deaf; Proceedings of Conventions. 1st and 12th. . . . . 8vo. N. Y. 1850–'90

Angus, Walter W., Late Teacher in the New York and Indiana Institutions.—Oration delivered upon the occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, under the auspices of the Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes, at their Second Biennial Convention, held at Fanwood, August 28, 1867. Also Report of the Proceedings of the Convention, including addresses to Harvey P. Peet, LL.D., the retiring Principal of the Institution, on his being made the Recipient of a set of Silver Plate by his deaf-mute friends. . . 8vo. N. Y. 1867

Barnard, F. A. P., LL.D., Late Professor in the New York Institution.

Observations on the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. Reprinted from the "North American Review." 8vo. Boston. 1834

Existing State of the Art of Instructing the Deaf and Dumb. From the "Literary and Theological Review." 8vo. N. Y. 1835

Burnett, John R., M.A., Professor in the New York Institution, 1830–74.

Memoir of Harvey P. Peet, Ph.D., LL.D. 8vo. N. Y. 1857

Memoir of Dudley Peet, M.D. . 8vo. N. Y. 1862

Currier, Enoch H., M.A., Principal of the Institution, 1893.

Methods of Aural Development . 8vo. N. Y. 1886

Catalogue of the Library . . 8vo. N. Y. 1892

Proceedings of the Twelfth Convention of American Instructors . . . . . 8vo. N. Y. 1890

Day, Rev. G. E., Professor in the New York Institution 1833–35.

On the late Efforts in France and other Parts of Europe to restore the Deaf and Dumb to Hearing. Reprinted from the "American Journal of Science and Arts." 8vo. N. Y. 1836

Report on the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb in Holland and Paris; with special reference to Mechanical Articulation and Labial Reading. 8vo. Albany. 1861

Educator, The. 3 vols. 1877–79

Fanwood Literary Association Constitution and By-Laws. 16mo. N. Y. 1878

Fox, Thomas F., M.A., Professor in the Institution.

A History of the New York Institution. 8vo. N. Y. 1893

Catalogue of the Library of the Institution. 8vo. N. Y. 1893

Industrial Training for the Deaf and Dumb.

A Report presented to the Board of Directors of the Institution. March, 1889. . . . 8vo. N. Y. 1889

Hodgson, Edwin A., M.A., Instructor of Printing at the Institution.

[Ed'r.] Deaf-Mutes' Journal, The. . . . 1879–93

Manual for the Guidance of the Printer's Apprentice. 16mo. N. Y. 1883

"Office Guide;" A Directory to and Classification of Type-Faces, etc. . . . . 8vo. N. Y. 1885

Facts, Anecdotes and Poetry about the Deaf and Dumb. 8vo. N. Y. 1891

Now and Then. 1873

Peet, Harvey P., Ph.D., LL.D., Principal, 1831–1867.

Report on Tour through New York. . 8vo. Albany 1844
Course of Instruction for the Deaf. . 12mo. N. Y. 1845
Scripture Lessons for the Young. . 16mo. N. Y. 1846
Address delivered December 2, 1846. . 8vo. N. Y. 1847
Address at North Carolina Institution. 8vo. N. Y. 1848
Report on Higher Education. . . 8vo. N. Y. 1852
Report on Visit to European Institutions. 8vo. N. Y. 1852

Peet, Harvey P., Ph.D., LL.D.—Continued.

Statistics on Cause and Cure of Deafness. 8vo. N. Y. 1852
Notions of the Deaf before Instruction. 8vo. N. Y. 1855
Legal Rights and Responsibilities. . 8vo. N. Y. 1856
Letters to Pupils. . . . . 16mo. N. Y. 1857
Addresses delivered on Various Occasions. 12mo. N. Y. 1867
Principal's Reports. 1831–1867

Peet, Isaac L., LL.D., Principal, 1867–1892.

Manual of Vegetable Physiology. . 16mo. N. Y. 1860
Psychical Status and Criminal Responsibility of the Totally Uneducated Deaf and Dumb. . . 8vo. N. Y. 1872
Language Lessons for the Deaf. . . 12mo. N. Y. 1875
Principal's Reports. 1868–1892
Proceedings at the Institution in memory of the late Rev. Wm. Adams, D.D., with an address by Hon. Erastus Brooks. November 18, 1880. . . 8vo. N. Y. 1881
Reports of the Institution 1–74. . . 8vo. N. Y. 1819-93

STATISTICS (1889) CONCERNING TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO GRADUATES OF THE INSTITUTION.

Thirty-seven are teachers, *viz.*:		Brought forward.....	24
In Hartford, Ct.....	1	In Fordham, N. Y. (female).....	1
" Philadelphia, Pa.....	2	" Buffalo, N. Y.....	2
" Flint, Mich. (1 female).	2	" Raleigh, N. C.....	1
" Columbus, O.....	1	" Baton Rouge, La.....	1
" Indianapolis, Ind.....	1	" Berkeley, Cal.....	1
" Jacksonville, Ill.....	2	" our own Institution, (2 females).....	7
" Baltimore, Md.....	2		37
" Frederick, Md.....	1		
" Little Rock, Ark. (1 female).....	2	Three are principals of Institutions, *viz.*,	
" Jackson, Miss.....	1	In Dakota.....	1
" Austin, Tex.....	1	" Malone, N. Y.....	1
" Rome (Central) N. Y..	6	" New Orleans, La... ..	1
" Malone, N. Y.....	1		
" Rochester, N. Y	1		
Carried forward.....	24	Carried forward.....	40

STATISTICS—Continued.

Brought forward	40
Superintendent of Gallaudet Home	1
Clerks in insurance offices	2
Clerks in Mercantile and Manufacturing Establishments	8
Clerks under the U. S. Government	10
Clerks under the City Gov't	2
County Clerk	1
Editors and proprietors of newspapers	5
Author	1
Merchants	6
Clergyman	1
Missionaries among deaf-mutes	4
Artists, photographers and engravers	11
Inventors	3
Jeweller	1
Farmers working their own farms	27
Poultry raisers	7
Proprietor and Manager of extensive nurseries	1
Florist	1
Farm Hands	10
Carried forward	142

Brought forward	142
Gardener	1
Foremen and Assistant Foremen in printing offices	5
Compositors	23
Proprietor of job printing office	1
Cabinetmakers	4
Carpenters	5
Shoemakers	14
Tailors	9
Cutter (men's clothing)	1
Boiler maker	1
Machinist	1
Bakers	3
Cook and confectioner	1
Brick maker	1
Railroad employes	2
Longshoreman	1
House and Sign Painters	3
Mill Hands	4
Leather-goods workers	2
Undertaker	1
Upholsterer and decorator	1
Cooper	1
Supervisor	1
Cigarmakers	2
Cane seaters	2
Total	232

SOCIETIES OF THE PUPILS IN THE INSTITUTION.

Fanwood Literary Association.

[Organized in 1865.]

Object—"Its object is the intellectual and moral improvement of its members by lectures, debates, social meetings, and the maintenance of a library."

Membership—"The Principal and Instructors, and the members of the High Class to Sixth Class, inclusive, shall be considered as members."

Officers—The Principal *ex-officio*, Counselor; Thomas F. Fox, M.A., President; George R. Hare, M.A., First Vice-President; James F. Britt, Second Vice-President; Julia A. Hemphill, Secretary; C. W. Van Tassell, Treasurer. Directors, Walter B. Peet, Chester Q. Mann, William G. Jones, Ida Montgomery, Myra L. Barrager.

Ida Montgomery Circle.

Motto: "EXCELSIOR."

[Organized, Sept. 18, 1886. Re-organized, Sept. 10, 1892.]

"In loving honor of her whose life has been devoted to the cause of Education for the Deaf."

Object—"The intellectual social and spiritual improvement of its members; the perpetuation of the memory of its benefactor, Ida Montgomery, the glory of our *Alma Mater*, and mutual assistance in the journey of life."

Membership—"It is composed of members of the High Class, who were formerly under the instruction of Ida Montgomery."

Officers—Ida Montgomery, Counselor for Life; Mrs. William H. Rose, Honorary President; Johanna H. Buss, Acting President; Annie L. Waidler, Vice-President; Julia A. Hemphill, Secretary; Margaret A. Boyd, Treasurer.

Silent Daughters of the King.

Motto:—"NOBLESSE OBLIGE."

[Organized, October, 1888.]

Original officers—Ida Montgomery, President; Susan L. Henry, Secretary; May Martin, Treasurer.

Officers—Ida Montgomery, Counselor; Johanna Buss, President; Annie L. Waidler, Secretary. Membership 40.

The Protean Society.

[Organized, Jan. 20, 1890.]

Object—"The intellectual, moral and social elevation of its members, and advancing the growth of the Peet Memorial Fund."

Membership—"Any male member of the High Class is eligible to membership."

Officers—Enoch H. Currier, M.A., Counselor for Life; Wilbur L. Bowers, President; Archibald McL. Baxter, First Vice-President; Martin Glynn, Second Vice-President; John H. Hogan, Secretary; Henry Bettels, Treasurer; Frank Avens, Librarian; Executive Committee, Jeremiah L. Hayes, Chairman, James F. Britt, A. Burdette Smith.

The Proteus Boat Club.

[Organized, May 13, 1892.]

Object—Its purpose is the physical exercise and pleasure of its members.

Membership—This Club is composed of members of the Protean Society with associate members from the High Class.

Officers—Commodore, Enoch H. Currier; Captain, Wilbur L. Bowers; First Lieutenant, Archibald McL. Baxter; Second Lieutenant, James F. Britt; Secretary, Martin Glynn; Treasurer, Jeremiah L. Hayes; Executive Committee, Henry Bettels, Chairman, Frank Avens, A. Burdette Smith.

Helping Hand Circle.

Motto: "LEND A HAND."

[Organized, Feb., 1890.]

Object—"To improve themselves spiritually, and to aid, when practicable, any deserving persons, particularly deaf-mutes."

Officers—Myra L. Barrager, President; Elizabeth Anderson, Secretary; Emma Bamman, Treasurer.

Young Fanwood Society.

[Organized, Oct., 1891.]

Object—"To aid in the collection of funds for the H. P. Peet Memorial."

Officers—Thomas F. Fox, M.A., Counselor; Wm. S. Abrams, President; George Hamm, Vice-President; John E. O'Brien, Secretary; Herman Probst, Treasurer; John Goor, John M. Black and John J. McEvoy, Committee.

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes.

[Organized, August, 1865.]

Object—The object of the Association is in general to promote the welfare, in every respect, of its members and other deaf-mutes. More particularly it is designed to cultivate feelings of friendship among the members, to form a bond of union, and afford an organization whereby they may act together for the common good.

Membership—Any deaf person of fair reputation and a resident of the State of New York, or a graduate of one of the institutions for the deaf of the State, shall be eligible to membership.

Officers—Thomas F. Fox, President; Emanuel Souweine, Vice-President; Jonathan H. Eddy, Secretary; Thomas H. Jewell, Treasurer; E. A. Hodgson, F. L. Seliney, T. Collins, Directors.

Manhattan Literary Association.

[Organized, March, 1864. Incorporated, December, 1891.]

Object—Literary and social improvement of its members.

Officers—Theodore A. Froehlich, President; Franklin Campbell, Vice-President; Emanuel Souweine, Second Vice-President; Max Miller, Secretary; Alexander Meisel, Treasurer.

Brooklyn Society of Deaf-Mutes.

Object—Literary and Social improvement.

Officers—Thomas Godfrey, President ; Archie J. McLaren, First Vice-President ; J. B. Valles, Second Vice-President ; James S. Orr, Secretary ; H. A. Schnakenburg, Treasurer.

Fanwood Quad Club.

[Organized, Feb. 22, 1889.]

Object—" The object of the club is to cultivate fraternal feelings, to promote the social relations, and to uphold and assist what is deemed helpful or beneficial to its members, as individuals, and to the deaf at large, as a class.

Membership—Any deaf person who has attained to the age of discretion, provided he be of good character and intelligence, is eligible to membership in the club.

Officers—John F. O'Brien, President ; William Coombs, Vice-President ; Anthony Capelli, Secretary ; Thomas F. Fox, Treasurer ; Edwin A. Hodgson, Albert A. Barnes and Isaac N. Soper, Executive Committee.

Employments of its Members.

Artists	3	Editors	2
Assistant foreman	1	Foreman Printing Office	2
Bookbinder	1	Pattern Maker	2
Boss Engraver	1	Salesman	1
Cigar Manufacturer	1	Shoemaker	1
Compositors	14	Supervisor	1
Clerks	2	Teachers	3

I. ORIGIN OF DEAFNESS.

Included Between	Born Deaf.			Became Deaf.			Unknown Cases.			Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
May, 1818, and January, 1854.....	240	252	492	254	177	431	130	95	225	1,148
January, 1854, and September, 1863..	85	81	166	131	94	225	13	6	19	410
September, 1863, and May, 1874.....	173	122	295	302	196	498	35	23	58	851
May, 1874, and September, 1890.....	81	43	124	410	219	629	28	26	54	807
September, 1890, and January, 1893...	22	14	36	55	23	78	9	6	15	129
General Totals.....	601	512	1,113	1,152	709	1861	215	156	371	3,345

II. CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

CAUSES.	1818 to 1854			1854 to 1863			1863 to 1874			1874 to 1890			1890 to 1893			Grand Total. 1818 to 1893
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1. Affections acting locally on the organs of hearing:																
Scarlet Fever	44	39	83	33	23	56	80	68	148	90	47	137	13	5	18	442
Measles	14	8	22	2	4	6	9	7	16	9	10	19	3	1	4	67
Ulcers, Gatherings, etc	28	22	50	4	5	9	14	12	26	7	4	11	4	..	4	100
Small Pox	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	3	2	5	..	..	..	9
2. Diseases and Accidents affecting the brain and nervous system:																
Typhus and other fevers	14	4	18	4	8	12	37	15	52	48	18	66	6	4	10	158
Fits, Spasms, Convulsions and Epilepsy	7	7	14	9	4	13	5	8	13	18	7	25	1	1	2	67
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1	.	1	1	..	1	14	10	24	79	42	121	7	2	9	156
Dropsy of the head or brain	5	3	8	2	..	2	2	1	3	4	3	7	1	.	1	21
Falls, blows, and other accidents	20	9	29	11	6	17	30	11	41	24	9	33	2	8	10	130
Whooping Cough	5	3	8	2	2	4	6	5	11	5	..	5	1	..	1	29
Sickness from fright	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	6
3. Causes Unclassified:																
Colds	17	9	26	1	3	4	9	8	17	21	12	33	2	1	3	83
Inflammation in head, ears and brain	18	15	33	12	8	20	26	7	33	14	4	18	1	..	1	105
Mumps	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	1	1	1	..	1	7
Erysipelas	1	..	1	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Scrofula	3	4	7	3	..	3	3	4	7	2	4	6	..	..	..	23
Various Diseases, unknown or doubtful	75	53	128	40	29	69	60	35	95	89	51	143	16	3	19	454
Aggregate	254	177	431	128	94	222	300	194	494	413	218	631	58	25	83	1861

III. AGES AT WHICH HEARING WAS LOST.

AGES.	1818–1854			1854–1863			1863–1874			1874–1890			1890–1893			GRAND TOTAL. 1818–1893
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Under one year.	33	20	53	19	9	28	35	39	74	60	33	93		2	9	257
1 yr. and under 2	48	28	76	31	15	46	37	15	52	36	24	60	6	3	9	243
2 yrs. " 3	37	31	68	25	18	43	41	37	78	68	26	94	7	6	13	296
3 " " 4	11	14	25	9	13	22	29	22	51	52	25	77	7	2	9	184
4 " " 5	19	7	26	11	10	21	16	20	36	35	20	55	3	...	3	141
5 " " 6	18	7	25	5	5	10	25	9	34	18	15	33	1	2	3	105
6 " " 7	8	10	18	6	...	6	11	6	17	20	5	25	5	2	7	73
7 " " 8	2	2	4	5	2	7	7	5	12	7	9	16	..	1	1	40
8 " " 9	5	1	6	2	4	6	4	5	9	6	7	13	2	1	3	37
9 " " 10	2	..	2	1	1	2	7	2	9	10	2	12	..	.	..	25
10 " over	...	4	4	5	3	8	17	5	22	17	15	32	..	2	2	68
Ages not given	71	53	124	12	14	26	73	31	104	81	38	119	17	2	19	392
Totals.....	254	177	431	131	94	225	302	196	498	410	219	629	55	23	78	1861

ANNUAL ATTENDANCE 1818-1892.

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1818	23	10	33	1856	194	152	346
1819	36	20	56	1857	200	154	354
1820	33	19	52	1858	195	163	358
1821	32	20	52	1859	192	165	357
1822	32	21	53	1860	186	162	348
1823	31	19	50	1861	199	153	352
1824	34	19	53	1862	202	159	361
1825	37	19	56	1863	225	167	392
1826	35	28	63	1864	240	178	418
1827	35	28	63	1865	259	191	450
1828	40	25	65	1866	285	194	479
1829	38	29	67	1867	296	209	505
1830	48	37	85	1868	312	230	542
1831	45	44	89	1869	352	249	601
1832	48	39	87	1870	360	258	618
1833	64	70	134	1871	359	257	616
1834	74	63	137	1872	362	247	609
1835	65	75	140	1873	351	251	602
1836	84	76	160	1874	307	227	534
1837	79	71	150	1875	321	230	551
1838	76	79	155	1876	327	229	556
1839	86	83	169	1877	310	197	507
1840	76	76	152	1878	337	198	535
1841	83	79	162	1879	356	222	578
1842	85	69	154	1880	345	208	553
1843	102	71	173	1881	328	191	519
1844	96	72	168	1882	316	184	500
1845	113	87	200	1883	310	178	488
1846	117	91	208	1884	270	149	419
1847	136	89	225	1885	262	152	414
1848	124	96	220	1886	264	149	413
1849	127	95	222	1887	253	138	391
1850	128	99	227	1888	249	128	377
1851	135	108	243	1889	240	125	365
1852	143	117	260	1890	234	116	350
1853	178	144	322	1891	227	108	335
1854	182	140	322	1892	225	105	330
1855	180	148	328				

ATTENDANCE BY STATES AND COUNTRIES.

Counties of the State of New York.

Albany	110	Brought forward	2,061
Alleghany	15	Onondaga	65
Broome	21	Ontario	27
Cattaragus	17	Orange	76
Cayuga	24	Orleans	12
Chautauqua	36	Oswego	48
Chemung	20	Otsego	34
Chenango	36	Putnam	6
Clinton	19	Queens	36
Columbia	25	Rensselaer	62
Cortland	10	Richmond	23
Delaware	30	Rockland	28
Dutchess	43	St. Lawrence	38
Erie	31	Saratoga	28
Essex	13	Schenectady	15
Franklin	21	Schoharie	42
Fulton	9	Schuyler	8
Genessee	31	Seneca	6
Greene	23	Steuben	29
Hamilton	2	Suffolk	35
Herkimer	23	Sullivan	26
Jefferson	48	Tioga	8
Kings	203	Tompkins	21
Lewis	8	Ulster	70
Livingston	16	Warren	10
Madison	33	Washington	35
Monroe	54	Wayne	47
Montgomery	44	Westchester	74
New York	1,018	Wyoming	17
Niagara	16	Yates	12
Oneida	68		
Carried forward	2,061	Total from N. Y. State	2,999

From Other States.

Alabama	1	Brought forward	35
California	1	Michigan	6
Colorado	1	Minnesota	1
Connecticut	7	Mississippi	2
District of Columbia	1	New Jersey	216
Florida	2	North Carolina	7
Georgia	2	Ohio	3
Illinois	4	Pennsylvania	6
Iowa	2	South Carolina	6
Kansas	1	Tennessee	2
Kentucky	1	Vermont	5
Louisiana	3	Virginia	8
Maine	1	West Virginia	1
Maryland	2	Wisconsin	3
Massachusetts	6	Total	301
Carried forward	35		

From Foreign Countries.

Africa	1	Brought Forward	35
Canada	30	Mexico	1
England	2	South America	4
Germany	1	West Indies	5
India	1	Total	45
Carried forward	35		

Recapitulation.

From the State of New York	2,999
From other States	301
From Foreign Countries	45
Grand total, 1818–1893	3,345

This Institution holds in perpetual and grateful remembrance the names of its

MUNIFICENT BENEFACTORS.

Ephraim Holbrook,
William Dennistoun,
Elizabeth Demilt,
Madame Eliza Jumel,
Sarah Stake,
Sarah Demilt,
John Noble,
Thomas Egleston,
Samuel S. Howland,
Thomas Eddy,
Benj. F. Wheelwright,
Maria M. Hobby,
Benjamin Abrams,
John Alstyne,
Mary Rogers,
Seth Grosvenor,
Simon V. Sickles,
Thomas C. Chardavoyne,
James Anderson,
Thomas Frizzell Thompson,
Thomas Riley,
James N. Cobb,
Elizabeth Gelston,
Robert C. Goodhue,
Daniel Marley,
Eliza Mott,
Samuel Willetts,
James Kelly,
Leona L. Bolles,
Benjamin F. Butler, Sr.

A. L. E. CROUTER.

A BRIEF HISTORY

OF THE

Pennsylvania Institution

FOR THE

DEAF AND DUMB.

BY

H. VAN ALLEN, B. A.

ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS

BY

W. R. CULLINGWORTH.

MT. AIRY, PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,

1893.

Press of
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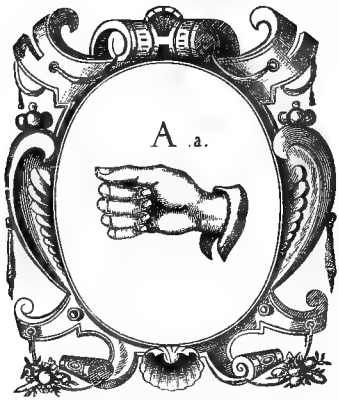


ALTHOUGH the education of the deaf and dumb had been carried on in Europe most successfully for many years previously, it was not until 1815 that any steps were taken to establish a school for their instruction in America. In that year a number of gentlemen in Hartford, Conn., furnished the means for sending a young clergyman, Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, to Europe to acquaint himself with the methods of instructing the deaf employed there, with a view to their introduction in this country. Mr. Gallaudet visited Great Britain, and after endeavoring in vain to induce the heads of the English and Scotch schools to give him the desired information, he chanced to meet in London with the Abbé Sicard, the successor of the benevolent Abbé de l'Epée, who, upon learning the nature of Mr. Gallaudet's mission, cordially invited him to visit and inspect the celebrated school in Paris, of which he had charge. This invitation was eagerly accepted, and Mr. Gallaudet accompanied the abbé to Paris. Here he was given all the information that he desired, and, what was perhaps of quite as much importance, secured the services of Laurent Clerc, one of Sicard's most brilliant pupils, who returned with him to this country as a teacher.

In 1817, shortly after Mr. Gallaudet's return, the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb was opened at Hartford, and the work of educating the deaf in this country was fairly begun. The eight months between their arrival and the opening of the school were consumed by Mr. Gallaudet and Mr. Clerc in visiting several of the important cities of the country, among them Philadelphia, for the purpose of arousing public interest in the proposed school. In Philadelphia, on December 7, 1816, they addressed a public

meeting held in Washington Hall, on South Third Street, at which the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, William Tilghman, presided, and John Bacon acted as secretary. Great interest was aroused in the subject of the education of the deaf, and the meeting appointed a committee of prominent citizens to solicit contributions for the proposed school. The action of the meeting in taking

THE ABBÉ DE L'EPÉE,
Founder of the Manual Method of Teaching the Deaf.

measures to assist an enterprise without the borders of the commonwealth gave rise to a brief but spirited discussion in the public prints of the day, in the course of which the action of the meeting was as warmly defended as it was criticised.*

It is an interesting fact that about the time Mr. Gallaudet was in Paris studying the method of Sicard, a pupil of the Abbé St. Sernin, at Bordeaux, M. Gard, made overtures to several distinguished citizens of Philadelphia, and was given considerable

* For the information in regard to the visit to Philadelphia of Mr. Gallaudet and Mr. Clerc, I am indebted to a newspaper clipping preserved in a scrap-book formerly the property of Jonah Thompson, and donated to the library of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb by his grand-nephew, John T. Morris, a member of the present Board of Directors.

encouragement to cross the ocean and establish a school in this city. The success of the efforts to establish the school at Hartford, and the fear that an attempt to establish a similar school elsewhere might do harm to the prospects of one or both schools, led to the dropping of the matter. The following letter written by Jonah Thompson, and published in one of the Philadelphia papers, will throw light upon a portion of the early history of deaf mute education in this country with which the public is not generally acquainted :*

THE ABBÉ SICARD,
Successor of the Abbé de l'Epée and Teacher of Laurent Clerc.

As an individual whose feelings have for some time past been considerably interested in the instruction of the deaf and dumb, I could not but regret the publication of Mr. Gard's letter in a morning paper, and beg leave to submit a few observations on the remarks accompanying it.

This letter was enclosed some months since by Mr. Lee, the American Consul at Bordeaux, to a number of respectable gentlemen in different parts of the United States, and several individuals on their own responsibility contemplated giving Mr. Gard every encouragement to emigrate to

* The original draft of this letter is in the library of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

this city. The measure was, however, abandoned by information of Mr. Gallaudet's progress in the necessary arrangements for forming a school in Connecticut, uniting the advantages of the English and French mode of tuition, and thereby promoting a uniform system in the United States.

The principles of education are entirely different in those rival countries. Indeed almost as much dissimilarity prevails as exists in their respective languages. This has been occasioned by national prejudices and has prevented Mr. Braidwood and the Abbé Sicard, with their adherents in each system, from realizing the advantages which each might have derived

SAMUEL HEINECKE,
Founder of the Oral Method of Teaching the Deaf.

from the other. By the French method, attention is exclusively given to the improvement of the mind of the pupil and extending his mental conceptions to the highest degree of expansion and communication by signs as well as by writing. From the necessary abstraction from other subjects, except the one immediately exciting attention, we may reasonably conclude that from minds thus improved great perfection in science will be attained. Indeed it is questionable whether more sublime ideas have ever been expressed than those communicated in writing by the pupils of the Abbé Sicard, particularly by Clerc, Massieu and Gard.

According to the Wallis and Braidwood plan, the deaf are taught to speak, which is always possible when the powers of hearing are alone suspended, and when they have sufficient intellect to receive instruction. But this is extremely difficult. It requires greal labor, and, with the most perfect, the voice is very disagreeable and monotonous. The pupil is taught to utter vocal sound and to know when he utters it, but as he cannot hear, it is long before he can ascertain the meaning of his teacher.

After acquiring the power of uttering sound, he is taught that each letter produces a different motion of the muscular organs of speech which is communicated to the lips, and by steadily observing a speaker, he is able to comprehend in this way what is expressed.

THOMAS HOPKINS GALLAUDET, D.D.

As the art is still in its infancy and the different systems are the conceptions of but a few individuals, let us now promote a language combining the advantages of each, or the opportunity will be forever lost of establishing a uniform system of communication without which those taught by different tutors will be unintelligible to each other. No individuals are better calculated for this purpose than Mr. Gallaudet and Mr. Clerc, and at the first and only establishment in the United States let persons be instructed to promote the important object. With this view I should decidedly conceive any attempts at introducing Mr. Gard would be impolitic and premature.

Mr. Thompson's wise counsel was followed, and the citizens of Philadelphia gave their undivided support to the school at

Hartford. No steps were taken at the time towards the founding of a school in Pennsylvania, and the establishment of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the third oldest in the country * and now admittedly the finest and most complete school for the deaf in the world, was brought about in an altogether unlooked-for way.

There were quite a number of deaf children in Philadelphia, who were frequently to be seen wandering about the streets, exciting by their neglected appearance and uncouth gestures the laughter and ridicule of the cruel and thoughtless, and the interest and compassion of the benevolent. To one man in Philadelphia the miserable condition of these children appealed most powerfully, and led him to perform an act of practical philanthropy which deserves to be forever held in grateful remembrance. This was David G. Seixas, an humble Israelite, who kept a little crockery store on Market street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. Picking up on the streets a number of these children he clothed and fed several out of his scanty means, and, with other deaf children whom he induced to come, instructed them as best he could. What particular method of instruction he pursued is not certainly known. He was doubtless aware of the main incidents of Laurent Clerc's visit to Philadelphia, if he was not actually present at the public meeting, and he had probably read of the methods of instruction pursued at Hartford, of accounts of which the newspapers of the day were full, and with this meagre knowledge, supplemented by the crude sign language which his ingenuity devised, he was able to begin the education of his unfortunate charges. The little school, which must have been established late in 1819, or early in 1820, had eleven pupils, five boys and six girls. Notwithstanding his lack of experience the success of Mr. Seixas must have been considerable, for the fame of the little school and of its devoted teacher spread rapidly and enlisted the sympathy and support of the philanthropic people of the city.

On the ninth of April, 1820, several prominent citizens, among whom were Roberts Vaux, Horace Binney, Clement C. Biddle, Jacob Gratz, Dr. N. Chapman, William Wilkins, of Pittsburg, and Joseph Correa de Serra, the Portuguese Minister, met Mr. Seixas, by appointment, at the house of Mr. Vaux, and after a lengthy interview, decided to call a public meeting to consider the propriety of establishing an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb.

* The New York Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb was opened in May, 1820.

THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

ADVANCED DEPARTMENT—FRONT VIEW.

THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

ADVANCED DEPARTMENT—REAR VIEW.

The meeting was held in the hall of the Philosophical Society, on South Third Street, on Wednesday evening, April 12. Rt. Rev. William White presided and William Meredith acted as secretary. Mr. Vaux made an address, in which he submitted a plan for organizing an institution. This plan was referred to a committee, of which Mr. Vaux was chairman. The report of this committee was submitted at a meeting held on Saturday evening, April 15. The constitution presented by the committee was adopted with some amendment, and was signed by those present. The constitution was as follows:

ARTICLE I. The Institution shall be located in Philadelphia, and supported by the annual and life subscriptions of its members, by the donations and legacies of the charitable, by such aid as the Legislature may be pleased to afford, and by the money to be received for the education of children whose parents, guardians or friends are of ability to pay.

ARTICLE II. The officers of the Institution shall be a president, four vice-presidents, a treasurer and recording secretary. They shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Directors, and their duties shall be such as are implied in their titles, or shall be prescribed by the by-laws. And said officers shall not receive any fee or compensation for their service in performing their several duties, either directly or indirectly, excepting the treasurer and secretary.

ARTICLE III. There shall be a board of twenty-four directors, members of the Institution, who shall annually, at the meeting next succeeding their election, appoint one of their number to act as corresponding secretary. Their duties shall be such as shall be defined by the by-laws. There shall also be a committee of twelve ladies selected annually by the Board of Directors at their first meeting, to aid in the management of the asylum under such provisions as may from time to time be prescribed by the by-laws.

ARTICLE IV. Any person shall be entitled to become a member by paying annually, or in gross, the sum which shall be required by the by-laws for an annual or life subscription.

ARTICLE V. The members of the Institution shall meet annually on the first Wednesday in May, in the city of Philadelphia, (at such hour as the directors may prescribe) for the election of officers and directors and the transaction of other business, and to receive the annual report of the directors. Adjourned and special meetings may be held as shall be provided by the by-laws.

ARTICLE VI. The right of membership may be relinquished, and the resignation addressed in writing to the Board of Directors shall be accepted by them; *Provided*, the member shall have discharged all demands due by him or her to the Institution.

ARTICLE VII. The funds of the Institution shall be at the disposal and under the management of the Board of Directors, subject, however, so far as relates to that part derived from the life subscriptions, to such restrictions as may be imposed by the by-laws, and subject also to such restrictions as

may accompany the grant of aid by the Legislature. And it shall be the duty of the directors for the time being to present to the speaker of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, respectively, in the month of December, annually, a statement of the funds and expenses of the Institution, and of the number of children received and educated therein during the year immediately preceding, and of the parts of the State whence they have come, distinguishing between those who have been supported and educated gratuitously, and others.

ARTICLE VIII. Indigent children, resident anywhere within the State, shall be received into the school and asylum, maintained and educated gratuitously so far as the funds of the Institution will admit; *Provided*, that when more children shall be offered for the benefit of this Institution than can be received at any one time, the president and directors shall apportion their number among the several Counties of this Commonwealth, according to their representation (when application shall be made) that every County may equally receive the benefits of the same.

ARTICLE IX. The number of officers and directors may be increased or diminished, as convenience shall require, at any annual meeting of the members of the Institution, notice of the intended alteration being previously given, and twenty members, being a majority of the members present, consenting; and any general meeting shall be competent to make, alter or repeal by-laws, rules and regulations, twenty-one members being present at the same.

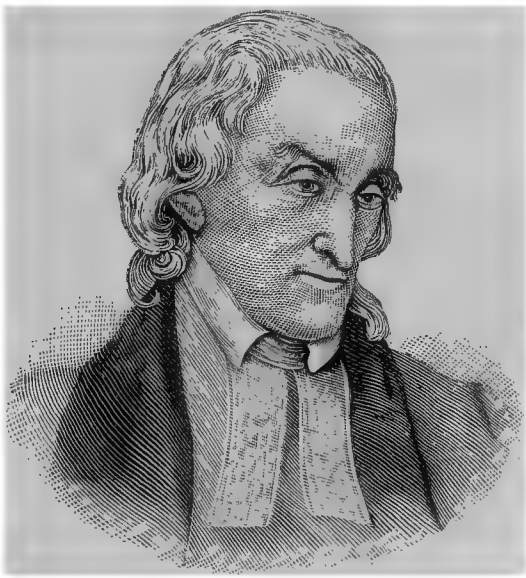
A third meeting was held on Wednesday evening, April 26 when the following officers and directors were elected: President, Rt. Rev. William White; Vice-Presidents, Robert Patterson, Horace Binney, Roberts Vaux, Dr. N. Chapman; Secretary, Henry J. Williams; Treasurer, John Bacon; Directors, William Meredith, John Vaughan, Clement C. Biddle, Jacob Gratz, J. N. Barker, General T. Cadwalader, William J. Duane, Samuel Archer, Paul Beck, R. Walsh, Jr., Alexander Henry, Rev. P. F Mayer, Dr. William Price, Calender Irwin, Reuben Haines, Dr. Franklin Bache, Samuel B. Morris, W. W. Fisher, Benjamin Tilghman, Caleb Cresson, William McIlvaine, Joseph Gratz, Samuel Canby and Samuel R. Wood.

It is worthy of note, as illustrative of the abiding interest which the members of the original Board took in the welfare of the school, that most of them continued to take an active part in the management of the Institution to the time of their deaths, and that many of them are represented on the present board by descendants in the third generation.

The Board of Directors appointed a committee to confer with Mr. Seixas, with a view of securing his services as teacher, and another committee to prepare an address to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, setting forth the objects of the Institution and

soliciting pecuniary aid. At the next meeting of the Board, held May 6, it was announced that Mr. Seixas had been engaged at a salary of $1000 per annum.

Mr. Seixas was installed as principal on May 15, and the little class met for the time being at his house. On May 25 a public exhibition was given at Washington Hall, with the result of still further awakening public interest in the school. The number of pupils rapidly increased, substantial assistance was accorded the young Institution by the wealthy and philanthropic, and all things pointed to a future of rapid growth and great usefulness.



RIGHT REV. WILLIAM WHITE, D D.
First President of the Institution.

During the summer of 1820 in accordance with the instructions of the Board, Mr. Seixas visited the Hartford school and made a careful inquiry into the methods of instruction in use there. Upon his return he reported very strongly in favor of the manual method of instruction, and urged that the directors secure a house for the exclusive use of the Institution. Accordingly, in August, a house on High (now Market) street, near Seventeenth, formerly occupied by the Widow's Society, was secured, and Mary Cowgill was appointed matron. Here the school opened in the fall of 1820.

On January 10, 1821, Mr. Seixas, with six of his pupils, gave an exhibition at Harrisburg before the members of the Legislature, and as a result an act incorporating the Institution was unanimously passed by both Houses, and received the approval of the Governor on February 8. At the same time an appropriation of $8000 was made to aid the school, and the State Treasurer was authorized to pay $160 for each deaf child educated therein, the total amount so paid, however, not to exceed $8000. The term of instruction was limited to three years.

DAVID G. SEIXAS,
First Principal of the Institution.

As a result of this generous assistance from the State the attendance rapidly increased, and before the end of the year the accommodations on West Market Street were found insufficient. A more commodious house, on the corner of Market and Eleventh streets, where the Bingham House now stands, was accordingly leased for a term of three years. In May, Charles Dillingham, a graduate of Williams College, was appointed a teacher, and in September his sister, Miss Abigail Dillingham, who had been a pupil at the Hartford school, also took charge of a class. In March, 1822, the corps of instructors was further increased by the addition of Abraham B. Hutton, who thus began a connection

with the school which extended over a period of nearly fifty years, and terminated only with his death.

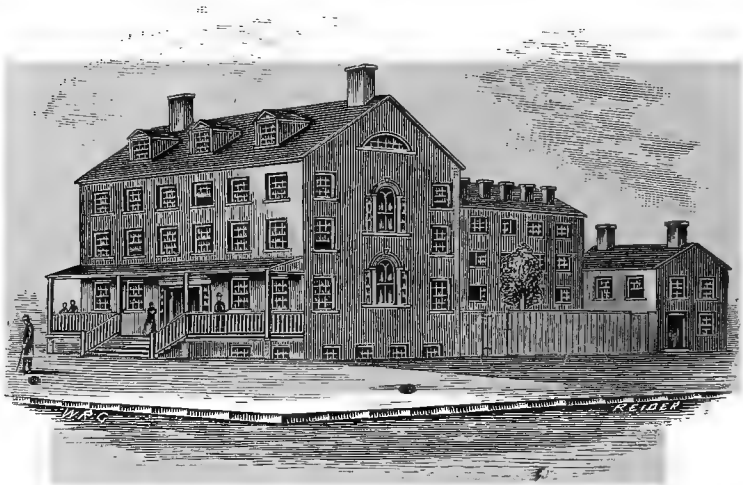
In October, 1821, Mr. Seixas retired from the principalship of the Institution. With some difficulty the directors of the American Asylum at Hartford were induced to release Laurent Clerc for a period of six months, and he was placed in charge of the school. During his brief stay Mr. Clerc introduced fully the methods practiced at Hartford and gave much valuable instruction to the teachers. His stay was extended to seven months, and upon his departure the school was the equal of any in the country.

HOUSE OF THE WIDOWS' SOCIETY ON MARKET STREET,
Occupied by the Institution in 1821.

Lewis Weld, who held the position of first assistant at Hartford, was called to succeed Mr. Clerc. Mr. Weld was a graduate of Yale College, and had intended to enter the ministry, but was induced by Mr. Gallaudet to enter upon the work of teaching the deaf—a work to which he devoted his best energies to the day of his death.* At this time the number of pupils in the Pennsylvania Institution was fifty-one, forty of whom were State pupils. The State of New Jersey had made provisions (November 10, 1821) for the education of her indigent deaf children, and up to the time when she established an institution of her own, a considerable proportion were educated in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

*His daughter, Miss Mary E. Weld, is now a valued member of the Ladies' Committee of the Institution.

Under Mr. Weld's able management the school prospered greatly. The number of pupils steadily increased and before the expiration of the lease it became evident that the accommodations at Eleventh and Market streets were inadequate and that more commodious quarters must be sought. In 1824 a site at the northwest corner of Broad and Pine streets was secured and here was erected the central portion of the buildings, which, with numerous additions and alterations, were to be the home of the Institution for nearly seventy years. The new building was occupied in December, 1825, and on December 30 following a reception was held, at which there was a large attendance of distinguished people. An eloquent address was made by the principal, Mr. Weld, and an exhibition was given of the attainments of the pupils.



THE INSTITUTION AT ELEVENTH AND MARKET STREETS, 1821-1824.

The new building afforded room for a much larger number of pupils than before, and in 1827, provisions having been made by the State Legislature, the Institution began to receive the indigent deaf children of Maryland. At a later period the State of Delaware made provisions for the education of its deaf children in this Institution.

In 1828 the Institution acquired the entire block bounded by Broad, Pine, Fifteenth and Asylum streets. In 1832 a school house was erected in the rear of the main building, thus considerably increasing the facilities of the Institution.

In October, 1830, the principal, Mr. Weld, was called to Hartford to take charge of the American Asylum, from the principal-

ship of which Rev. T. H. Gallaudet had just retired, and A. B. Hutton was appointed to the vacancy thus created. Mr. Hutton filled the position most ably and acceptably until his death in 1870.

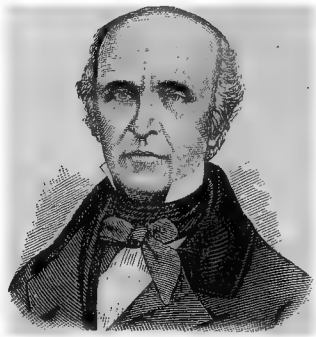
The long period intervening between 1830 and 1870 was marked by no startling events, but was characterized by steady growth and improvement. The efforts of the directors to give the blessing of education to the deaf of the State were liberally seconded by the Legislature, which in 1837 appropriated $20,000, and a few years later the further sum of $8000 to enable the Institution to enlarge its buildings to accommodate the increasing attendance. The two lateral wings were extended westward, and

LAURENT CLERC,
Principal 1821-22.

the chapel addition was built to the central portion of the building and this enlargement increased the capacity of the building to 150. The number of pupils at this time was 107. The State had sometime before extended the term of instruction to six years.

For several years the growth of the Institution was retarded by the smallness of the legislative appropriations, but in 1854 the State inaugurated a more liberal policy, and to accommodate the increased attendance the north and south wings were added to the central building. The capacity of the building was thus increased to 200.

In less than five years the building was crowded to its utmost capacity, and in 1859 the board of directors came to the conclusion that it would be advisable to sell the property at Broad and Pine streets and secure a site in the country, but within easy reach of the city. This step was all the more desirable because the property of the Institution, although originally on the outskirts of the city, was now rapidly being surrounded by new streets and dwellings. The civil war, however, with its disastrous effects upon the financial condition of the country, prevented the sale of the property on advantageous terms, and the design was abandoned for the time being. However, the desirability of a location in the country was not lost sight of and in subsequent years various plans for effecting a removal were brought forward. During the trying times of the war the demands for admission decreased somewhat, although still exceeding the ability of the Institution to grant,



LEWIS WELD,
Principal 1822-1830.

and this furnished an additional reason for deferring action in the matter, at that time at least. The State, however, voluntarily increased the *per capita* appropriation, in view of the increase in the cost of the necessaries of life, and it was decided to slightly enlarge the buildings. In 1863, therefore, an additional story was added to the two wings in the rear.

On July 18, 1870, the Institution suffered the loss of its able and devoted principal, Abraham B. Hutton. Mr. Hutton died at Stuyvesant, N. Y., while on a visit to his sister. Joshua Foster, who had been a teacher in the Institution for upwards of thirty years was appointed to succeed him.

The fifteen years of Mr. Foster's principalship may be termed the transition period of the Institution. While not itself marked by any striking events or important changes, during this period

THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

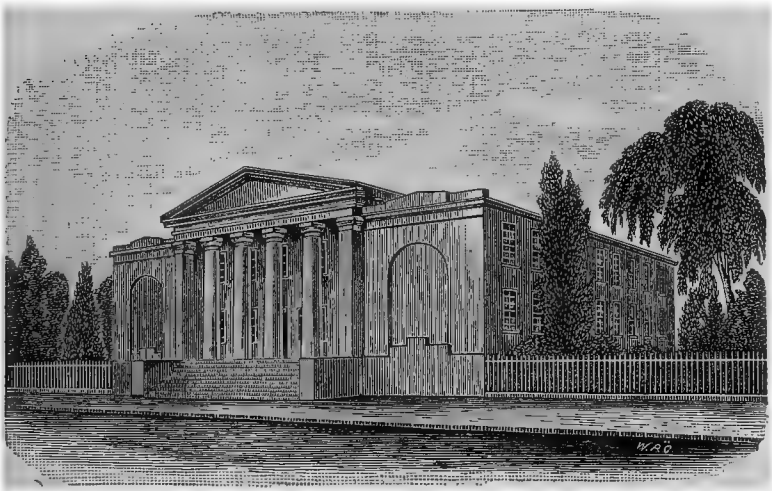
INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT—FRONT VIEW.

THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT—REAR VIEW.

were slowly shaped those forces which at a later day were destined to exert a marked influence upon the future of the Institution.

From the time of the establishment of the Institution the Board of Directors had been assisted in the management of the school, and especially in the direction of the affairs of the domestic department, by a committee of ladies. Through the exertions of this committee the inception was made in 1871 of a fund for the aid of destitute deaf-mutes, which steadily grew from year to year by donations and bequests. This fund was the means of assisting many worthy graduates to make a start in life. At a later date a portion of the income of this fund was devoted to assisting deserving graduates of the school to take a course at the



THE INSTITUTION AT BROAD AND PINE STREETS IN 1824.

National Deaf Mute College. At one time the ladies seriously considered the advisability of establishing a "nursery" at some suburban point for the training of young deaf children before they were of school age. However, the extension of the term of instruction allowed by the State, permitting the admission of children at a considerably earlier age, and the conviction founded upon experience and observation, that the proper place for a very young deaf child is at home with its mother, led the committee to defer action upon the matter.

On February 8, 1871, the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Institution was celebrated by a gathering of the graduates. The celebration began with religious exercises at St. Stephen's

Church in the morning, and in the afternoon a meeting was held at Rev. Dr. Wylie's church on Broad Street, opposite the Institution. Addresses were delivered by Thomas Jefferson Trist, John Carlin, Joseph O. Pyatt and others. The exercises of the day concluded with a reception and banquet at the Institution in the evening. Some three hundred graduates were present on this interesting occasion, and as a result of the gathering a fine oil portrait of Lewis Weld, painted by John Carlin, one of the graduates, was presented to the Institution.

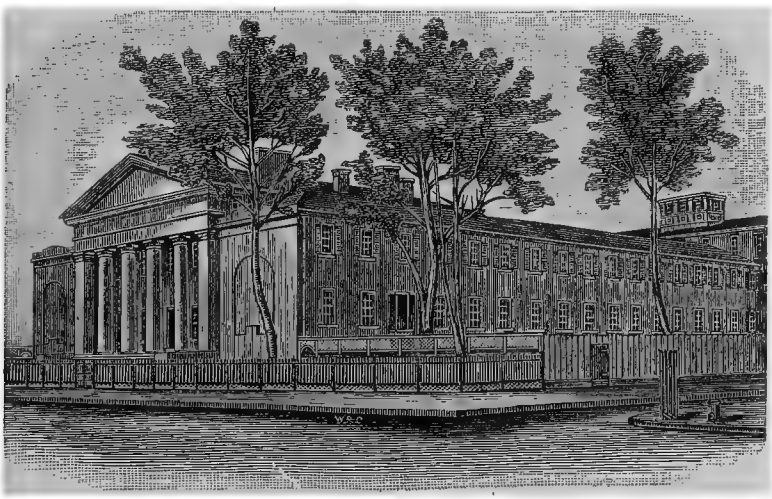
In spite of repeated enlargements, in 1875 it was found necessary to adopt some means to increase the capacity of the Institution, the number of pupils at that time being 225, and the number of applications for admission being far beyond the ability of

ABRAHAM B HUTTON,
Principal, 1830-1870.

the Institution to accept. Efforts had been made in vain to obtain a suitable site in the suburbs, and the city of Philadelphia had been appealed to without avail to donate a site, and the Board of Directors therefore concluded to enlarge the existing edifice. The fine brick structure occupying the whole western half of the Institution property and containing ample play-rooms and dormitories and numerous school-rooms, was accordingly erected. This improvement increased the capacity of the school to 350.

In July, 1876, the convention of the American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb met at, and was entertained by, the Institution.

For a considerable period the Board of Directors had been considering the advisability of opening a day-school in connection with the Institution for the benefit of deaf children residing in the immediate neighborhood of the Institution. It was hoped that the establishment of a school of this kind, for which accommodations would be required only during school hours, would serve as an expedient for relieving the Institution from its crowded condition, while, at the same time, it would make it possible to extend the benefits of education to a much larger proportion of the deaf children of the city. In 1871 an inquiry was made to ascertain the number of children whose parents would be willing to send them to such a school. The number was so

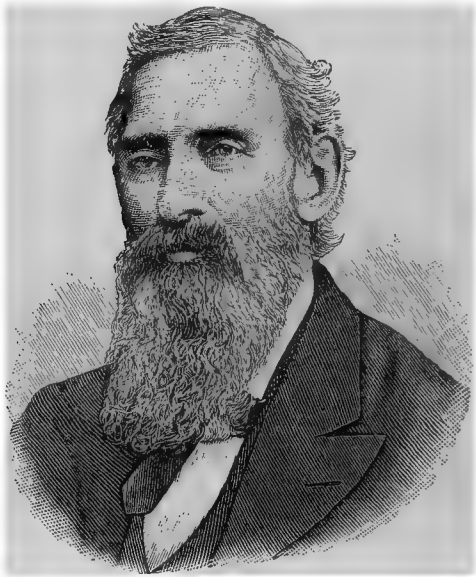


THE INSTITUTION IN 1837.

small, however, that the project was temporarily abandoned, though not lost sight of. In 1881 the day-school was finally opened at Seventeenth and Chestnut streets, under charge of Miss Emma Garrett, who had been in the employ of the Institution as teacher of articulation for some time. The method of instruction adopted was what is known as the "pure oral." The original intention had been to make room for the day-school at Broad and Pine streets, but on account of the difference of the methods pursued an entire separation of the two schools was deemed advisable.

The history of oral teaching in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is at once peculiar and interesting. The system of

instruction originally adopted by the Institution was the manual or Sicard system, and for half a century the employment of no other was attempted. There are indeed vague hints of efforts to preserve and cultivate the speech of such semi-mutes as retained some power of articulation, but no systematic instruction, as we now understand it, was undertaken. In 1870, however, the Board of Directors, impressed by the reports of the success of speech teaching that reached them, sent a committee consisting of F. Mortimer Lewis, James J. Barclay, and the principal, Joshua Foster, to inspect the Clarke Institution at Northampton, Mass., and the

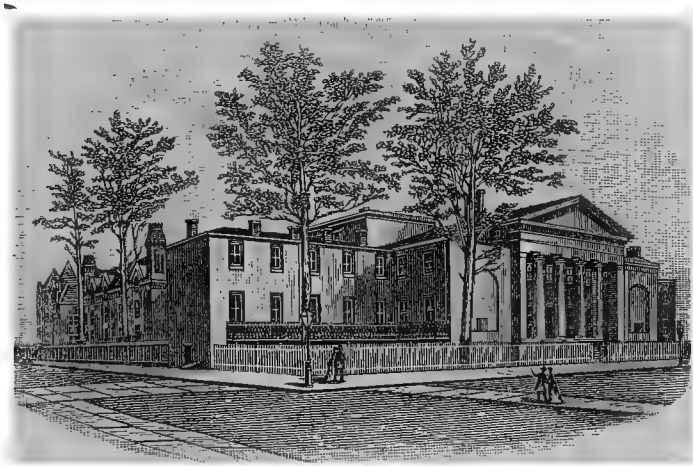


JOSHUA FOSTER,
Principal, 1870 1884.

articulation departments of the Hartford and New York Institutions. This committee was so favorably impressed that upon its return it recommended that arrangements be at once made for giving instruction in articulation to all semi-mute and semi-deaf children. Miss Rebecca Cropper was sent to New York for instruction under Professor Bernard Engelsmann, and upon her return was placed in charge of the articulation class. In 1876 Mr. Edward Crane, a pupil of Alexander Graham Bell, was placed at the head of the articulation department. The success attending this form of instruction was so marked that the Board was led to consider the advisability of introducing separate oral instruction for such

pupils as retained a considerable command of speech, and, incidentally, as a means of testing the practicability of teaching speech to the congenitally deaf. When, therefore, the day-school was established it was decided to employ the oral method exclusively. Instruction in articulation at Broad and Pine streets was carried on without interruption.

The growth of the "day-school" was rapid. In 1883 the attendance was 70, and nine teachers were employed. Early in that year the accommodations at Seventeenth and Chestnut streets were found to be inadequate and the school was removed to a larger house at the corner of Eleventh and Clinton streets. The experiment of a day-school did not prove as satisfactory as had



THE INSTITUTION IN 1892.

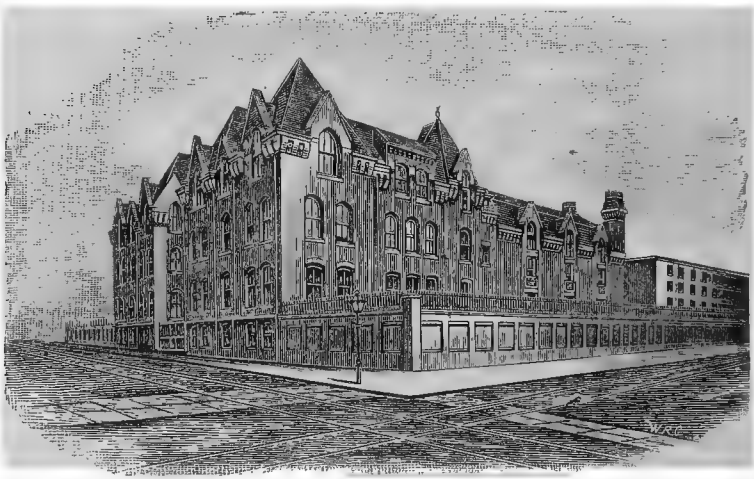
been anticipated, and in 1885 it became a boarding-school, and was known thereafter as the Branch for Oral Instruction.

At the main Institution an experimental class was formed in which the children were taught in the school-room by speech alone, but were permitted to mingle with the manually taught children out of school. A second class for this species of instruction was subsequently formed. Thus the Institution had experiments in three kinds of speech-teaching going forward at one and the same time and it was upon the practical results obtained, and not upon any mere theory, that subsequent action in regard to speech-teaching was based. In 1887 it was determined to discontinue the teaching of articulation to the pupils of manual classes, and at the present time the oral work of the school is carried on

in a pure oral department, and a small oral class in connection with the manual department.

In July, 1884, the principal, Mr. Foster, resigned the position which he had so long and so honorably filled, and A. L. E. Crouter, who for a year preceding had acted as vice-principal, and who had been a teacher in the school since 1867, was appointed his successor.

The first year of Mr. Crouter's administration was marked by several important changes and improvements. The Oral Branch was enlarged so as to accommodate one hundred pupils, thus making it one of the largest oral schools in the country, the co-education of the sexes in the classes was begun and gradually extended to



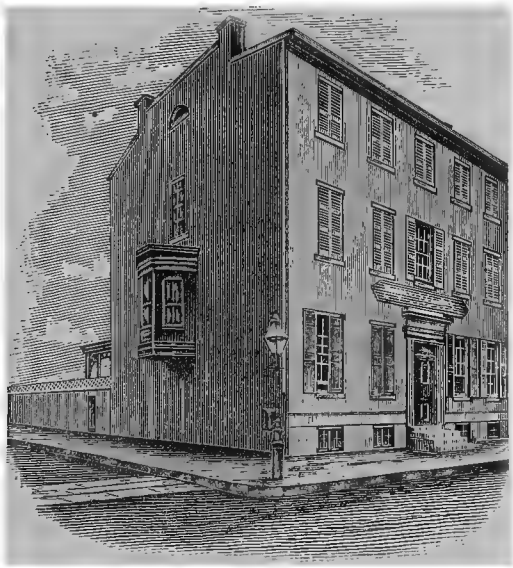
SCHOOL BUILDING, CORNER OF PINE AND FIFTEENTH STREETS, 1892.

the entire school, and new industries were introduced in the industrial department.

In 1888 the educational work at the main Institution was divided into two departments, the primary, under F. W. Booth, as chief instructor, and the advanced, under the immediate charge of the principal.

In 1889 it became evident that a new site for the Institution must be sought at once. The accommodations both at the main Institution and at the "Oral Branch" were entirely inadequate, and it was felt that the wisest plan was to remove the Institution to a suburban point, where greater healthfulness could be secured and where there would be ample room for future growth. From the time of its organization the Institution had been the recipient of

gifts and legacies from benevolent people, and during the year a bequest of two hundred thousand dollars from James and Mary Shields became available. These funds enabled the Institution to at length take the important step which it had so long had in contemplation. A tract of sixty-two acres in the northwestern portion of the city, in an elevated and healthful locality known as Mt. Airy, and situated between, and but a short distance from the suburban lines of the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Reading Railways, was secured, and the erection was begun shortly after of the mag-



BRANCH FOR ORAL INSTRUCTION, 1883.
Eleventh and Clinton Streets.

nificent group of buildings which now constitute the finest institution for the education of the deaf in the country.

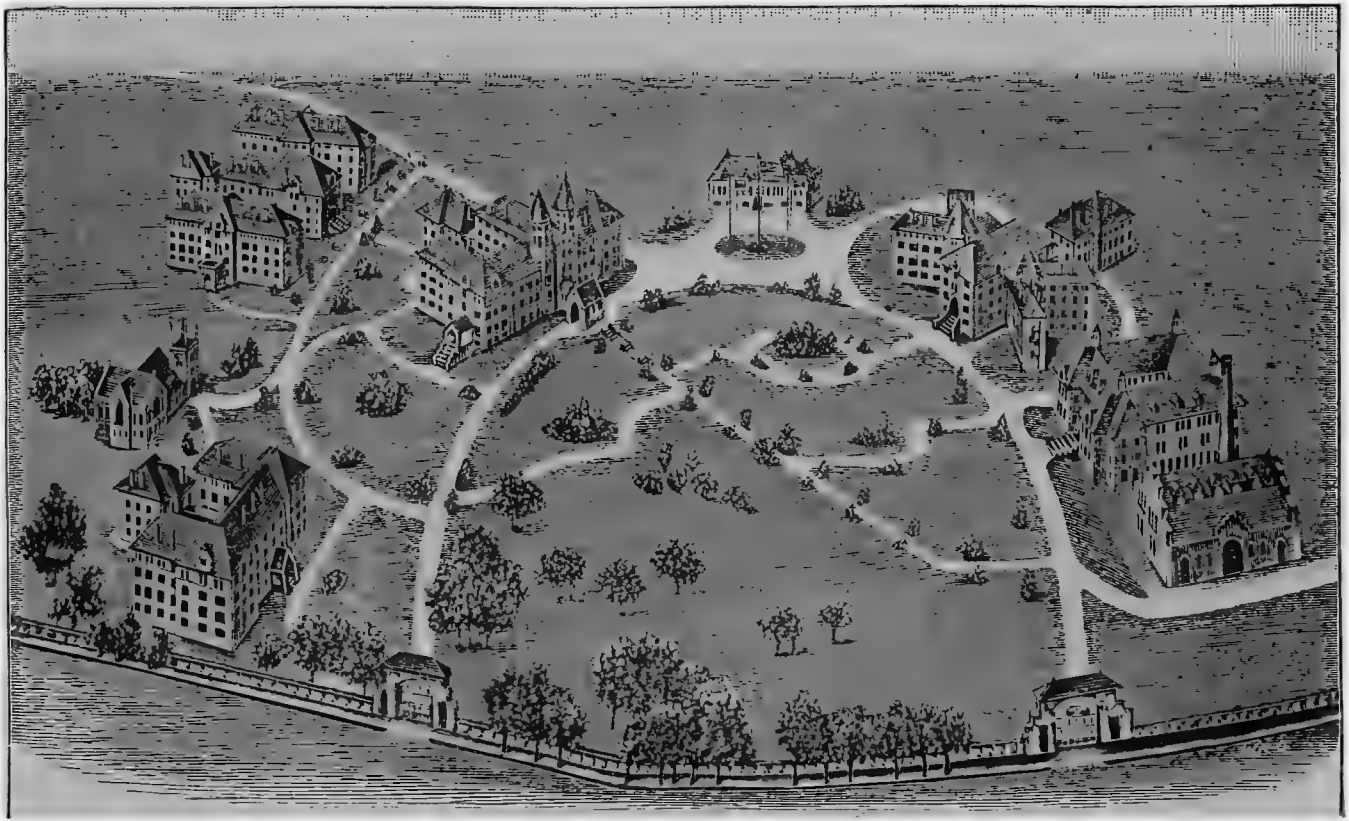
The plan upon which the new Institution was built was the result of careful consideration of the advantages of the various styles of building adopted for large public institutions, and equally careful attention to the needs of the peculiar work carried on by the school. The general plan is a combination of the congregate and cottage style of building. At the outset it was evident that the prominence given to separate oral instruction demanded a general division of the pupils into two parts, the manually and the orally taught. It was also desirable that there should be such flexibility of plan that changes in the relative number in the two divisions might be

readily made should circumstances so demand. The requirements to be met were, therefore, first, a general division of the two systems of teaching; secondly, a separation of the younger from the older pupils; thirdly, in each of these sections, a division by sex, and finally, in each of these resultant parts, a still further division into small groups and families to facilitate supervision.

It was, therefore, decided to erect four department buildings, to be known, for the present at least, as the advanced, intermediate, primary and oral departments, each complete in itself, with its own dining-rooms, dormitories, assembly rooms, play grounds, etc., and with its own school-house in the rear. The general plan of all these department buildings is the same. Each consists of a central portion, containing the dining-room, assembly-hall, office and reception room, parlor, kitchen, etc., and on opposite sides of this there are wings for the male and female pupils. In the wings there are provisions for separating the older pupils from the younger, thus dividing them into groups and greatly facilitating oversight by the officers. The assembly-room on the second floor of each department building is connected with the school-house in the rear by a covered bridge, and this latter is entirely given up to school purposes. Around these four department buildings are grouped an administration building, containing the general assembly-hall of the Institution, the general library, board-rooms and offices; a gymnasium; an industrial building, where under one roof all the varied industries taught by the school may be gathered, and finally, a boiler and dynamo house, connected with all the other buildings by tunnels, and supplying them with power, light and heat. The excellent view of the buildings and grounds of the Institution on the opposite page gives a better idea of their beauty and completeness than any written description.

On October 8, 1892, three of the four department buildings and the boiler and dynamo house were formally opened in the presence of a distinguished gathering of prominent people. Addresses appropriate to the occasion were made by George Gilpin, Rev. Dr. Joseph A. Seiss, Principal A. L. E. Crouter, President E. M. Gallaudet, Dr. A. G. Bell and Dr. Isaac L. Peet. On November 18, the school reopened in its new home. At the present writing the industrial building is rapidly approaching completion, and the Board of Directors only awaits a favorable opportunity to carry out the other details of the plan.

Thus very nearly upon the completion of three quarters of a century of faithful and successful work the Institution enters upon a new



Intermediate Department.
Chapel (proposed).
Oral Department (proposed).
Advanced Department.
Gymnasium (proposed).
Primary Department.
Industrial Department.
Dynamo and Boiler House.

THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, 1893.

era with enlarged facilities and with a future brightened by the prospect of a constantly expanding field of usefulness and the promise of grander achievements in its noble and disinterested work. With the opening of this era this brief history appropriately ends.

A sketch of the Institution would be incomplete, however, without some reference to the nature of its educational work. We cannot enter into the details of the methods of teaching employed, but a brief outline will give an idea of the extent and thoroughness of this instruction.

The work of the school may be broadly divided into manual and oral. In the oral department the instruction is wholly by speech. Signs are entirely discarded, and as far as possible, prohibited, the aim being to make speech and speech-reading, supplemented by writing, the sole means of instruction and communication. In the manual department the instruction is by means of English, either spelled or written, the use of signs, although not forbidden to the pupils as a means of intercommunication, being reduced to a minimum, and every encouragement being given to the pupil to substitute for them either writing or spelling. In other respects the general methods of development in the two departments are similar, action writing, picture writing, and the interrogative method of testing and adding to information being largely relied upon for purposes of language teaching and mental development. The work in both departments is divided into primary and advanced stages, the former covering the first four and the latter the last six years of the term of instruction. In the former, attention is devoted principally to developing the faculties and imparting knowledge, and in the latter stage the elements of a common school education are imparted. The ultimate ends of oral and manual training are similar, the aim being to give a good English education and to prepare for college those who may desire to pursue a higher course of instruction.

The history of the Institution has been marked by the readiness displayed by the Board of Directors to adopt every improvement that gave reasonable promise of benefit to the pupils. This has been especially true in regard to methods of Instruction, and while always conservative in its policy, the institution has kept fully abreast of contemporary progress. The method of instruction at first adopted was the manual or Sicard, and as no evidence was brought forward, in this country at least, to dispute its claim to superiority, it was conscientiously and zealously pursued. When,

however, the success of methods of teaching the deaf speech and by speech was demonstrated, they were at once introduced into the Institution and subjected to a practical test under the eyes of the Board of Directors. Satisfactory as the results were, no undue haste was displayed to extend the scope of oral teaching until it was demonstrated beyond question that a much larger per centage of the deaf could profit by oral teaching than was generally supposed. Then, very gradually, oral teaching was extended, and at the present time the Institution is slowly and carefully advancing to that mean between systems and methods which shall assure to each and every pupil the greatest possible measure of benefit. I cannot better describe the aim of the Institution in this respect than by quoting from the able address of the principal, Mr. Crouter, on the occasion of the opening of the new buildings of the Institution at Mt. Airy:

"In the pursuit of its object this Institution recognizes all methods of acknowledged educational value; in the instruction of its pupils it employs that method that promises most benefit to the child. May it be taught to speak, it insists upon the use of pure oral methods. Should results not seem to justify the prolonged employment of such means they are discontinued and the instruction of the child is carried forward by manual methods —spelling, writing, picture-reading and signs. It is believed that in pursuing this course the great end and aim of the Institution may best be subserved, and the welfare of every pupil best be promoted. It is but right to mention in this connection that the work of the school is tending *more and more* toward oral methods, and that all pupils who come to us hereafter shall, by a decision of the Directors, have opportunity of profiting by that method.

As at present organized the intellectual work of the Institution is conducted in an oral department in which fully forty per cent of the attendance share in the benefits of oral methods, and in a manual department, subdivided into primary and advanced sections, wherein the instruction of the remainder is carried on by manual methods. Shall the oral department increase until it absorbs the whole or greater part of the manual department? Results alone must answer that important question. Certain it is that whatever method accomplishes most for the culture and well-being of our pupils the Board of Managers will not hesitate to adopt and carry forward with the utmost diligence and zeal.

Below is given a brief outline of the course of instruction:

FIRST GRADE.

a. LANGUAGE, (oral and written).

b. ARITHMETIC.

c. PENMANSHIP.

a. Articulation and Speech-reading. Nouns: objects in the classroom; articles of dress; articles of food: articles of furniture in daily use;

parts of the body; names of most common animals and birds; names of classmates and teachers; divisions of time, as morning, noon, evening, day, night, days of the week, and months of the year. [The articles *a*, *an* and *the* are to be taught with these words; also the singular and plural forms.] Adjectives: such as *good, bad, young, old, sweet, sour, hard, soft, wise, stupid, weak, strong, pretty, homely, light, heavy, quick, slow*, etc., etc.; color, as *black, red, white, blue, green, yellow*; numeral adjectives, as *one, two, three, four, five*, etc. Conjunction, *and*. Prepositions: *in, into, out of, on, over, under, by, for, off*. Pronouns: personal pronouns, *I, you, he, she, it*, in all cases and numbers. Verbs: *to be* (present and imperfect tenses,) and verbs that express simple actions, (see first two columns of verbs in the vocabulary). Simple Questions: *who, what, where, do, have, can*, and *to be*. The principal elements of a sentence are indicated and their relations to one another are shown by the use of figures.

b. Writing numbers to 20, and mental addition and subtraction. *How many———?*

c. Careful instruction with crayon and pencil, to be followed by pen and ink exercises in books.

SECOND GRADE.

a. LANGUAGE, (oral and written).
b. ARITHMETIC.
c. PENMANSHIP.
d. DRAWING.

a. A two months' review of First Grade work. Articulation and Speech-reading. Nouns: Names of the parts of the bodies of quadrupeds, birds and fishes; names of implements in common use about the house, barn, farm, etc. Adjectives: continued, as in First Grade, together with *this, that, these, those, many, a few, several, some*. Conjunctions: *but* and *or*. Pronouns: same as in First Grade, adding *myself, himself, herself*, and their plurals. Prepositions: *from, at, through, of, before, behind, between, after, around*. Verbs: second two columns of verbs in the vocabulary; present, past, future tenses, the infinitive mood; simple and compound actions; *may* and *must*. Adverbs: simple adverbs, as *not, often, never, sometimes, now, soon, very, much*, etc. Simple Questions: with *whose, which, when, will*, and *may*. The figures 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are used to indicate the principal elements in a sentence, and to show their relations to one another.

b. Mental addition and subtraction in practical problems; dollars and cents; notation to 500.

c. Copy-book work.

d. On paper and board.

THIRD GRADE.

a. LANGUAGE, (oral and written).
b. ARITHMETIC.
c PENMANSHIP,
d. DRAWING.

a. Articulation and Speech-reading. Nouns: The different classes of artisans; the articles made by each; their use, etc., the time of day; the

seasons. Adjectives: their comparison—three degrees, including *more*, and *most*, *each*, and *every*, *one*, *other*, *another*. Conjunctions: *if* and *because*. Pronouns: the relatives *who* and *which*. Prepositions: *without*, *among*, *along*, *near*, *above*, *below*, *within*, etc. Verbs: present, past and future tenses continued; the infinitive and imperative moods; thorough drill on *will* and *would*, *can* and *could*. Adverbs: continued as in Second Grade. Colloquial and narrative forms. Elliptical exercises. Action and picture writing. Journal and simple stories. Figures are used to show the grammatical relations of the parts of a sentence.

b. Multiplication and division. Mental exercises in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Practical problems involving the four rules. Currency continued.

c. Copy-book exercises, twice a week.

d. Prang's Drawing Book, No. 1.

FOURTH GRADE.

a. LANGUAGE, (oral and written).

b. ARITHMETIC.

c. PENMANSHIP.

d. GEOGRAPHY.

e. DRAWING.

a. Articulation and Speech-reading. Nouns: continued miscellaneously; *somebody*, *nobody* and *anybody*. Adjectives: comparisons of, continued. Conjunctions: *either—or*, *neither—nor*, *when*, *while*, and *since*. Pronouns: personal and relative, continued. Prepositions: completed. Verbs: active and passive voices; exercises in the indicative, infinitive and imperative moods; *have* and *had*, *may* and *might*, *shall* and *should*. Adverbs: of time, place and manner. Elliptical exercises. Description of actions, pictures, persons, animals, and things. Historical sketches. Journals. Stories. Letter-writing. Figures are used to show the grammatical relations of the parts of a sentence.

b. Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. Mental and practical problems. Currency continued.

c. Copy-book exercises, twice a week.

d. Divisions of land and water. Map of the United States (outline).

e. Prang's Drawing Book, No. 2.

FIFTH GRADE.

a. LANGUAGE, (oral and written).

b. ARITHMETIC.

c. GEOGRAPHY.

d. PENMANSHIP.

e. DRAWING.

a. Articulation and Speech-reading. Nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions, continued as in Fourth Grade. Special drill in the active and passive voices, and the use of auxiliary verbs; present and perfect participle. Action and picture writing. Historical sketches continued. Natural history. Journal. Stories.

b. Practical exercises involving addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. U. S. Currency. Fractions begun. Mental exercises.

c. Divisions of land and water, reviewed, and descriptive lessons of principal countries of the earth. Outline maps.

d. Twice a week.

e. Prang's Drawing Book, No. 4.

SIXTH GRADE.

a. LANGUAGE, (oral and written).

b. ARITHMETIC.

c. HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

d. GEOGRAPHY.

e. PENMANSHIP.

f. DRAWING.

a. Articulation and Speech-reading. Sentence writing involving the various parts of speech and illustrative of the use of words and phrases. Participial constructions continued. Natural History. Narrative and descriptive composition. Journal writing. Stories.

b. Fractions continued, with practical problems. Weights and measures begun. Mental exercises.

c. Manuscript lessons, prepared by the teacher.

d. Mitchell's Intermediate.

e. Twice a week.

f. Prang's Drawing Book, No. 5.

SEVENTH GRADE.

a. LANGUAGE, (oral and written).

b. ARITHMETIC.

c. HISTORY.

d. GEOGRAPHY.

e. DRAWING.

a. Articulation and Speech-reading. Sentence building. False syntax. Analysis, using diagrams. Participial and adverbial phrases. English composition.

b. Denominate numbers completed, and fractions also. Practical problems. Loss and gain. Making out accounts; drawing notes, checks, receipts, etc.

c. American History completed.

d. Mitchell's Intermediate continued.

e. Prang's, No. 6.

EIGHTH GRADE.

a. LANGUAGE, (oral and written).

b. ARITHMETIC.

c. HISTORY.

d. PHYSIOLOGY.

e. GEOGRAPHY.

f. DRAWING.

a. Articulation and Speech-reading. Composition. Elementary grammar and analysis. Thorough drill on connectives. Incorporation of new words and phrases.

b. Interest and discount, with practical problems. Exercises in commercial forms, as notes, receipts, bills of account, etc., continued.

c. English History.

d. Elements of Physiology and Hygiene.

e. Mitchell's Intermediate, completed.

f. Prang's, No. 7.

NINTH GRADE.

a. LANGUAGE, (oral and written).

b. ARITHMETIC.

c. HISTORY.

d. PHILOSOPHY.

e. GEOGRAPHY.

f. DRAWING.

a. Articulation and Speech-reading. Composition. Swinton's Language. Kerl's English Grammar.

b. Completed, including square root and cube root.

c. Outline of General History.

d. Well's Natural Philosophy, commenced.

e. Mitchell's Physical.

f. Prang's, No. 8.

TENTH GRADE.

a. LANGUAGE, (oral and written).

b. ARITHMETIC.

c. HISTORY.

d. PHILOSOPHY.

e. GEOGRAPHY.

f. DRAWING.

g. CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

a. Articulation and Speech-reading. Swinton's Language Lessons. Kerl's Grammar and Rhetoric.

b. Reviewed.

c. Berard's English and American reviewed.

d. Well's Natural Philosophy, completed.

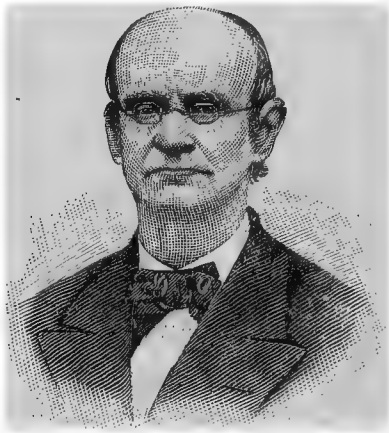
e. Mitchell's Physical.

f. Prang's, No. 9.

g. Alden's Citizen's Manual.

The educational work of the school is not confined entirely to the class-rooms. Whatever is calculated to impart information and aid the mental development of the pupil is encouraged. The pupils, under proper supervision and direction, maintain senior and junior literary societies, which they manage themselves, and

the exercises of the weekly meetings of which consists of lectures, debates and various other features of a literary character. The influence of these societies has been most beneficial. Frequent lectures on instructive and interesting topics are given by the teachers. Each department has a large library for the use of the pupils, supplied with a variety of the best literature suited to their years and advancement. The reading matter is further supplemented by the efforts of the pupils themselves, who have formed reading clubs and have subscribed for the best periodical literature of the day. Social reunions of the pupils of the various departments are held occasionally, when they are given an opportunity of mingling with the opposite sex. In every way an effort



BENJAMIN D. PETTENGILL.
Teacher, 1840-1884.

is made to reduce the isolation inseparable from the loss of hearing and the monotony of institution life to a minimum.

The industrial training afforded by the Institution constitutes an important part of its educational work. From the very establishment of the school instruction in various industries has been given. In the first report of the Institution (1823) it appears that provisions were made for teaching the pupils cabinet making, shoemaking, coopering and weaving. In subsequent years the trials and difficulties encountered rendered it impossible for the Institution to give this department of its work the attention that it deserved, but at no time was it entirely neglected. For the past ten years instruction in printing, tailoring, shoemaking, dress-making, shoe-fitting and knitting has been given, and the

THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT—FRONT VIEW.

THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT—REAR VIEW.

female pupils have been given instruction in housework and cooking under the direction of the matrons. In the new industrial building, now nearly completed, in addition to the ample facilities afforded for the above industries, arrangements are made for the teaching of plumbing, blacksmithing, weaving, baking, plastering and bricklaying, and photography. In the estimation of the Board of Directors industrial training is of no less importance than intellectual training, and no effort will be spared to return the children entrusted to the care of the Institution not only intelligent but independent and self-supporting citizens.

In connection with the classes in printing in the industrial department two papers are printed. The *Silent World* is published weekly, and is devoted to the dissemination, among the hearing, of information in regard to the deaf and their education, and to news items of interest to the deaf themselves. Its circulation is not confined to Pennsylvania, but extends to nearly every State in the Union. The *Little World* is published daily, during the school term, and is devoted to school items and other reading matter suited to the intelligence of the various grades of pupils, and is, in general, intended as an auxiliary to the work of the school-room. It does not circulate outside of the Institution.

The artistic education of the children is not neglected, and for half a century instruction in drawing has been given. In the new industrial building ample provisions will be made for art education and every opportunity will be afforded children with artistic tastes to develop and cultivate the faculty.

The domestic arrangements of the Institution are as complete as are those of instruction. The large household is under the general supervision of a competent steward. Each department building is under the care of a matron, who has general charge of its domestic affairs. Male and female supervisors and attendants have charge of the children outside of the school-room, and the children are constantly under a supervision sufficient to prevent any harm, either physical or moral, while in no way interfering with their rights or native self-respect. A wholesome and liberal diet is provided, and a well-appointed laundry supplies the pupil with two changes of linen a week. Comfortable clothing is provided winter and summer, the boys wearing a neat uniform of cadet cloth, and the girls dresses to suit as far as possible their individual taste. In case of sickness the children are placed under the care of a well-trained nurse, and are afforded the very best medical attendance. The consulting staff of physicians

and surgeons of the Institution includes some of the most distinguished specialists in the city. The buildings are models as far as sanitation is concerned. In short, nothing that can conduce to the mental, moral or physical well-being of the pupils is neglected.

The Institution, having a large number of children committed to its care who from their condition are wholly without moral or religious instruction, endeavors to inculcate, without any sectarian bias, those broad moral and religious principles upon which Christianity is based. No attempt at theological discussion or sectarian instruction is made, and no principles are inculcated which will in any way interfere with their joining upon graduation such church as their parents may prefer, but the endeavor is to give them an adequate conception of a Heavenly Father, of a Saviour, of the distinction between good and evil, and of their

JOHN CARLIN.

ALBERT NEWSAM.

duties to God, to one another, and to themselves. For this purpose a Sunday-School meets each Sunday afternoon, and on every Sunday morning and evening, lectures are given by teachers, calculated to reach their hearts and affections, to point out the principles of right living here and to prepare them for the life to come.

Throughout its long career the Institution has been particularly fortunate in possessing a Board of Directors which has been devoted to the interest of the school. These gentlemen, among whom are numbered some of the most distinguished citizens of Philadelphia, have given the Institution the most appreciative oversight and the most careful supervision. They have executed the duties of their position not in a merely nominal and perfunctory manner, but have taken an active share in the

management of the Institution, have made the subject of deaf-mute education a personal study, and have been keenly alive to the needs of the Institution. The success of the Institution is as much owing to their disinterested efforts for its welfare as to any other single cause. Nor has their interest been confined to superintendence. Some of the most liberal benefactors of the school have been members of the Board of Directors. The opening of the new buildings on October 8, 1892, was made doubly impressive by the announcement that one of the most active members of the board, John T. Morris, had made a free gift of $50,000 towards the completion of the industrial building.

The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is a corporation chartered under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

MRS. MARY PAULLIN,
One of the original pupils of David G. Seixas,
now living, aged 87.

Although possessing some means of its own, thanks to the gifts and bequests of benevolent people, its main support is derived from the annual appropriation of the Legislature. It is hoped that with the enlarged capacity of the school this appropriation will be increased so as to permit the admission of a larger number of pupils. The term of instruction is ten years, and applicants for admission must be over seven years of age and under twenty-one, unless there be good reasons for earlier admission. The school is free to all deaf children of the State of suitable age and of good physical and intellectual condition. The school term is from the fifteenth of September to the last Wednesday in June. All applications for information regarding admissions, etc., must be made to the principal. A payment of $30 gives a life member-

ship in the corporation, and the annual subscription is $5. The value of the buildings and grounds is fully $1,000,000, and the annual expenditure for general support and ordinary repairs, etc., approximates $125,000.

The results of the seventy-five years of the Institution's labors are best observed in its graduates. During this period 3000 children have been under instruction, and the great majority of them have become intelligent, industrious and self-supporting citizens of the commonwealth, amply justifying the expenditure which the State has made on their account. A number of them have graduated from the National Deaf Mute College at Washington, and have taken high rank, both for scholarship and uprightness of character. Many of the graduates have become teachers of the deaf, and have lent their best efforts to the furtherance of the noble work to which they themselves are so deeply indebted. There has scarcely been a time in the Institution's history when there have not been several graduates on its staff of teachers. Among those who devoted long and useful lives to the service of the Institution may be named James C. Murtagh, Joseph O. Pyatt and Thomas Jefferson Trist.

Aside from these, and from those who have found honorable and useful fields of activity in the varied industries of our great State, the Institution can point with pride to graduates who have taken a high position in the artistic and technical pursuits, to ministers of the gospel, teachers, clerks, merchants, etc., etc. Among its graduates may be named Albert Newsam, admitted to have been the most skilful lithographer of heads of his day; and John Carlin, a portrait and landscape painter of great merit. To have raised such a great number of human beings from a condition of utter mental darkness and helplessness into useful and intelligent citizens is much; but to have enabled them to rise to positions of honorable distinction among their more fortunate fellow-beings is worthy of the highest praise and deepest admiration.

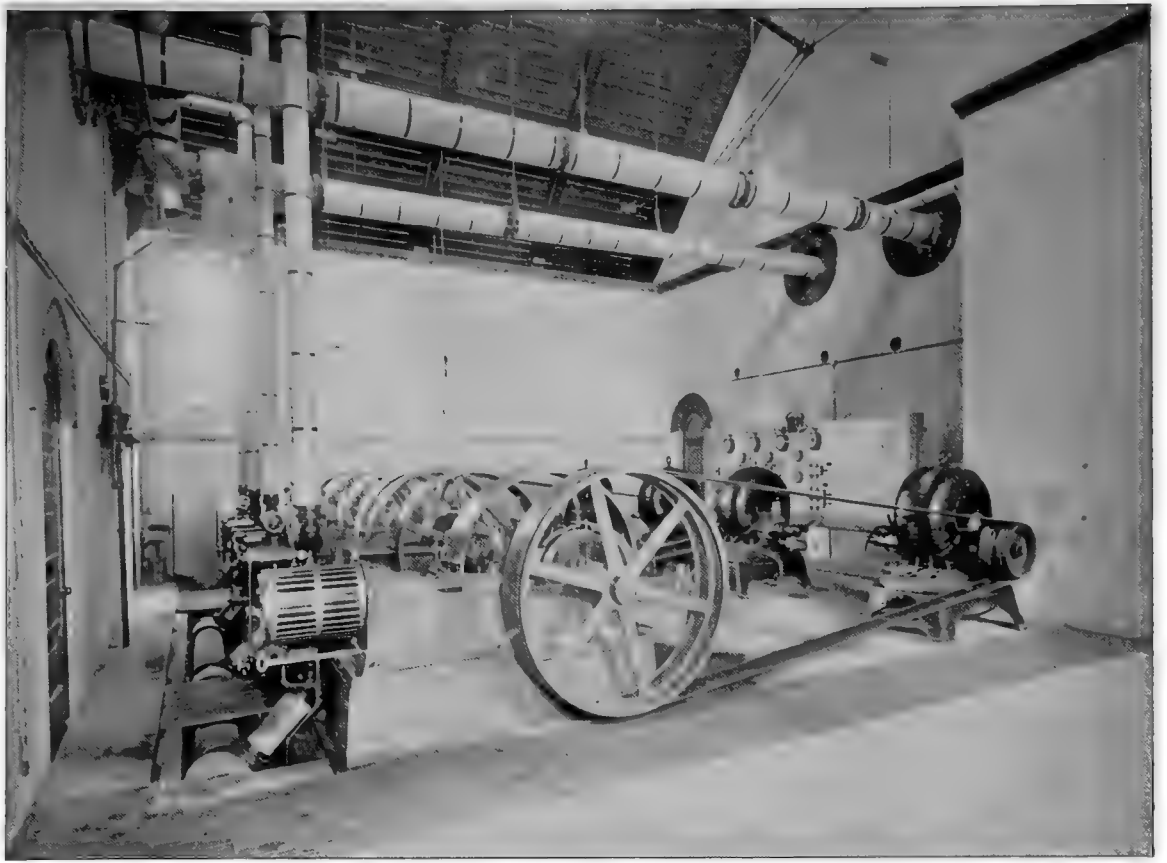
Below is given a list of the officers, instructors and staff on March 1, 1893:

President, EMLEN HUTCHINSON.

Vice-Presidents, F. MORTIMER LEWIS, GEORGE GILPIN, REV. JOSEPH A. SEISS, D. D., A. R. MONTGOMERY.

Secretary, JOHN F. LEWIS.

Treasurer, ROWLAND EVANS.



THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

DYNAMO ROOM.

Directors.—Term expires in October, 1893.—F. Mortimer Lewis, Morton P. Henry, Samuel A. Crozer, Del. Co.; Caleb J. Milne, George Gilpin, Robert R. Corson, Francis I. Gowen, Charles E. Dana, T. DeWitt Cuyler.

Term expires in October, 1894.—T. Hewson Bache, M. D.; John T. Morris, Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, D. D.; Rev. W. N. McVickar, D. D.; Henry D. Welsh, Orlando Crease, Nathaniel B. Crenshaw, Samuel Y. Heebner, Samuel F. Houston.

Term expires in October, 1895.—Emlen Hutchinson, A. R. Montgomery, Del. Co.; Henry LaBarre Jayne, Edward Bettle, Jr.; Stuart Wood, Eckley B. Coxe, Luzerne Co.; David Pepper, Rev. J. Andrews Harris, D. D.; Joseph H. Burroughs.

Ladies' Committee.—Mrs. Frederic Collins, *Chairman*; Mrs. Henry C. Lea, *Treasurer*; Mrs Edward R. Wood, *Secretary*; Miss Eleanor C. Patterson, Mrs. James Lesley, Miss Lydia T. Morris, Mrs. John H. Brinton, Miss Annie Bradford, Mrs. H. H. Houston, Mrs. E. W. Clarke, Mrs. J. B. Wattson, Miss Caroline Tyler Brown, Miss Mary E. Weld.

Physician.—Russell H. Johnson, M. D.

Consulting Physicians and Surgeons.—J. M. Da Costa, M. D., D. Murray Cheston, M. D., William Hunt, M. D., Thomas G. Morton, M. D., H. R. Wharton, M. D.

Ophthalmic Surgeons.—William Thomson, M. D., Geo. C. Harlan, M. D. Charles S. Turnbull, M. D.

Aural Surgeons.—Charles H. Burnett, M. D., B. Alexander Randall, M. D.

Laryngologists.—Harrison Allen, M. D., Arthur Ames Bliss, M. D.

Dentist.—William Diehl, D. D. S.

Principal, A. L. E. Crouter, M.A.

ADVANCED DEPARTMENT.

Teachers—Thomas Burnside, John P. Walker, M.A., George L. Weed, M.A., S. G. Davidson, B.A., Mrs. Annie B. Wall, Mary E. Smith, Fannie Wood, Mary L. Divine.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Chief Instructor.—F. W. Booth, B. S.

Teachers.—Mrs. Sophia Trist, Julia A. Foley, Kate E. Barry, Kate S. Landis, Elizabeth R. Taylor, Mrs. F. W. Booth, Estelle V. Sutton, Louisa Young, Eva I. Gustin, Jerome T. Elwell, B.A.

ORAL DEPARTMENT.

Chief Instructor.—Florence C. McDowell.

Teachers.—Susan E. Bliss, Emma Florence West, Mary B. Shaw, Mattie H. Bedford, Maud I. Griffeth, Emma Ross Thompson, Emma L. Plympton, Constance S. Newton, Florence B. Dwier, Ella S. Dawson, Fannie Lucas, Anna Jameson, Olive E. D. Hart, Mrs. E. G. Hurd, Edwin G. Hurd, M. A., Jacob D. Kirkhuff, M. A.

Teacher of Drawing.—Sophy W. Paddock.
A. H. Bodenhorn, *Steward.* J. H. Webster, *Clerk.*

ADVANCED DEPARTMENT.

Matron—Sarah R. Briggs. *Supervisor of Boys*—Robert M. Ziegler. *Supervisor of Girls*—Eva A. Olver. *Nurse*—Katie Koon.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Matron—Anna M. Nathans. *Supervisor of Boys*—E. A. Gruver. *Assistant Supervisor of Boys*—Emma Weltmer. *Supervisor of Girls*—Mary Loughridge. *Nurse*—Susie Miller.

ORAL DEPARTMENT.

Matron—Electa M. Peters. *Supervisor of Boys*—Charles E. Fister. *Supervisor of Girls*—Carrie M. Hess. *Nurse*—Lizzie Teufel.

Chief Engineer—William S. Blair. *First Assistant*—George Green. *Second Assistant*—L. C. McLary.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Editor Silent World, and Instructor in Printing—H. Van Allen.
Foreman of the Printing Office—Henry D. Hodgson.
Foreman of the Shoe Shop—Joel C. Openshaw.
Foreman of the Tailor Shop—Frank W. Weltmer.
Foreman of the Carpenter Shop—Henry C. Forney.
Foreman of the Bakery—William F. Drusedum.
Foreman of Knitting and Shoe-Fitting—Eliza Loughridge.
Dressmaking—Annie McClellan and Etta Kieffer.

APPENDIX.

List of Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and other Officers of the Institution, 1820-1893.

NOTE.—As reports of the Institution were issued at irregular intervals between 1820 and 1840, the dates of service before 1840 are in most instances merely approximations, being the years in which the names appear and disappear in the published reports. There are some discrepancies in later reports, also, but the list may be regarded as fairly accurate and as complete as the data at hand will admit.

PRESIDENTS.

Rt. Rev. William White, 1820-36.
Rev. Philip F. Mayer, D.D., 1836-59.
Franklin Bache, M. D., 1859-63.
George Sharswood, LL.D., 1863-84.
F. Mortimer Lewis, 1884-90.
Emlen Hutchinson, 1890- —

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Robert Patterson, 1820-21.
Horace Binney, 1820-40.
Roberts Vaux, 1820-40.
N. Chapman, M. D., 1820-54.
Gen. Thomas Cadwalader, 1821-40.
Alexander Henry, 1840-48.
Clement C. Biddle, 1840-56.
John Vaughan, 1840-42.
Samuel R. Wood, 1842-58.
Robert M. Lewis, 1848-56.
Franklin Bache, M. D., 1852-59.
Joseph R. Ingersoll, 1856-59.
Joseph G. Nancrede, 1856-58.
Henry J. Williams, 1858-80.
George G. Leiper, 1858-69.
William M. Meredith, 1859-74.
John N. Conyngham, 1859-72.
Mordecai L. Dawson, 1869-73.
John Farnum, 1872-73.
Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D., 1873-81.
George W. Woodward, 1873-76.
William Welsh, 1874-79.
F. Mortimer Lewis, 1876-84.
George A. Wood, 1879-84.
Charles Willing, M. D., 1880-87.
T. Hewson Bache, M. D., 1881-90.
Joseph Patterson, 1884-87.
Emlen Hutchinson, 1884-90.
George Gilpin, 1887- —
Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, D. D., 1887- —
F. Mortimer Lewis, 1890- —
A. R. Montgomery, 1890- —

SECRETARIES.

Henry J. Williams, 1820-30.
Edward Bettle, 1830-33.
Robert Hare, 1833-40.
James J. Barclay, 1840-85.
Rowland Evans, 1885-89.
John F. Lewis, 1889- —

TREASURERS.

John Bacon, 1820-60.
F. Mortimer Lewis, 1860-69.
S. Weir Lewis, 1869-89.
Rowland Evans, 1889- —

DIRECTORS.

Rt. Rev. William White, 1820-38.
Robert Patterson, 1820-21.
Horace Binney, 1820-40.
Roberts Vaux, 1820-40.
Dr. N. Chapman, 1820-54.
Henry J. Williams, 1820-30.
John Bacon, 1820-60.
William Meredith, 1820-25.
John Vaughan, 1820-40.
Clement C. Biddle, 1820-56.
Jacob Gratz, 1820-22, and 1840-57.
J. N. Barker, 1820-25.
Gen. T. Cadwalader, 1820-40.
William J. Duane, 1820-22.
Samuel Archer, 1820-30.
Paul Beck, 1820-44.
P. Walsh, 1820-22.
Alexander Henry, 1820-48.
Rev. Philip F. Mayer, 1820-59.
Dr. William Price, 1820-22.
Calender Irwin, 1820-22.
Reuben Haines, 1820-30.
Dr. Franklin Bache, 1820-63.
Samuel B. Morris, 1820-40.
W. W. Fisher, 1820-22.
Benjamin Tilghman, 1820-30.
Caleb Cresson, 1820-22.
William McIlvaine, 1820-25.
Joseph Gratz, 1820-22.
Samuel Canby, Jr., 1820-22.
Samuel R. Wood, 1820-58.
John C. Montgomery, 1822-25.
George M. Dallas, 1822-40.
Robert M. Lewis, 1822-56.
Joseph R. Ingersoll, 1822-59.
Charles N. Backer, 1822-30.
Samuel Hazelhurst, 1822-46.
John Keating, Jr., 1822-25.
Joseph P. Norris, Jr., 1822-30.
John Wurts, 1825-33.
Joseph G. Nancrede, M. D., 1825-58.
George G. Leiper, 1825-69.
John Naglee, 1825-46.
Silas E. Weir, 1825-30.
William H. Keating, 1825-30.
Thomas Astley, 1830-40.
William Boyd, 1830-41.
Lawrence Lewis, 1830-56.
Abraham Miller, 1830-59.
George W. Toland, 1830-58.
William M. Meredith, 1830-74.
Benjamin W. Richards, 1830-52.
Edward Bettle, 1830-33.
Henry J. Williams, 1830-80.
William H. Keating, 1833-41.
Robert Hare, 1833-44.
James J. Barclay, 1840-85.
James Taylor, 1840-44.
Thomas Bradford, 1840-46.
Edward Yarnall, 1840-60.
Thomas H. White, 1840-60.
Benjamin H. Yarnall, 1840-44.
Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, D.D., 1841-59.
Rev. Wm. H. Odenheimer, 1841-44.
Mordecai L. Dawson, 1842-73.
J. Randolph, M. D., 1844-49.
John Farnum, 1844-73.
Thomas F. Wharton, 1844-65.
John Cadwalader, 1844-58.
Edward Coles, 1844-60.
Thomas P. Cope, 1846-55.
Alexander Symington, 1846-53.
William Shippen, M. D., 1846-65.
William H. Dillingham, 1848-55.
Henry D. Gilpin, 1849-58.
Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., 1850-65.
George Sharswood, 1852-84.
John N. Conyngham, 1853-72.
John S. Bowen, 1854-56.
Clement B. Barclay, 1855-67.
Henry A. Boardman, D. D., 1855-81.
George W. Biddle, 1856-59.
George W. Woodward, 1856-76.
William Welsh, 1856-79.
William Neal, 1856-76.
William Wilkins, 1857-65.
James N. Dickson, 1858-62.
William Martin, 1858-62.
F. Mortimer Lewis, 1858- —
P. P. Morris, 1858-62.
Rev. W. T. Brantley, D. D., 1858-63.
James Pollock, 1859-78.
William Bigler, 1859-80.
Rt. Rev. Samuel Bowman, D. D., 1859-62.
Edmund C. Evans, 1859-78.
George A. Wood, 1860-84.
Abraham A. Perkins, 1860-78.
Jeremiah Hacker, 1860-67.
Ellis Yarnall, 1860-63.
Charles Willing, M. D., 1862-87.
John Ashhurst, 1862-78.
Henry Helmuth, 1862-65.
Heister Clymer, 1862-71.
Charles H. Hutchinson, 1863-76.
Morton P. Henry, 1863- —
Atherton Blight, 1863-76; 1878-81.
T. Hewson Bache, M. D., 1865 —
John P. Crozer, 1865-67.
Edward C. Biddle, 1865-79.
J. Craig Miller, 1865-67.
Charles Wheeler, 1865-84.
J. I. Clarke Hare, 1867-78.
Alexander Fullerton, 1867-68.
Samuel A. Crozer, 1867- —
Joseph Patterson, 1868-87.
S. Weir Lewis, 1868-89.

A. M. Collins, 1869-79.
Wm. G. Thomas, 1871-75; 1879-90.
Isaac Hazelhurst, 1872-91.
Daniel M. Fox, 1873-90.
John J. Pearson, 1873-81.
Stephen H. Brooke, 1874-86.
Caleb J. Milne, 1875- —
Emlen Hutchinson, 1876- —
Samuel Bradford, 1876-86.
Charles C. Harrison, 1876-85.
William L. Rhen, 1876-77.
I. Minis Hays, M. D., 1877-79.
William A. Porter, 1878-83.
William H. Ashhurst, 1878-81.
H. Lennox Hodge, M. D., 1878-82.
Rowland Evans, 1878-88.
Charles S. Lewis, 1879-91.
William Rudder, D. D., 1879-81.
A. Sydney Biddle, 1880-91.
William Calder, 1880-81.
John T. Morris, 1880- —
Rev. Thos. F. Davies, D.D., 1881-86.
Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, D. D., 1881- —
Craig Biddle, 1881-89.
Rev. William Neilson McVickar, D. D., 1881- —
Joseph M. Wilson, 1881-90.
George Gilpin, 1882- —
A. R. Montgomery, 1882- —
Rev. Wm. P. Breed, D. D., 1883- —
Henry La Barre Jayne, 1884- —
Edward Beitle, Jr., 1884- —
Stuart Wood, 1884- —
Thomas Stewardson, 1885-87.
Horace Jayne, M. D., 1885-86.
Eckley B. Coxe, 1886- —
Thomas Hockley, 1887-92.
David Pepper, 1887- —
Frederick Graff, 1887-90.
Robert R. Corson, 1887- —
Rev. J. Andrews Harris, D. D., 1889- —
Henry D. Welsh, 1890- —
Orlando Crease, 1890- —
N. B. Crenshaw, 1890- —
Francis I. Gowen, 1890- —
Charles E. Dana, 1890- —
Samuel Y. Heebner, 1891- —
Samuel F. Houston, 1891- —
T. DeWitt Cuyler, 1891- —
Joseph H. Burroughs, 1892- —

LADIES' COMMITTEE.

Mrs. B. Hallowell, 1820-44.
Mrs. McPherson, 1820-30.
Mrs. James, 1820-22.
Miss E. W. Wistar, 1820-30.
Miss R. Gratz, 1820-30
Mrs. Hartshorne, 1820-22.
Mrs. B. Sansom, 1820-30.
Mrs. Astley, 1820-22.
Miss M. E. Morris, 1820-22.
Miss Cohen, 1820-22.
Mrs. Meredith, 1820-22.
Miss M. Smith, 1820-22.
Mrs. H. Barton, 1822-30.
Mrs. T. Latimer, 1822-40.
Mrs. J. C. Jones, 1822-54.
Mrs. W. H. Todd, 1822-30.
Mrs. H. Paleské, 1822-59.
Mrs. Hazelhurst, 1822-42.
Mrs. Goodard, 1822-30.
Mrs. R. Harrison, 1822-30.
Mrs. H. Henry, 1830-62.
Mrs. A. Morris, 1830-59.
Miss M. Latimer, 1830-66.
Miss H. Parke, 1830-61.
Mrs. S. B. Brown, 1830-54.
Miss J. Johnson, 1830-40.
Miss E. Smith, 1830-40.
Mrs. M. Lewis, 1840-41.
Mrs. George B. Wood, 1840 68.
Miss S. Wistar, 1840-60.
Mrs. M. L. Dawson, 1841-76.
Mrs. R. M. Lewis, 1842-60.
Mrs. E. H. Farnum, 1844-63.
Miss M. M. Duane, 1854-87. Honorary, 1887-89.
Miss E. Phillips, 1854-61.
Miss A. B. Shaw, 1859-77. Honorary, 1887-89.
Miss H. M. Davis, 1859-61.
Mrs. George W. Woodward, 1860-62.
Mrs. Samuel Welsh, 1860-76.
Mrs. Richard D. Wood, 1861-86.
Mrs. F. M. Lewis, 1861-73.
Miss Mary E. Penrose, 1861-79.
Mrs. Charles F. Randolph, 1862-69.
Mrs. Edward Yarnall, 1862-82.
Miss M. N. Logan, 1863-87.
Mrs. John R. Latimer, 1866-70.
Mrs. Henry Reed, 1868-85.
Mrs. J. Edgar Thompson, 1869-76.
Mrs. David Scull, 1870-71.
Mrs. M. B. Grier, 1871-79.
Miss Annie Biddle, 1873-75.
Mrs. S. Weir Lewis, 1876-91.
Mrs. George A. Wood, 1876-77.
Miss E. C. Patterson, 1876- —
Miss Mary Wells, 1876-81.
Mrs. Frederic Collins, 1877- —
Mrs. James Lesley, 1877 —
Miss Mary J. Boardman, 1879-89.
Mrs. Henry C. Lea, 1879- —
Mrs. E. W. Hutter, 1881-85.

Mrs. Eben Barker, 1883-84.
Mrs. T. Wistar Brown, 1884-91.
Mrs. Evan Randolph, 1885-86.
Mrs. N. H. Trotter, 1885-86.
Mrs. Edward R. Wood, 1886- —
Mrs. Henry T. Ashhurst, 1886-92.
Miss Lydia T. Morris, 1886- —
Miss Mary McMurtrie, 1886-88.
Mrs. George Bartol, 1886 87.
Mrs. John H. Brinton, 1887- —
Miss Annie Bradford, 1888- —
Mrs. Francis I. Gowen, 1890-92.
Mrs. H. H. Houston, 1891- —
Mrs. E. W. Clark, 1891- —
Mrs. J. B. Wattson, 1892- —
Miss Caroline Tyler Brown, 1892- —
Miss Mary E. Weld, 1893- —

PRINCIPALS.

David G. Seixas, 1820-21.
Laurent Clerc, 1821-22.
Lewis Weld, 1822-30.
Abraham B. Hutton, 1830-70.
Joshua Foster, 1870-84.
A. L. E. Crouter, 1884- —

TEACHERS.

Charles B. Dillingham, 1821-24.
Abagail Dillingham, 1821-24.
Abraham B. Hutton, 1822-30.
Eleazar Holt, 1824-30.
Samuel R. Houston, 1825-33.
George Comstock, 1824-30.
Henry Aurand, 1830-33.
George S. Whitehill, 1830-33.
Benjamin M. Nyce, 1830-39.
Robert Evans, 1830-33.
John W. Faires, 1833-39.
James C. Sharon, 1832-39.
Robert T. Evans, 1833-70.
James C. Murtagh, 1833-47.
Benjamin B. McKinley, 1840-75.
Joshua Foster, 1838-70.
Benjamin D. Pettengill, 1840-84.
Joseph O. Pyatt, 1840-78.
William McKinley, 1847-52.
Joseph Mount, 1848-63.
Jonathan L. Noyes, 1852-58.
Lewellyn Pratt, 1852-55, 1857-65.
T. Jefferson Trist, 1855-90.
Harvey W. Milligan, 1856-65
James L. Clark, 1858-63.
Thomas Burnside, 1860- —
James F. Stone, 1862-65.
Amasa Pratt, 1865-66.
Arthur H. Whitmore, 1865-66.
Jacob D. Kirkhuff, 1866- —
Henry S. Pratt, 1866-67.
A. L. E. Crouter, 1867-84.
Mrs. S. K. Trist, 1860- —
M. L. Brock, 1870-75.
John P. Walker, 1870- —
Rebecca H. Cropper, 1870-88.
A. L. Pettengill, 1871-80.
Laura Nelson, 1872-85.
George L. Weed, 1875- —
William C. Turner, 1875-77.
Henry S. Hitchcock, 1875-86.
Ann P. Coulter, 1875-88.
Mary E. Ziegler, 1875-83.
James M. Pratt, 1876-81.
Edward B. Crane, 1876-78.
Lydia Edgar, 1876-85.
A. N. Pratt, 1877-78.
John H. Pettengill, 1878-85.
William G. Jenkins, 1878-85.
Emma Garrett, 1878-84.
Jerome T. Elwell, 1880- —
Anna F. Snider, 1881-85.
Mary Garrett, 1881-86.
Evelyn M. C. Harvey, 1881-84.
Julia A. Foley, 1882- —
Florence C. McDowell, 1882- —
Ella A McDowell, 1882 87.
Susan E. Bliss, 1882- —
Sarah D. McClain, 1882 85.
Kate E. Barry, 1883- —
F. W. Booth, 1883- —
S. T. Walker, 1883-84.
Fanny Wood, 1883- —
Sydney C. Morrison, 1883-85.
Emma F. West, 1883- —
Mary B. Shaw, 1883- —
Edwin G. Hurd, 1884- —
Mrs. A. B. Wall, 1884- —
Margaret E. Hallowell, 1884-88.
Emma J. Ely, 1884-87.
Mattie H. Bedford, 1884- —
Mary C. Passmore, 1884-90.
Laura De L. Richards, 1884-89.
Mary E. Smith, 1885- —
Mrs. A. C. Hurd, 1885- —
Kate S. Landis, 1885- —
Kate W. Baldwin, 1885-87.
Elizabeth R. Taylor, 1885- —
Maude I. Griffeth, 1885- —
Lydia M. Cooke, 1885-88.
William A. Caldwell, 1885-90.
Emma R. Thompson, 1885- —

Sophy W. Paddock, 1886- —
Kate I. May, 1887-89.
Emma L. Plympton, 1887- —
Lucy D. Baldwin, 1887-89.
Mary L. Divine, 1888- —
Frances F. Barry, 1888-90.
Phebe J. Wright, 1888-92.
Anna B. Carter, 1888-90.
Constance S. Newton, 1888- —
Emma Lewis, 1889-92.
Effie Johnston, 1889 92.
Florence B. Dwier, 1889- —
Samuel G. Davidson, 1890- —
Marion E. Booth, 1890- —
Estella V. Sutton, 1890- —
Cora Johnston, 1890-92.
Ella S. Dawson, 1890- —
Marie O'Cole, 1891-92.
Louisa Young, 1892- —
Eva I. Gustin, 1892- —
Fannie Lucas, 1892- —
Anna Jameson, 1892- —
Olive E. D. Hart, 1892- —

A SHORT HISTORY

OF THE

KENTUCKY SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF,

DANVILLE, KY.

By **CHARLES P. FOSDICK**, a former pupil.

WITH APPENDIX.

Printed by
M. B. Reed,
Robert Zahn,
L. A. Long,
Thomas Y. Northern,
Pupils of the School.

Office of
The Kentucky Deaf-Mute,
Danville, Ky.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

J. W. Proctor, Boyle county.

S. V. Rowland, Boyle county.

Jos. H. Thomas, Boyle county.

Rev. Jas. L. Allen, Boyle county.

W. L. Caldwell, Boyle county.

S. H. Shanks, Lincoln county.

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Geo. F. Lee, Boyle county.

J. W. Powell, Mercer county.

Boyle O. Rodes, Boyle county.

Samuel A. Newell, Pulaski county.

L. H. Hudson, Garrard county.

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W. L. Caldwell, Vice-Pres., Danville, Ky.

J. L. Allen, Auditor, Danville, Ky.

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J. H. Thomas, Treasurer, Danville, Ky.

Advisory Committee.

J. W. Proctor. J. H. Thomas.

Boyle O. Rodes.

Library Committee.

J. W. Proctor, Rev. J. L. Allen.

W. K. Argo.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

PRINCIPAL:

W. K. Argo, M. A.

TEACHERS:

Rev. L. Eddy, M. A. G. M. McClure,
Augustus Rogers, B. A. G. T. Schoolfield,
Mrs. Augustus Rogers, John H. Yeager,
Miss Martha Stephens, Miss Sallie Ellis,
Miss Nellie Lyle.

ARTICULATION, AURAL, AND ORAL CLASSES.

Miss Stella P.. Yost, Miss Jennie Lee,
Miss Pattie Gentry.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

W. K. Argo, M. A. Superintendent.
Miss Anna Bowman, Matron.
Miss Ruth DePeauw, Supervisor of girls.
Frank Christman, Supervisor of boys.
Miss M. E. Moss, Housekeeper.
Walter Simpson, Engineer.
Geo. Cowan, M. D. Physician.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

G. M. McClure, Instructor in Printing.
J. W. Collings, Instructor in Carpentry.
A. J. Veatch, Instructor in Shoemaking.
John Christman, Gardener.
Miss Chloe Cowan, Teacher Sewing Classes.

COLORED DEPARTMENT.

TEACHERS:

M. T. Long, W. J. Blount,
Miss Mabel Marris.
Mrs. M. T. Long, Matron.

DAILY PROGRAM.

Rise at.....5:30 A.M.	Recreation 4:30 to 5:45 P.M.
Breakfast.....6:45 A.M.	Supper.....6:00 P.M.
Chapel.....8:00 A.M.	Study (all) 7:00 to 8:00 P.M.
School..8:10 to 12:45 A.M.	Study (older pupils) 9:00 P.M.
Dinner.....1:00 P.M.	Little folks retire..8:00 P.M.
Work...2:00 to 4:30 P.M.	All retire.....9:00 P.M.

SUNDAY:

Rise.....6:00 A.M.	Dinner.....1:00 P.M.
Breakfast.....7:30 A.M.	Sunday School.....3:00 P.M.
Chapel.....10:00 A.M.	Lunch.....6:00 P.M.
Study S. S. Lessons	Christian End'vor 6:30 P.M.
from 11:00 to 12:00 M.	All retire by.....8:30 P.M.

A SHORT HISTORY

OF THE

KENTUCKY SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

ON the ninth of August, 1816, there landed from a vessel just arrived in New York harbor, two gentlemen whose coming was destined to open for the deaf and dumb of America a new and brighter era. One of those gentlemen could hear; the other was a deaf-mute. The first was Thomas H. Gallaudet; the second Laurent Clerc.

The story of how Gallaudet was first interested in the deaf and their education by his meeting, in her father's garden, with Alice Cogswell; of his departure for England and of the rebuffs he received at the English Institutions while endeavoring to obtain admission to them to study their methods of instruction; of his arrival at Paris and the cordial reception he met there from the Abbe Sicard; and finally his engaging Sicard's best pupil, Laurent Clerc, to accompany him to America and assist him in his work, has been so often told that we need not repeat it here in detail.

April 15th, 1817, the first school for deaf-mutes in the new world, the American Asylum, at Hartford, Conn., was opened for the reception of pupils. The number of deaf-mutes in the country was considered so small that it was expected one school would be sufficient for the whole country, hence the name of "American Asylum." But it was soon found that deaf-mutes were more numerous than had been supposed, and in 1818 the New York

Institution was incorporated. Two years later the Pennsylvania Institution, at Philadelphia, was founded, and in 1822 the Kentucky Institution, at Danville, fourth in the United States, was established.

The act incorporating the "Kentucky Asylum for the Tuition of the Deaf and Dumb" bears date December 7th, 1822. To whom belongs the honor of first suggesting the establishment in Kentucky of such an Institution is unknown but the act of incorporation was first drawn up by Judge Rowan and presented to the Legislature by General Elias Barbee, a member of the House of Representatives from Green county, and whose daughter, Lucy, became the first pupil. This act appoints the "Trustees of the Centre College of Kentucky," Trustees for the Institution, locates the Institution in the town of Danville, appropriates $3,000 to establish the school and $100 a year per pupil for board and tuition of State pupils whose number was limited to twenty-five and the time they were to be allowed to remain at school to three years.

Early in January, 1823, the trustees met and proceeded to set the Institution in operation. A frame building on the south-west corner of Main and Fourth streets was rented and fitted up for the reception of pupils (This building stood until April 15th, 1876, when it was destroyed with several others in the great fire of that night.) January 23rd, the Board engaged Rev. John R. Kerr and wife as Superintendent and Matron of the boarding department. By the system then inaugurated, and which prevailed until 1854, the boarding of the pupils was not done by the Institution but by the superintendent. He purchased all necessary supplies: the amount paid by the State for board of indigent pupils and the sums received from pay pupils went to him and any profit that might be made from the arrangement was the superintendent's emoluments, he receiving no salary.

The most perplexing question that engaged the attention of the Trustees at this period was how to obtain a principal for this school. The few in the country who were acquainted with signs and the methods of instructing the deaf and dumb were all engaged in eastern Institutions, and none of them could be obtained. Dr. Gallaudet had advised selecting a young man and sending him to Hartford to learn the system of teaching but this would take time and the Board were anxious to begin at once the work of instructing the deaf of Kentucky. At this juncture they were called upon by David C. Irvine who represented himself as an educated deaf-mute and applied for the position of Principal. He was accepted, but in a few weeks was discovered to be an impostor, and to quote from the first report "Circumstances occurred which made it the duty of the Board to discharge him."

April 27th, 1823, the first three pupils Lucy, Barbee. Eveline Sherrill, and Jabez Gaddie entered the Institution. There being no teacher yet engaged Mr. Kerr the Superintendent, was obliged to act in that capacity though totally unacquainted with the system. May 1st, an application for the principalship was received from Mr. DeWitt Clinton Mitchell, son of the president of the New York Institution. Mr. Mitchell was a young man who had had but one year's experience in the New York School but in default of any other the Board accepted him with a salary of five hundred dollars and board, with travelling expenses to Danville, and he came on direct to Danville, arriving here October 1st, 1823.

Pupils had been dropping in at intervals during the year and by February, 1824, there were twelve boys and seven girls, ten of whom were supported at the expense of the State, the rest being pay pupils. A few months trail convinced the Board that Mitchell was not qualified for the responsible position he held and they began to cast about for a substitute. There was at that time

attending Centre College a young man of eighteen, John Adamson Jacobs, and upon him their choice was fixed. He was offered the position of assistant teacher and accepted. A few weeks's experience in the school-room convinced him that to be a successful teacher it was imperative that he should learn signs and the systems of instruction employed in the Eastern Institutions. With this object he set out for Hartford making the trip entirely on horseback and arriving there August 15th, 1824. He met with a cordial reception from Gallaudet and Clerc and had no difficulty in arranging to remain in the Institution to learn the system then employed. On his arrival Dr. Gallaudet had assured him that it would require at last three years for him to acquire the requisite knowledge of signs and systems to fit him for taking charge of the Kentucky school. The small funds at the command of the Institution made it out of the question for him to remain that length of time, so he determined to do the best he could in the time alloted to him. He received private lessons from Mr. Clerc at forty cents an hour, and all his time was passed in the school-room or in the company of the pupils. His meals were taken with the mutes whose fare he says in a communication to the Board "While substantial was by no means luxurious." He remained in Hartford thirteen months, returning to Danville in September, 1825, riding the same horse that had carried him East.

Mr. Jacobs on his return to the Institution found it in a demoralized condition, the pupils making no progress at all. He set about the task of instructing them with great zeal. The Board saw his worth, and in November, 1825, appointed him principal teacher. Mr. Mitchell, in high dudgeon at their action, tendered his resignation which was promptly accepted and he returned to New York.

On January 4th, 1824, the Legislature had increased

the *per capita* for State pupils to one hundred and forty dollars per annum, and had authorized the admission of pay pupils from other States. They also appropriated three thousand dollars for the purchase of a house and land for the Institution.

January 28th, 1826, the Board purchased of John Tompkins, a house and ten-acre lot for $5,000, three thousand of which was paid at once, and the rest in six months. The house was a brick one of two stories, containing eight rooms with attic. To this house the officers and female pupils were removed. The boys occupied a one-story brick house that stood on Third street, near the old shop and which has long since been removed.

April 26th, 1826, the Congress of the United States granted the Institution a township of land. This the Board located in Jackson county, Florida. Large sales were made and the Institution realized handsomely from it, though not as much as might have been obtained by better management on the part of the agents instructed with making sales.

In 1831, Mr. Jacobs, accompanied by one of his pupils, visited Nashville, Tennessee, and gave an exhibition and address before the Legislature. The result of his visit was the sending of a number of Tennessee pupils to Danville for education. Pupils have been received from every Southern State, and several Northern ones. As showing the uncertain knowledge possessed by even those best informed in regard to the number of deaf-mutes in the State and the future increase of population, we find Mr. Jacobs sending a communication to the Board of Trustees, May, 1831, in which he expresses the opinion that the number of pupils present at any time will never exceed twenty five, and there will never be a necessity for more than two teachers. In 1833, when cholera was epidemic throughout the country, the Superintendent and Matron, Rev. and Mrs. John R.

Kerr were stricken down, dying within a few days of each other. Again, in 1849 the cholera appeared, and twenty-four persons died of it near the Institution. The school was closed, and pupils placed with farmers in the country. Fifteen were taken sick, but only one death occurred

In 1851, the Institution subscribed ten dollars to the Washington Monument Fund.

In February, 1859, between four and five o'clock in the morning, a hurricane passed over the town, and carried away the roof of the lately completed girl's building. It was replaced at a cost of $700, during which operation it caught fire from the carelessness of a tinner, and was damaged to the extent of $300. This is the only fire of consequence that has occurred in the buildings of the Institution since its establishment.

Under the able administration of Mr. Jacobs the Institution continued to prosper. The number of pupils steadily increased, and additions were made to the corps of teachers as necessary. At the end of the session of 1860–61, there were ninety two pupils and six teachers present. 1861 saw the beginning of the great Civil War, which, for a time, threatened to seriously cripple, if it did not close up the school. As it was, the work of the school was not interrupted at all, though this part of Kentucky was debated ground held for some time by Confederate troops, and occasionally visited by wandering bands of guerrillas, a fight at one time taking place in the streets of the town. The number of pupils fell to fifty two, and three of the teachers—Messrs. C. H. Talbot, J.W. Jacobs, and J. A. Jacobs, Jr., retired and entered the army, all on the Union side.

November 17th, 1869, the venerable Principal of the Institution died after having held the office for forty-four years, and seen the Institution grow from a little school with a dozen pupils up to the proportions it had attained at the time of his death. Seven members

of Mr. Jacobs's family held positions in the Institution during his administration; his two wives and a daughter were matrons in succession; another daughter, a son, a son-in-law, and a nephew were teachers whose qualifications and devotion to the work proved a benefaction to the Institution.

After the close of the war, the Institution rapidly recovered the ground that it had lost, the roll of pupils increased until new buildings were absolutely necessary, and in 1880–2 the present handsome and commodious boys' building and chapel were erected.

Mr. Jacobs was succeeded by his nephew, John A. Jacobs, Jr., who continued in office until his death, December 27th, 1878. In the Spring of 1879, Mr. D. C. Dudley, of Raleigh, North Carolina, was elected Superintendent. Mr. Dudley's large experience as a teacher of the Deaf, his thorough devotion to their interests and his executive ability combined to make his administration one of development and progress, but unfortunately ill health soon caused him to give up his place and seek a field where the climatic conditions were better suited to his physical condition. He was soon after appointed Superintendent of the Colorado School for the Deaf, and is still connected with that Institution as head teacher.

Under the management of the present Superintendent the Institution bids fair to prosper in the future as it has in the past. Continued efforts are being made to induce the parents of all uneducated mutes in Kentucky to send their children to the Institution, that they may share the advantages of the State's bounty. The census returns over three thousand deaf mutes in Kentucky, of whom six hundred are of school age. Of these two hundred are or have been at school. It is greatly to be regretted that so many should voluntarily grow up in ignorance when education is offered to them free of all charges. That such a state of things exists is to be at-

tributed to the lack of knowledge concerning the Institution and its objects which prevails in the thinly settled part of the state; to the selfishness of some parents, who keep their mute children at home to work for them, and to morbid affection in others who can not summon resolution to part from their children during the period of school life.

A more detailed account of the Institution will be found in the following chapters, each subject under its appropriate heading.

LANDS BELONGING TO THE INSTITUTION.

The purchases of land for the use of the Institution have been as follows: In 1826 the Board purchased of John Tompkins ten acres of land and a house for $5,000; three thousand down and the rest in six months. The land is encompassed in the present garden, and all of the yard lying south of a line drawn through the Boys' Building. Down to 1850 the garden lot was used as a pasture, and the garden was where the Girls' Building now stands. The next purchase of land was a lot of about three-fourths of an acre, on the corner of Third and Green streets, being the north-east corner of our present yard. It was used as a garden until 1882, when it was added to the yard. It was bought April 24th, 1854, of Joseph Weisiger for six hundred dollars. April 22, 1856, J. A. Jacobs sold to the Institution a lot of ground on Second (it was then called Market) street, seventy by six hundred and seventy-eight feet, for four hundred dollars. It is on this lot that the northern half of the Boys' Building now stands. February 17th, 1858, the Institution bought of John R. Ford, thirty-seven and one-half acres of land lying on the north east border of the town limits. It consisted of orchard

and pasture; the price paid was $125 an acre, or $4,687.-50. This was a valuable purchase enabling the Institution to turn the old pasture into our present garden. October 4th, 1858, the lot in which the old shop building stood, sixty-eight by two hundred and twenty-six feet was purchased of James Nichols, for five hundred dollars. No more land was bought until May, 1870, when the orchard lot of five and one-half acres immediately opposite the Institution and adjoining the garden was purchased from J. W. Proctor for $4,500. September 8th, 1879, the small house and lot belonging to Mrs. Herron, lying on Second street, between the lots bought of Weisiger and Jacobs, was purchased for $2,300. This gives the Institution all the square it stands on, except the northwest corner which is used and occupied by others. In January, 1881, the farm of thirty-seven and one-half acres bought of Ford, in 1858, was exchanged for twenty-five acres lying adjoining and east of the Institution garden, with Benjamin Bolling, he paying $1055.66 cash to compensate for the difference of eleven and one-half acres. The land consists of a pasture and woodland, and adjoining land already possessed by the Institution can be used to more advantage than that lying at a distance. June 12th, 1882, the Institution purchased of the Tompkins heirs a brick residence with six and one-half acres of ground lying a short distance down the pike for $3,750. It is on this land that the spring is located from which the Institution receives its water supply. In January, 1885, this property, exclusive of the spring and about two acres of land, was exchanged for the large building and grounds (13 acres) now used for the Colored Department, the Board giving $5,000 to boot in the trade. This was a most valuable addition to the State's property, being admirably located for the purpose for which it is used.

In 1881, a lot lying between the Institution grounds

and the spring was purchased for $550 in order to give control of the right of way of the water-pipe which ran through it. July 26th, 1886, twenty acres of land lying south of the Institution garden and adjoining the cow pasture were bought for $3,301. This purchase was made to get more pasture for the cows, but more especially to get possession of the never failing spring, which offers an abundant supply of pure water for the stock. About a year after, the Yieser property which lay immediately south of the girls' building, containing some four and a half acres was purchased for $4,750 in order to prevent its being sold off to undesirable parties, and in 1890, by securing a house and lot known as the Bate property for the sum of $2,350, all danger of being encroached upon by irresponsible neighbors was averted.

The total land owned by the Institution at present is about eighty acres, which cost, including the improvements, $36,582.84. Of this the State, by direct appropriation, paid but $19,550. There were buildings on the lots bought of Tompkins, in 1823; of Mrs. Heron, in 1879; of the Tompkins heirs, in 1882; of Mrs. Beatty, in 1884; of Yeiser, in 1887, and Bate, in 1890, which added materially to their cost.

BUILDINGS OF THE INSTITUTION.

From its establishment in April, 1823, to 1826, the Institution occupied the old Field house on the southwest corner of Fourth and Main streets. In January, 1826, by the purchase of the Tompkins property the Institution obtained a brick house of two stories with eight rooms and attic. This was occupied by the officers and female pupils, the boys sleeping in a small one-story house that stood in our present yard on Third street. In

1832, at a cost of $2,078.03, an addition was built to the girls' house It consisted of an ell from the rear, of one story and attic, and a porch in front. This made a large room that was used as general dining-room down to November 18th, 1857 and from then until July, 1881, it was occupied by the boys as a study-room. The attic or half-story above was all the sitting-room the girls had. In 1836 a school house the cost of which was estimated at $5,000, was begun and completed in 1838. This was the present school-house, minus the porch and attic. In 1850 the school-house was improved at a cost of $2,500. by raising the roof so as to make a large attic, and by building a Doric porch. Part of this building was used as school-rooms, the wings and attic as a dormitory for the boys whose old dormitory on Third street was turned into servants quarters, and afterwards torn down. The next year the girls' house was further improved by raising the half story over the dining-room, so as to make a full story and attic. This alteration afforded a large and convenient sitting-room for the female pupils. The porch was also raised to a second story, and in after years it was inclosed by weather-boarding making one additional room. The cost of these improvements was $1,264.68. A year later, in the summer of 1852, the old chapel, one of the present school-houses was built at a cost of $3,155.99, half of which was by direct appropriation from the state, five hundred dollars was given by Mr. Jacobs, and the rest was from the Institution.

By 1854, the buildings in spite of enlargements were crowded to their utmost capacity, and more room was absolutely necessary. For this purpose the Board petitioned the Legislature for help. February 18th, 1854, seven thousand five hundred dollars was appropriated for the further enlargement of the old buildings. On consideration, however, it was deemed a waste of money to attempt further additions to the old buildings, and it was decided to begin the erection of a

new edifice, one that would be properly arranged, and which would afford accommodations for many years to come. With this view the corner-stone (north-west) of the present girls' building was laid on the 16th day of April, 1855. The work of building was delayed in some degree by the failure of the original contractor, but a new one was secured, and the work progressed steadily until 1857 when, on November 17th, its completion was celebrated by the family taking dinner for the first time in the large new dining-hall (now the girls' study-room.) The total cost of this building was $39,650.44.

February 9th, 1856, the Legislature appropriated $10,000 to complete the work. This, with the original $7,500, was all the state gave, the rest coming from the permanent fund of the Institution.

The new house having been taken possession of by the officers and female pupils, their old quarters were occupied by the boys, who used them down to 1881. The rooms in the school-house that the boys had occupied were turned into the museum, library, and shops. In 1859 the old shop building was begun, but for lack of funds was not completed till 1863. Its cost was about $1,500. More room becoming imperative the Legislature appropriated, March 27th, 1880, $30,000. to begin new buildings, and March 6th, 1882, $29,916. to finish them but this being inadequate to complete them on the plans projected it was supplemented by $6,725.88 from the funds derived from the sale of Florida lands. In the summer of 1881, the old house that had been occupied first by the girls and then by the boys since 1826, was torn down and the present handsome and comfortable buildings were erected. The first brick of the new chapel was laid May 11th, 1881, and the building was completed and occupied for the first time in 1882. Work was begun on the boys' house during vacation, 1881, and it was occupied in October, 1882.

In June, 1882, the old frame house, purchased with the lot on which it stood, of Mrs. Herron, in 1879, was torn down, and a new frame house erected near by for the officers of the mechanical department. The enlargement of the mechanical department in 1886-7 made it necessary to secure more room, and the present commodious shop building was erected in 1888, at a cost of $3,800.39.

During the same year and the year following the gardener's cottage costing $350; the laundry building, $3,826.10; an addition to the school building $2,704.96; and a new chapel and dining-room &c. at the Colored Department costing $5,046.87 were built, the principal part of the wood-work being done by our own foreman and his boys. The total cost for buildings and additions not including repairs and improvements, such as outbuildings, cisterns &c., is $132,428.78, of which the State, by direct appropriation, contributed $93,747.45 and Mr. J. A. Jacobs, Sr., gave $1,541.88, the rest coming from the permanent fund of the Institution.

FLORIDA LAND GRANT.

The American Asylum received soon after its establishment the grant from the Congress of the United States of a township of land which was of material help in carrying out the objects of the Institution. It early occurred to the Trustees of the Kentucky Institution to endeavor to obtain a similiar grant for the benefit ofthe Danville School. A petition was accordingly drawn up and presented to Congress by Hon. Thomas P. Moore, then member for the district in which the Institution was located. By an act approved April 5th, 1826, there was granted to the Institution "One township of land excepting section sixteen for the use of schools there-

"on) to be located under the direction of the Secretary "of the Treasury, which lands should be and forever "remain to the use of said Asylum for the education of "indigent Deaf and Dumb persons, or if said asylum "shall sell said lands which it is authorized to do, the "money arising from such sale shall be and remain for-"ever to said use, and it shall be the duty of said "incorporators to sell said lands within five years from "the passage of said act, and the same shall be located "in one of the Territories on lands to which the Indian "title has been extinguished."

By various acts the time alotted for selling the lands was extended, the last extension terminating during the Civil War. Part of the land was located in the then Territory of Arkansas. On the 15th of April, 1826, Rev. Samuel K. Nelson was commissioned as agent and sent to Florida to locate the land under the grant. Most of the land he selected was in Jackson county. Different gentlemen acted as resident agents in Florida and Arkansas for the sale of land, and up to 1840 they reported the sale of 19,000 acres for $85,000. A large part of this however was in Florida post notes and other currency that had greatly depreciated in value. The Institution also lost considerable through the defalcation of one of its agents. He died suddenly from yellow fever and on examination of his accounts he was found to be indebted to the Institution for about $18,000, with little or no assets to meet it. The total cash receipts from the land grant, by the Institution, down to 1861 when the last payment was received, was to the amount of $56,549.42, a large part of which was appropriated to the erection of the present girls' building. Some land was sold and the payment to the amount of $3,160, collected therefor after the war had begun. The money, which was in Confederate Treasury notes, could not be forwarded, and was invested by the agent in Confederate bonds which of course proved worthless.

HEALTH.

Since it was first established the Institution has enjoyed almost entire immunity from epidemic diseases. Good health has been the rule among the pupils which is the more remarkable as most of them have been young children, many with constitutions shattered by the disease that caused loss of hearing. In 1849, when cholera was epidemic throughout the country, it appeared in Danville from July to September, and twenty-four people in the neighborhood of the Institution died. The school was closed up and the pupils placed with farmers in the country. Fifteen were taken sick but only one died. In the summer of 1876, dysentery appeared among the pupils, making necessary the closing of school ten days earlier than usual, and two deaths occurred. The total number of deaths among the pupils in the Institution in a period of seventy years, since 1823, is but twenty. From 1823 to 1854 there were only six deaths. Since then the following are recorded.

February, 9th, 185–, MILDRED A. YOUNG, aged fifteen, of erysipelas.

October 17th, 185–;—MARY BELLE SPARKS, aged thirteen, of putrid sore throat.

April 14th, 1861;—ANDREW J. ROSS, of pneumonia.

March 24th, 1863;—JAMES REED.

June 21, 1870;—JOHN W. PAXTON, aged thirteen, of effusion of brain.

June 29th, 1876;—JOHN W. CONGLETON, of dysentery.

July 7th, 1876;—MARY E. MULLEN, aged fifteen, of dysentery.

February 10th, 1877;—SARAH J. AUSTIN.

March 20th, 1880;—JAMES H. BARRETT, aged nineteen, of intussusception of bowels.

November 12th, 1881;—SAMUEL PENCE, aged nineteen, killed by cars.

February 18th, 1875;—EDDIE MCCORMICK, aged fifteen, of rheumatism of the heart.

April 20th, 1889;—CARRIE BEAGLE, aged sixteen, of sarcoma of the brain.

March 5th, 1890;—ROSETTA ALLEN, aged thirteen, of spinal meningitis.

April 26th, 1891:—KIAH REED, aged thirteen, of spinal meningitis.

Among the officers nine deaths have occurred, as follows:

Summer of 1833;—MRS. FRANCES KERR, Matron, of cholera.

Summer of 1833:—REV. JOHN R. KERR, Superintendent, of cholera.

September 29th, 1849:—MRS. SUSAN P. JACOBS, Matron.

March 26th, 1865;—JOHN BLOUNT, Teacher.

May 3rd, 1865,—MRS. NANCY M. JACOBS, Matron.

May 10th, 1869:—REV. SAMUEL B. CHEEK, Teacher.

November 27th, 1869:—JOHN A. JACOBS, SR., Principal.

May 2nd, 1876;—JAMES G. GEORGE, Teacher.

December 27th, 1878:—JOHN A. JACOBS, JR., Principal.

TRADES.

The subject of teaching the male pupils trades, which they could follow for a support after leaving school, early engaged the attention of the Institution officers, but for many years the lack of funds, and of shop room, prevented the subject from receiving that consideration which its importance merits. For some years previous to the war an arrangement was in vogue by which some of the boys worked part of the day with mechanics in

the town, and a number of pupils acquired a knowledge of trades in this way. The war broke up this arrangement, and it could not be renewed. A shop building was erected in 1862 and several attempts to establish trades made, but it was not till March, 1874, when under the Superintendence of one of the teachers, Mr. James G. George, a practical printer, a printing office was fitted up in the second story of the old chapel building. A book bindery was next established, in September, 1879. In 1883, by the employment of a practical carpenter, that trade was thrown open to the pupils, and in 1885 a shoe shop, with competent foreman, was added bringing this department up to its present status. Broom and matress making have received some attention, but as there is little sale for their produce, they do not warrant a regular shop and instructor. Gardening has been steadily pursued since the Institution moved to its own land in 1825, and has given employment to a majority of the male pupils. Regular instruction has been given since the first to the female pupils in sewing and housework.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

Through the efforts of Mr. J. W. Jacobs the pupils established, in 1857, a literary society which is still in existence. The pupils, both male and female, compose its members and meetings are held every Saturday night for debate, delivery of addresses by speakers selected from among the pupils, and lectures delivered by officers of the Institution. Through the efforts of the Society and from funds raised among graduates and pupils, fine portraits were obtained of Laurent Clerc, J. A. Jacobs, Sr., Samuel B. Cheek, and J. W. Jacobs, which now hang on the walls of the Institution parlor.

TIME ALLOWED BY LAW FOR STATE PUPILS.

By the act of 1822 the State appropriated one hundred dollars per annum for the board and tuition of indigent pupils whose number was limited to twenty-five, and the period they were to remain to three years. By an act approved January 4, 1824, the *per capita* was increased to one hundred and fifty dollars, and by an act approved January 9, 1827, the time was extended to five years, and the *per capita* reduced to one hundred and twenty dollars. This was done at the instance of the Trustees who expected that the receipts from sales of Florida lands would more than balance the deficiency. They proved to be mistaken however, and in 1852 the *per capita* for state pupils was increased to one hundred and forty dollars at which figure it now stands.

The limit of twenty-five for state pupils was not reached until about 1840, when it was exceeded and an act was passed in 1846 extending the number to thirty. By an act approved February 29, 1836, the Trustees were allowed to select each year five of the state pupils who had shown special aptitude for acquiring knowledge and continue them two years longer or seven years in all. Finally by an act approved February 18, 1854, all limitations were removed by making applicable to the Institution for Deaf-Mutes an act passed in 1852 for the benefit of the Blind.

By this act the Trustees were authorized to receive all children of suitable age, character, and capacity without regard to their pecuniary circumstances. By the same act all children who might enter under the age of thirteen, were to be allowed to remain till twenty-one as a beneficiaries of the State.

By an act approved June 3, 1865, parents were required to pay, as far as they were able, for the clothing and contengent expenses such as books, medical attendance, &c., of their children. The charge for contengent

expenses was fixed at not to exceed twenty-five dollars per annum. March 27, 1880, in an act appropriating money for erection of new buildings a clause was introduced requiring parents, when able, to pay for the board and tuition of their children. This was repealed at the next session of the Legislature in an act approved March 6, 1882, which provides that "all children should be received and taught free of charge for board, tuition, and use of books and other apparatus used in teaching."

ATTENDANCE.

Since the establishment of the Institution one thousand and sixty-two (1062) pupils have entered, of whom 615 were boys, and 447 girls. The first class which entered in 1823 contained seventeen pupils, as follows:

Name	Age	Residence	Entered.
Lucy Barbee.....	24	Green county	April 10, 1823.
Eveline Sherrill.....	12	" "	" " "
Jabez Gaddie.....	16	" "	" " "
Rebecca Machen...	27	Simpson "	May 20, "
Wm. Morehead.....	13	Lincoln "	" " "
Martha Riley.....	21	Woodford "	June 12, "
Moses Lewellin.....	15	Shelby "	July 1, "
Edith Lewellin.....	13	" "	" " "
John Goggin.....	21	Madison "	" 9, "
Wm. Grissom.....	17	Adair "	" " "
Barney McMahon..	12	Jefferson "	" 23, "
John Withers.....	21	Lincoln "	Aug. 20, "
John Hoke.....	25	Jefferson "	Oct. 27, "
Thos. Hoagland.....	30	Fayette "	Nov. 3, "
Samuel Struckler...	23	Scott "	" 10, "
Nancy McClosky.....	25	Livingstone Co.	" 19, "
Narcissa Fowler.....	15	" "	" " "

Of this class only one is known to be now alive, Miss Eveline Sherrill, living at Greensburg, Ky. Of the 1062 pupils who have passed through the Institution many

have died and others removed to distant states. Many have married, and in a few cases their children and grand-children, being deaf, have come as pupils to the school where their parents were educated. The great majority of the graduates have led sober industrious lives, respecting themselves and respected by those around them.

DONATIONS.

The Institution has received a few donations from private persons, as follows:—

1825: From citizens of New Orleans, by S. K. Nelson.....$427.50.
1825: From Rev. S. Finley.....$30.00.
1825: From Chas. Henderson.....$50.00.
1846, Dec. 14: From J. A. Jacobs, to building wash house..$95.95.
1847, Dec. 20: From J. A. Jacobs, to improving girls' department.....$541.88.
1850, Sept. 9: From Capt. Magowan, for library.....$1,000.00.
1851, Jan. 25: From J. A. Jacobs, to improving school house.....$500.00.
1852, Feb. 4: From J. A. Jacobs, to paying Mr. Cheek's salary.....$125.00.
1853, Oct. 7: From J. A. Jacobs, to building chapel.....$500.00.
1853, Oct. 7: From J. A. Jacobs, to paying Mr. Cheek's salary.....$125.00.
1860, May 2: From J. A. Jacobs, to printing Primary Lessons.....$500.00.
1873, July 8: From Dan'l Cozatt, for library.....$500.00.
1877, March 7: From Dan'l Cozatt, for library.....$500.00.

Total $4,895.33.

NOTE.—*Library Fund.* The $2,000. donated for library has been sacredly set apart for that particular purpose and the proceeds invested from time to time in such books, papers, &c., as are suited to the needs of our pupils.

BOARDS OF TRUSTEES.

The act of incorporation named the Trustees of Centre College as Trustees for the Institution.

The original Board was composed of the following gentlemen:

HON. JOHN BOYLE, L. L. D., *Ch. Justice of Kentucky;* Chairman.

JAMES BIRNEY.	WM. CRAIG.
WM. OWSLEY.	JEREMIAH FISHER.
THOS. MONTGOMERY.	JOHN GREEN.
SAMUEL MCKEE.	EDWARD WORTHINGTON.
JAMES BARBOUR.	ROBERT B. MCAFEE.
THOS. CLELAND, D. D.	BENJ. H. PERKINS.
SAMUEL K. NELSON, D. D.	WM. MILLER.
DAVID G. COWAN.	JOSEPH MCDOWELL.
EPHRIAM MCDOWELL, M. D.	JOHN HIGGINS, D. D.

JAMES HARLAN, Secretary.

The Trustees of Centre College continued to act as Trustees for the Institution down to 1870. In that year, by an act approved January 7th, the Institution was reorganized with a Board of nine commissioners to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. This Board was divided into three classes, of three members each, two of whom were to be from Boyle County, and the remaining member from an adjoining county. The term of the first class was to expire in two years, of the second class in four years, and of the third class in six years.

By an act approved March 18th, 1870, the number was increased to twelve, divided into three classes of four members each, who serve for a term of six years: the terms of one-third of the Board expiring every two years. Since then the following gentlemen have served as Trustees for the periods opposite their names:

† Clifton Rodes, of Boyle county.....1870–78.
* James L Allen, of Boyle county.....1870.....
† Robert W. Graham, of Boyle county.....1870–77.
M J. Durham, of Boyle county.....1870–73; 1882–85.
A S. McGrorty, of Boyle county.....1870–73.
† Wm A. Downton of Boyle county.....1870–73.
† Geo. R. McKee, of Kenton county.....1870–88.
J A. Grinstead, of Fayette county.....Jan. 1870 to May, 1870.
† Wm. Johnson, of Nelson county.....1870–88.
* Geo. F. Lee, of Boyle county.....1870.....
† Samuel Ayres, of Boyle county.....1870–82.
Wm. Daviess, of Mercer county.....1870--74.
* J. W. Proctor, of Boyle county.....1873.....
† J.W. Grigsby, of Boyle county.....1874--77.
† J. H. Bruce, of Garrard county.....1874–85.
J. W. Alcorn, of Lincoln county.....1870--82.
John Cowan, of Boyle county.....1873-83.
* Jo. H. Thomas, of Boyle county.....1877.....
* S. V. Rowland, of Boyle county.....1877.....
* W. L. Caldwell, of Boyle county.....1878.....
H. S. Withers, of Lincoln county.....1882-92.
Thos. McRoberts, of Boyle county.....1882.....
† J S. Van Winkle, of Boyle county.....1885--89.
† Wm. Berkele, of Garrard county.....1885--92.
* Dr. J. W. Powell, of Mercer county.....1888.....
* S. A. Newell, of Pulaski county.....1888.....
* B. O. Rodes, of Boyle county.....1889.....
* Dr. M. D. Logan, of Boyle county.....1891.....
* L. H. Hudson, of Garrard county.....1892.....
* S. H. Shanks, of Lincoln county.....1892.....

* Present members of Board. † Deceased.

The officers of the Board have been as follows:

PRESIDENT.

M. J. Durham,.....1870-73.
† J. W. Grigsby,.....1873-77.
† R. W. Graham.....Jan. to Nov. 1877.
† Samuel Ayres,.....1877-82.
J. W. Proctor, ...1882.....

SECRETARY.

A. S. McGrorty,.....1870-73.
J. W. Proctor,.....1873-76.
† J. A Jacobs, Jr,.....1876-78.
S V. Rowland,.....1878.....

TREASURER.

† Clifton Rhodes,.....1870-78.
Jo. H. Thomas,.....1878.....

AUDITOR.

† Wm. A. Downton,.....1870-73.
James L. Allen,.....1873.....

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

PRINCIPALS.

† DeWitt Clinton Mitchel,.....1823-25.
† John A. Jacobs, Sr,.....1825-69.
† John A. Jacobs, Jr,.....1869-79.
David C Dudley,.....1879-84.
W. K. Argo,.....1884.....

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE BOARDING DEPARTMENT.

† Rev. John R. Kerr,.....1823- 32.
† Dr. Luke Munsell,.....1833-35.
† John A. Jacobs, Sr.,.....1835-54.

MATRONS.

† Mrs. Frances Kerr,.....1823-33.
† Mrs. Luke Munsell,.....1822-35.
† Mrs. Susan Jacobs,.....1834-49.
† Mrs. Ann W. Field,.....1849-52.
Mrs. A. F. Cheek,.....1852-53; 1865-73.
† Mrs. Nancy Jacobs,.....1853-65.
Mrs. Mary F. Dudley,.....1873-92.
Miss Anna Bowman,.....1892.....

ASSISTANT MATRONS AND HOUSEKEEPERS.

Mrs. A. F. Cheek, ...1853-65.
Miss Elsie Aubert,.....1865-66.
Mrs. Phobe Wilbank,.....1866-67.
Mrs. E. H. Porter,.....1867-68.
Miss M. E. Moss,.....1868.....

COLORED DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Nannie Long,.....1885.....

PHYSICANS.

† Dr. Joseph Weisiger,.....1823-45.
† Dr. William Pawling, ...1845-72.
Dr. George Cowan,.....1872.....

TEACHERS.

† De Witt Clinton Mitchell,.....1823-25.
† John R. Kerr,.....1823-33.
† John A. Jacobs, Sr.,.....1825-54.
† William D Kerr, ...1831-51.
†‡John Blount, ...1846-65.
† Samuel B. Cheek,.....1851-68.
†‡Jordan Cozatt, ...1852-57.
†‡Miss Elizabeth Young,.....1854-58.
† John W. Jacobs,.....1854-61
Charles H. Talbot,.....1857-62; 1865-76.
‡ Edward B. Miles,.....1858-66.
† John A. Jacobs, Jr.,.....1858-61; 1865-69.
Mrs. Eliza Heron, ...1864-37.

‡ George T. Schoolfield, ...1866....
‡ Miss Arabella Jones, ...1866–74.
* Miss Martha A. Stephens, ...1869–71; 1874.....
†*James G. George, ...1871–76.
William Weedin, ...1874–75.
Rev. Levens Eddy, ...1875.....
‡ John H. Yeager, ...1876.....
George F. Lupton, ...1875–81.
William K. Argo, ...1879–84.
Miss Jennie Lee, ...1880.....
* George M. McClure, ...1880.....
Miss Anne Wardroper, ...1881–89.
Miss Anne M. Black, ...1884–85.
‡ Miss Belle M. Beard, ...1884–88.
J. H. Johnson .....1884–88.
Miss Stella P. Yost, ...1885.....
Miss Emma Wilson, ...1886–87.
Miss Sallie Ellis, ...1887.....
Augustus Rogers, ...1888.....
Mrs. Anne Rogers, ...1889.....
Miss Nellie Lyle, ...1891.....
Miss Pattie Gentry, ...1891.....

COLORED DEPARTMENT:

Morris T. Long, ...1885.....
‡ William J. Blount, ...1886.....
Miss Frances Barker, ...1889–91.
Miss Mabel Maris, ...1891.....

SUPERVISORS.

Flourney Payne, Supervisor of boys, ...1885–87.
* Frank Christman, " " " .....1887.....
Miss Maggie E. Fella, Supervisor of Girls. .....1886–89.
Miss Anna Spears, " " " .....1889–91.
Miss Ruth Depeauw, " " " .....1891.....

FOREMEN OF SHOPS.

†*James G George, Foreman of Printing Office, ...1874–76.
‡ John H. Yeager, " " " " .....1876–86.
* George M. McClure, " " " " .....1886.....
* Chas P. Fosdick, " " Book Bindery, ...1879–83.
Henry Scales, " " Carpenter shop, ...1880–82.
James Collings " " " " ..1882 83; 1886.....
Andrew J. Veatch, " " Shoe shop, ...1886.....

GARDENERS.

Daniel Scott. .....1857–61.
‡ John Gore.....

KENTUCKY SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

‡†Marion Rose.....
D. C. Sullivan.....1872–76.
James O'Hara.....1876–77.
James Reindan, ...1877–79.
John Christman,.....1879–80: 1883.....
Henry H. Scales,.....1880–81.
* Morris T. Long, ...1881–84.
‡ Hiram B. Marlowe .....1884–85.
Alfred Reinsdorff,.....1885–86.

SEAMSTRESSES.

‡ Annie M. Harvey, ...1878–81.
Mrs. Nannie R. Long, ...1881–84.
Mrs. Mollie Simpson,.....1884–85.
Miss Chloe Cowan, ...1885.....

ENGINEER.

Walter C. Simpson,.....1882.....

Hearing officers unmarked. ‡ Deaf Mutes: *Semi-mutes: † Deceased.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Argo, William K., A. M. Born in Garrard county Ky., 1857. Graduated from Centre College, at Danville, Ky., in 1879. Teacher in the Institution, 1879 to 1884. Appointed Superintendent November 5th, 1884, which office he holds at this writing. Married Miss Isabella Chenault, of Louisville, October 7th, 1886.

Aubert, Miss Elsie, Housekeeper from October, 1865, to September, 1866.

Barker, Miss Francis E., Teacher at Colored Department, September 1890 to June 1891.

Beard, Miss Belle M., Born in Spencer county, Ky. Pupil, 1864 to 1871. Teacher 1884 to 1888. Married Robert H. King, a deaf mute, of Lexington, Ky., in 1888.

Black, Miss Anna M. First teacher of articulation, 1884 to 1885. Resigned to take charge of the Rhode Island School for the Deaf.

BLOUNT, JOHN, Pupil (from Alabama) four years from 1843. Married Miss Annie Hoagland, a deaf-mute. Monitor and teacher 1846–65. Died at the Institution, March 26th, 1865.

BLOUNT, WILLIAM J., (deaf-mute.) Son of John Blount and Annie Hoagland, both of whom were deaf. Pupil 1869–74. Pupil in Indiana School 1874–79. Appointed teacher at colored department in 1886, which position he still holds.

BOWMAN, MISS ANNA, Appointed Matron in 1892 to succeed Mrs. M. F. Dudley, (resigned.)

CHEEK, MRS. A. F., (Daughter of J. A. Jacobs, Sr., and wife of Rev. S. B. Cheek.) Matron, 1852–53 and 1865–73. Assistant Matron, 1853 to 1865. Now living in Danville.

CHEEK, REV. SAMUEL B., Born in Adair county, Ky., May 30th, 1824. Graduated at Centre College in 1848. Entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. Married Miss A. F. Jacobs. Teacher and Vice-Principal 1851–69. Died at the Institution, May 10th, 1869. Age, forty-five years.

COLLINGS, JAMES W., Born in Virginia. In 1861, enlisted in the 37th Virginia Infantry of the C. S. A. and served through the war. Was wounded in the knee at Antietam, Md. Came to Kentucky in 1867. Foreman of Institution carpenter shop, 1882 to 1883 and 1886 to date.

COWAN, MISS CHLOE, Seamstress since 1885.

COWAN, GEORGE, M. D., Physican since 1871.

COZATT, JORDAN, Pupil five years from 1840. Teacher, 1852–57. Married Elizabeth A. Young, a fellow teacher in 1858. Died in 1862.

DUDLEY DAVID C., A. M., Born in Raleigh, North Carolina, April 23rd, 1844. Attended the schools of the city between the ages of six and fourteen. At fourteen accepted a position in the mechanical department of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf, Dumb

and Blind, remaining there for five years till 1868. Afterwards supervised this department and acted as clerk for the Principal, 1868-70.

During these seven years, he became thoroughly conversant with the sign language, and also pursued the study of the languages and mathematics under Prof. J. A. Simpson of the Blind Department of the Institution. Appointed teacher in the Deaf Mute Department in 1870, at the age of twenty one. Married, at twenty-three, Miss Markie Cole, of Greenville county, North Carolina. Received the degree of A. M., from Trinity College, of North Carolina, in 1879. Appointed Principal of the Kentucky Institution, 1879, which position he held until compelled to resign on account of ill health, in 1884. Superintendent of the Colorado Institution until ill health again made him abandon such onerous work. Teacher in the Colorado School since 1888.

Dudley, Mrs. Mary F., Matron, 1873–92.

Eddy, Leveus, A. M., Born in Cazenoovia, New York, 1834, graduated from Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., in 1853. Received the degree of A. M. in 1856 Engaged in surveying during the summers of 1854–1856, and was occupied during the winter in teaching. Teacher in the Delaven, Wisconsin, Institution 1858–1874. Principal Romney, West Virginia, Institution February–July 1874. Teacher Kentucky Institution since 1874.

Married Miss O. S. Taylor, June, 1861. Licensed to preach in 1870. Ordained a minister (Presbyterian) October, 1878.

Field, Mrs. Ann W., Matron 1849–1852.

Fosdick, Charles P., Born in Louisville, Ky. Lost hearing partly at nine years old, and entirely at fifteen, at which time attack of inflamation of the eyes rendered him blind for a year. Pupil at Danville three years 1875–1878. Foreman of Book Bindery and assist-

ant editor KENTUCKY DEAF-MUTE 1879—1883. Now an orange grower at Glen Ethel, Orange Co. Fla.

GEORGE, JAMES GOODLOE., Born September 8th, 1825. in Garrard Co., Ky. Became partially deaf from scarlet fever in 1823, and totally so a year after at the age of seven. Entered the Institution as a pupil in 1839, and remained till 1843, when he went to Frankfort where he learned the printing business in the office of the Frankfort *Commonwealth*, where he remained till 1854, when he accepted the position of teacher in the Institution at Fulton, Missouri. In 1851 he married Miss Louisa Webster, a deaf mute educated at Danville, who died in 1856. Feeble health compelled him in 1860 to retire from the Missouri Institution and he returned to Kentucky and became editor and proprietor of the Richmond *Messenger*. On the breaking out of the war he espoused the cause of the Union and in 1862 his office was destroyed by Confederate troops, and he was obliged to leave Richmond. He retired to Louisville where he entered the office of the provost marshal, as chief clerk. At the close of the war, he obtained a position as bookkeeper in a Louisville house and held it till 1858, when he purchased land near St. Joseph, Missouri, and tried farming for a while, but returned to Kentucky in 1869, and was appointed teacher in this Institution in 1871, remaining here till his death which occurred May 2nd, 1876. He established the KENTUCKY DEAF-MUTE in 1874, and was editor and foreman of the printing office, 1874-76.

His son, D. Webster George, is at present a teacher in the Jacksonville, Illinois, Institution.

GRISSOM, MISS SUSAN T., Pupil seven years from 1864. Taught a class temporarily, 1874.

HALE, MISS ZEBRAY J., Pupil seven years from 1851. Monitress 1859.

HERON, MRS. ELIZA, (daughter of John A. Jacobs, Sr.) Teacher, 1864-73. Living at Memphis, Tennessee.

HARVEY, MISS ANNIE M., Pupil seven years from 1870. Seamstress, 1879-81. Married Marel Parks, a semi-mute, September 15th, 1882. Living near Richmond, Ky.

IRVINE, DANIEL C., An imposter who was employed as the first teacher in 1823, but was discharged for misconduct after a few weeks service.

JACOBS, JOHN ADAMSON, SR., Born in Leesburg, Virginia, in 1806. Removed, while an infant, with his parents to Lexington, Kentucky, and afterwards to Lancaster, Garrard county, where his boyhood was passed. He was left an orphan at the age of thirteen. He entered a store as clerk but soon left and went to Madison county, where he obtained a school, (he being then but fourteen years old,) which he continued to teach till he was seventeen, when having saved enough for the purpose, he came to Danville and entered Centre College.

While a student, in 1824, he was offered and accepted the position of Principal of the recently established Institution for Deaf Mutes. Soon after, he went to Hartford, where he spent a year qualifying himself for the position. He returned to Danville and took charge of the Institution in 1825, he being then only nineteen years of age. He taught a class, in addition to his other duties, down to 1854.

In 1835, he took charge of the boarding department, then separate from the other parts of the Institution, and conducted it till 1854, when he voluntarily relinquished it to the Institution, receiving in lieu a salary of one thousand dollars as Principal. The saving of the Institution by this was from $1500 to $2500 per annum.

Mr. Jacobs contributed liberally from his private means, to assist in improving the old girls' building, to building the school house and old chapel, and to paying the salaries of Messrs. Cheek and Blount for several

years. His total contributions for those objects was $2,380. He was twice married. Died at the Institution, November 27th, 1869, aged sixty-three, having held the position of Principl forty-four years.

JACOBS, J. A., Jr., (Nephew of J. A. Jacobs, Sr.) Born in Cass county, Michigan, November 6th, 139. Moved with his parents to Missouri while a child. Grew up on a farm. In 1858. came to Kentucky and entered the Institution as a teacher, where he remained till 1861, when the outbreak of the war so reduced the number of pupils as to render his services unnecessary. He then returned to Missouri, and was then tendered a position as teacher in the Indiana Institution, but before the letter containing the offer arrived, he had enlisted in an Iowa regiment of cavalry, and was in active service till the close of the war. Then he was recalled to the Institution where he taught a class, and also performed most of the duties of principal for his uncle whose advanced age and feeble health rendered such aid necessary.

On the death of Mr. Jacobs, Sr., in 1869, he was elected Principal, and held the position till his death, December 27th, 1878, aged thirty-eight.

LONG, MRS. NANNIE R., (wife of M. T. Long) Superintendent of sewing-room 1880. Matron and housekeeper at colored department since 1884.

LUPTON, GEORGE F., Teacher at Romney, W. Va., Institution 1875. Teacher at the Danville Institution 1876–81.

LYLE, MISS NELLIE, Born in Boyle Co. Graduated at Caldwell College, 1890. Elected Assistant teacher, 1888.

MCCLURE, GEORGE MORRIS, Born in Lawrence Co., Ky., in 1861. Lost hearing at nine years of age from typhoid fever. Entered Institution as a pupil in 1879, and took a special course of instruction under D. C. Dudley and W. K. Argo. Appointed a teacher in 1880 at the age of nineteen. Married Miss Carrie Jasper, of Jessamine ounty, Ky., in 1886.

One page omitted. See page 32.

MARIS, MISS MABEL, Born in Athens Ohio. Attended school at Westchester Pa. Normal. Appointed teacher at colored department, 1891.

MARLOWE, HIRAM B., Pupil 1870–77. Gardener 1884–85.

MILES, EDWARD B., Pupil five years from 1843. Teacher 1851–66. Married Mary Moorman, a deaf-mute, 1866. Living in Hardin County.

MITCHELL, DEWITT CLINTON, Teacher in the New York Institution 1822-23. On the establishment of the Kentucky Institution, he applied for and obtained the position of principal, and held it 1823–25. Being found entirely unqualified for the responsible office, he resigned in November, 1825.

MOSS, MISS M. E., Housekeeper since 1867.

MUNSELL, DR. LUKE, Superintendent of boarding department 1833–35.

MUNSELL, MRS., Matron 1833–35.

PAWLING, DR. WILLIAM, Physician 1845–72.

PORTER, MRS. E. M., Housekeeper April 1867 to April 1868.

REINSDORFF, ALFRED, Born in Germany. Gardener 1885–6.

ROGERS, AUGUSTUS, A. B., Born in Bourbon Co. Ky., in 1863. Graduated at Centre College 1884. Appointed teacher 1888.

SCALES, HENRY, Gardener, 1880–81. Foreman of carpenter and broom shops 1881–2. Enlisted in U. S. army 1883.

SCHOOLFIELD, GEO. T., Born in Bracken Co., Ky., 1841. Lost hearing in infancy; cause unknown. Entered Indiana Institution 1853, and remained three years. The climate not agreeing with him, he left and entered the Danville Institution where he remained four years from 1856. Graduated in 1861, and engaged in farming till 1866, when he returned to the Institution as a teacher, which position he still holds. Married in 1871 to Miss Emma

Beard, a deaf-mute, educated at Danville. Has four children.

SCOTT, DANIEL, Gardener and assistant steward 1857-61.

SIMPSON, WALTER C., Engineer since 1882.

SIMPSON, MRS. MOLLY, Seamstress 1884-5.

STEPHENS, MISS MARTHA A., Pupil eight years from 1860. Teacher 1869-71 and since 1874.

TALBOT, CHARLES HENRY, Graduated from Center College in 1856. Teacher in Institution 1857-62. Enlisted in 1862 as a private in 19th Kentucky (Union) Infantry. Promoted to be Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster. Honorably discharged 1865. Teacher Danville 1865-76. Principal Jackson (Miss.) Institution 1876-81. Now farming near Georgetown, Ky.

WEISIGER, DR. JOSEPH, Physician 1823-45.

WARDROPER, MISS ANNE, Born in Woodford Co., Ky. Graduated from Bell Seminary 1879. Teacher 1881. Married Augustus Rogers, July, 1889.

WEEDIN, WILLIAM, Graduated from Centre College. Teacher 1874-5. Living near Danville.

WILBANK, MISS PHOEBE T., Housekeeper October, 1866, to April, 1867.

WILSON, MISS EMMA, Teacher 1886-7.

YOST, MISS STELLA P., Native of Pennsylvania. Taught Kindergarten in Wilkesbarre, 1879-82; Philadelphia, 1882-5. Teacher of Articulation in Kentucky Institution since 1885.

JACOBS, JOHN WILLIAM, (son of J. A. Jacobs, Sr.) Born in Danville, February 16, 1837. Graduated from Centre College in 1854, and was soon appointed a teacher in the Institution, and remained till 1861. In 1859 he entered the Danville Theological Seminary and remained two years. Was licensed to preach October 8, 1861. He at once entered the Union army as chaplain of the 4th Kentucky Regiment, (Gen. Fry's.) Died at Lebanon, Ky., January 20, 1862 of disease contracted

COLORED DEPARTMENT.

while caring for the sick and wounded in the hospital.

JACOBS, MRS. NANCY M., (2nd wife of J. A. Jacobs, Sr.,) Matron 1853-65, serving without compensation. Died May 3rd, 1865.

JACOBS, MRS. SUSAN POWELL, (1st wife of J. A. Jacobs, Sr.) Matron 1835-49. Died September 29, 1849.

JOHNSON, J. H. JR., son of J. H. Johnson, the founder of the Alabama, School for the Deaf. Born in Talladega, Alabama in 1861. Graduated at the University at a very early age. Teacher in the Alabama School 1883-4. Appointed teacher in the Ky. School in 1884. Compelled to resign on account of ill health in 1888. Assistant Principal of the Alabama Academy for the Blind 1889-92. At present Assistant Superintendent and Principal of the Alabama Schools for the Deaf, the Blind and the Colored Deaf and Blind.

JONES, MISS ARABELLA M., Pupil nine years from 1852. Teacher 1866-74. Living in Louisville, Ky.

KERR, REV. J. R., Superintendent of Boarding Department and assistant teacher 1823–33. Died summer of 1833 of Asiatic cholera.

KERR, MRS. FRANCES (wife of J. R. Kerr,) Matron 1823-33. Died 1833 a few days before her husband, of Asiatic cholera.

KERR, WILLIAM D., (son of J. R. Kerr,) Born in Albemarle county, Va., March 4th, 1808. Educated at Center College. Teacher in the Danville Institution 1831-51. Superintendent of the Fulton (Mo.) Institution from 1851 till 1890. Died in 1890.

LEE, MISS JENNIE, Born in Danville. Graduated at Caldwell Seminary. Teacher since 1880.

LONG, MORRIS T., Born in Madison county Ky. May 29, 1842. Pupil four years from 1856. Gardener at Institution 1881-4. Teacher at colored department since 1884. Married in 1871 Miss Nannie Robinson, a hearing lady.

YEAGER, JOHN H., Born in Missouri May 29th, 1843. Moved to Kentucky in 1850. Pupil 1853-5 and 1859-61. Foreman of Printing office 1875-87. Teacher from 1875 to date. Married Miss Annie Herndon, of Bank Lick, Kentucky, in September, 1880.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

As has been estated, Mr. Jacobs, the first thoroughly qualified instructor in the Kentucky School, learned the art of teaching the deaf from Mr. Gallaudet, the founder of the first American School, at Hartford, Connecticut. To quote from Mr. Jacobs's report to the Legislature in 1856, "Mr. Gallaudet and the gentlemen who were associated with him at Hartford soon began to give shape to what may be called the American System of instruction. It was, in the main, like the French System of Sicard and De 'lEpee, but in many respects it was original and distinct from all other systems. Perhaps its main feature, as it came fully to develop itself, was its free spirit. Freedom from adherence to mere system and method may be named as the peculiar merit of American instructors. There is no means which experience or sound reason recommends which cannot be readily incorporated into the American System. Like our social and political institutions, it freely receives what is good from all quarters, and by a plastic energy apparently peculiar to the new world gives a beautiful and homogenous form to the resulting whole."

We have seen no reason to depart from this system so ably championed by Mr. Jacobs nearly forty years ago. From the beginning care has been taken to preserve the speech of those who had acquired facility in its use before hearing was lost. Very little, however, was undertaken in the way of systematic instruction in lip reading and articulation until 1884 when one teacher was employed to give her entire time to that work. There are at present, in addition to the instruction in speech and speech reading, two others who devote their whole time to those who have acquired some proficiency in the art or who have sufficient hearing to give us hope that properly cultivated it may be of service to them in the battle of life.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

Showing amounts received from State for *support* for the years ending October 31st, 1823-92.

Year	Amount		Year	Amount		Year	Amount	
1823	$3000	00	1847	$3965	00	1870	$16786	66
1824	3867	59	1848	3549	31	1871	17528	30
1825	2667	62	1849	3170	15	1872	17819	15
1826	2496	46	1850	3650	61	1873	17178	09
1827	3101	30	1851	4618	98	1874	17003	13
1828	1858	00	1852	4777	36	1875	17877	35
1829	1779	87	1853	5878	33	1876	18472	30
1830	2050	12	1854	7790	78	1877	17493	00
1831	2809	37	1855	9190	14	1878	17259	15
1832	3117	62	1856	9568	15	1879	14437	70
1833	3087	80	1857	9373	19	1880	25168	66
1834	2153	84	1858	9463	08	1881	23004	03
1835	1361	54	1859	11568	26	1882	25867	75
1836	1375	32	1860	12564	68	1883	27808	70
1837	2089	66	1861	12389	60	1884	27526	65
1838	1636	73	1862	9323	99	1885	31021	65
1839	1369	25	1863	6394	76	1886	33372	50
1840	2284	65	1864	10361	02	1887	35015	00
1841	1854	99	1865	18066	51	1888	44167	00
1842	1883	84	1866	12700	47	1889	36437	23
1843	2442	33	1867	16676	47	1890	36185	00
1844	2374	14	1868	19804	85	1891	32645	00
1845	2616	34	1869	16478	18	1892	44630	00
1846	3567	35	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...

TABLE II.

Showing the amount received from State for *special purposes* for the years ending October 31st, 1823-92, inclusive

Year	Amount		Year	Amount		Year	Amount	
1826	$3000	00	1870	$1000	00	1881	$29916	00
1853	1500	00	1872	5750	00	1885	5000	00
1854	7500	00	1873	2250	00	1886	2000	00
1856	10000	00	1876	2500	00	1888	17700	00
1860	10000	00	1880	30000	00	1890	2006	25

TABLE III.

Showing the number of pupils present and amounts received from same for *tuition* for the years ending October 31st, 1823-92, inclusive.

Year	Am't rec'd		Number of Pupils	Year	Am't rec'd		Number of Pupils
1823	...		14	1858	$1507	66	90
1824	...		26	1859	1660	14	109
1825	$155	00	28	1860	1529	56	115
1826	157	60	28	1861	1199	90	94
1827	367	95	24	1862	613	50	62
1828	180	71	18	1863	1092	25	73
1829	238	14	20	1864	755	00	68
1830	18	00	24	1865	755	00	80
1831	191	00	27	1866	1606	12	90
1832	244	11	30	1867	805	00	96
1833	126	00	21	1868	764	50	96
1834	121	97	17	1869	904	50	90
1835	97	00	16	1870	309	50	97
1836	35	00	24	1871	630	00	98
1837	25	00	25	1872	345	00	103
1838	35	00	22	1873	230	00	94
1839	47	50	33	1874	25	00	103
1840	41	58	28	1875	245	00	108
1841	...		23	1876	178	70	104
1842	79	98	30	1877	223	50	111
1843	58	50	24	1878	15	00	112
1844	...		37	1879	117	25	126
1845	55	50	41	1880	160	00	138
1846	...		53	1881	895	00	161
1847	69	30	50	1882	170	00	161
1848	...		50	1883	...		171
1849	64	30	48	1884	...		152
1850	...		60	1885	...		162
1851	125	00	67	1886	...		176
1852	62	50	70	1887	...		194
1853	140	82	87	1888	...		182
1854	712	67	84	1889	...		193
1855	1066	50	81	1890	...		199
1856	750	00	88	1891	...		239
1857	2392	00	86	1892	...		234

The law requiring pupils to pay, when able to do so, was repealed in 1882 for the reason that it was found practically inoperative.

TABLE IV.

Showing the amounts received from Government Grant of Florida and Alabama lands in 1823.

Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1828	$2500 00	1845	$1000 00	1854	$5895 57
1830	3962 50	1846	1000 00	1856	1873 61
1831	1000 00	1847	3000 00	1857	2089 05
1832	1009 17	1848	1005 00	1858	1000 00
1833	1000 00	1849	1675 00	1859	3888 58
1834	1000 00	1850	2164 50	1860	2746 42
1835	8000 00	1851	3391 70	1861	48 50
1837	2000 00	1852	2028 32	.....	.....
1840	6960 00	1853	3700 00	.....	.....

A large part of this was expended in buildings, some of it in support and the remainder amounting to $12100, is invested and is known as the Permanent Fund.

TABLE V.

Showing Miscellaneous Receipts for the years ending October 31st, 1823-92, inclusive.

Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1825	$626 25	1857	$503 00	1878	$84 30
1826	2550 00	1858	535 00	1879	270 27
1827	30 00	1859	652 00	1880	68 60
1828	50 00	1860	1110 00	1881	1465 59
1841	58 50	1861	1653 00	1882	536 65
1842	1169 45	1862	480 27	1883	456 75
1845	1367 60	1863	386 00	1884	318 32
1847	541 98	1865	1938 81	1885	417 72
1850	10 41	1866	1821 52	1886	677 54
1851	37 50	1867	1260 36	1887	475 31
1852	75 00	1871	71 00	1888	1270 52
1853	106 41	1873	39 00	1889	3462 70
1854	637 01	1874	120 00	1890	1171 32
1855	333 63	1875	98 00	1891	1000 90
1856	479 50	1876	167 00	1892	1313 58

These receipts are largely from the sales of live stock, garden produce, beef, hides and miscellaneous articles. In any calculations as to cost for maintenace etc., they should not, of course, be included.

TABLE VI.

Showing the receipts from the Mechanical Department, in full to October 31st, 1892.

Year	Amount		Year	Amount		Year	Amount.	
1880	$408	85	1885	$95	51	1889	$825	90
1881	452	35	1886	54	95	1890	828	39
1882	375	55	1887	319	43	1891	602	87
1883	431	68	1888	641	10	1892	840	98
1884	148	25	.....	...		.....	...	

The receipts from 1880 to 1884 were mostly from the bindery and broom shop. These trades were discontinued and in 1887, shoemaking and carpentry were added, which with the printing office constitute the sources of receipts from that date. In any calculations as to cost of maintenance &c., these should not be added.

TABLE VII.

Showing Permanent Fund derived from sale of land donated by Congress.

50 Shares, Boyle National Bank, Danville	$5000 00
5 Shares, Citizens' National Bank, Louisville	500 00
Six 3 per cent Tennessee Bonds	6000 00
One 3 per cent Tennessee Bond	600 00
Total	$12100 00

TABLE VIII.

Showing the Library Fund, donated $1000.00 each by Captain Megowan, of Montgomery county, Ky., and Daniel Cozatt of Mercer county, Ky. The interest to be used in providing reading matter for the school.

One Bond, City of Louisville	$1000 00
10 Shares, Citizens Nat'l Bank, of Louisville	1000 00
Total	$2000 00

APPENDIX.

LIST OF PUPILS

Admitted to the Kentucky School for the Deaf from its opening, April 3rd, 1823 till April 3rd, 1893

Number	Name.	Post Office Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date.	Admitted Age.	Yrs. Ser'd.	Disch'r'd.
1	Barbee, Lucy		Green	1823	24	...	.....
2	Fowler, Narcissa		Livingston	"	15	...	.....
3	Gaddie, Jabez		Green	"	16	...	.....
4	Goggins, John		Madison	"	21	...	.....
5	Grissom William G		Adair	"	17	...	.....
6	Hoagland, Thomas	Lexington	Fayette	"	30	...	.....
7	Hoke, John		Jefferson	"	25	...	.....
8	Lewallen, Edith		Shelby	"	13	...	.....
9	Lewallen, Moses		Shelby	"	15	...	.....
10	Machen, Rebecca		Simpson	"	27	...	.....
	McKlesky, Nancy		Livingston	"	25	...	.....
12	McMahon, Barney	Louisville	Jefferson	"	12	...	.....
13	Morehead, William		Lincoln	"	13	...	.....
14	Railey, Martha		Woodford	"	21	...	.....
15	Sherill, Eveline		Green	"	12	...	.....
16	Strickler, Samuel		Scott	"	23	...	.....
17	Withers, John		Lincoln	"	21	...	.....
18	Gatewood, Thos		Nelson	1824	...	...	.....
19	Goins, Sebourne	Frankfort	Franklin	1824	12	...	.....
20	Grissom, Matilda		Adair	"	...	...	.....
21	Hall, Lawrence		Lincoln	"	...	...	.....
22	Holloway, William		*Alabama*	"	...	...	.....
23	Jones, Isaac		Nelson	"	...	...	.....
24	Parker, Beverly		Fayette	"	...	...	.....
25	Reed, Martin		Woodford	"	...	...	.....
26	Sagesar, Jacob		Jessamine	"	...	...	.....
27	White, John W		Jessamine	"	...	...	.....
28	Wright, Enoch		Wayne	"	28	...	.....
29	Atwater, Eliza		*Illinois*	1825	...	...	.....
30	Baker, Angelina		Cumberl'nd	"	...	...	.....
31	Carter, Job		Spencer	"	...	...	.....
32	Pile, Kitty Ann		Adair	"	...	...	.....
33	Pile, Sally		Adair	"	...	...	.....
34	Robertson, Mary		*Tennessee*	"	...	...	.....
35	Story, A. L		*Alabama*	"	...	...	.....
36	Story, James		*Alabama*	"	...	...	.....
37	Terrill, Patsy		Garrard	"	...	...	.....
38	Thompson, Alex		Campbell	"	...	...	.....
39	Williams, Abraham		Cumberl'nd	"	...	...	.....
40	Brown, Ann Mary		Brec'kin'g	1826	...	...	.....
41	Bryant, Margaret		Franklin	"	...	...	.....
42	Philips, Deborah		Madison	"	...	...	.....
43	Rodes, J. W		Fayette	"	...	...	.....
44	Bailey, L		Franklin	1827	...	...	.....
45	Bliss, Charles H		Ohio	"	...	...	.....
46	Elliott, Levi		Madison	"	...	...	.....
47	Hamilton, Louisa		Bourbon	"	...	...	.....
48	Keenon, Thomas		*Mississippi*	"	...	...	.....

Number.	Trade Learned at School	Deafness		Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
		Cause	Age.			
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Numbers.	Name.	Post Office Address.	County of Residence	Admitt'd Date.	Admitt'd Age.	Yrs Insc'l	Disch'r'd
49	Ross, George W		*Ohio*	1827			
50	Tulliss, E. L		*Tennessee*	"			
51	Wiley, Rebecca		Bourbon	"			
52	Chapman, Giles		*S. Carolina*	1828			
53	Lucket, Betsy Brook		Shelby	"			
54	Rodman, William		Henry	"			
55	Walker, Riley		Estill	"			
56	Arnett, David		Bath	1829			
57	Barlow, Francis		Wash'ngt'n	"			
58	Brown, John F		*Missouri*	"			
59	Ford, Silas		Madison	"			
60	Grissom, Emily		Adair	"			
61	Holt, Andrew D		Bourbon	"			
62	King, Andrew J		Woodford	"			
63	Moore, W. P		*Tennessee*	"			
64	Philips, Lucinda		Madison	"			
65	Bushby, Edward		Adair	1830			
66	Flourney, Adeline		Caldwell	"			
67	Flourney, Laura		Caldwell	"			
68	Forsythe, Jesse		Pendleton	"			
69	Grissom, Henry		Adair	"			
70	Keith, James		Pendleton	"			
71	Langdon, John S		Pulaski	"			
72	Sharpe, Ann H		Oldham	"			
73	White, Thomas G		Harrison	"			
74	Bell, J. G		*Tennessee*	1831			
75	Carey, James		Clarke	"			
76	Dunlap, Thomas		Fleming	"			
77	Gatewood, Curtis		Nelson	"			
78	" , Sally		Nelson	"			
79	" , William		Nelson	"			
80	Hoagland, William	Lexington	Fayette	"			
81	Kincheloe, Zulema		Nelson	"			
82	Van Winkle, Jesse		Pulaski	"			
83	Wood, Walter W		*Mississippi*	"			
84	Woods, John C		*Tennessee*	1831			
85	Cole, W. W		Franklin	1832			
86	Grissom, Oscar D		Adair	"			
87	Johnson, J. N		Bourbon	"			
88	Martin, Ellen S		*Alabama*	"			
89	Mills, Elenor		Jefferson	"			
90	Weldon, Charles A		Bracken	"			
91	Bledsoe, Moses	Danville	Boyle	1833			
92	Hudson, Lewis		*Alabama*	"			
93	Todhunter, Jacob		Jessamine	"			
94	Adams, George		Rockcastle	1834			

Number.	Trade Learned at School	Deafness		Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
		Cause	Age.			
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Number...	Name.	Post Office Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date.	Admitted Age.	Yrs in Sc'l.	Disch'r'd.
95	Bailey, O. P		*Virginia*	"			
96	Ham, John		Madison	"			
97	Talbert, Benjamin		Butler	"			
98	Beatty, George		Owen	1835			
99	Black, Artemisia		Boone	"			
100	Blackford, George		Warren	"			
101	Fox, Araminta	Louisville	Jefferson	"			
102	Gore, Mary		Caldwell	"			
103	Gore, Maston		Caldwell	"			
104	Hicks Iliam		Bracken	"			
105	Hudson, Nancy		*Alabama*	"			
106	Holmes, William		*Indiana*	"			
107	Swope, Margaret		Garrard	"			
108	Bodkin, Margaret		Henry	1836			
109	Carter, Edward		Cumberl'nd	1836			
110	Cooper Elizabeth		Nelson	"			
111	Graves, Elizabeth		Scott	"			
112	Kelly, Elizabeth		Scott	"			
113	Walker, Josephine		*Tennessee*	"			
114	Beatty Atwell		Shelby	1837			
115	Dickson, Jno. P		*Louisiana*	"			
116	Fitzpatrick, Lucy		Adair	"			
117	Noel, Elizabeth K		*Tennessee*	"			
118	Orr, Andrew		Garrard	"			
119	Ray, Samuel		*Missouri*	"			
120	Thompson, John		Unknown	"			
121	West George W		*Tennessee*	"			
122	Allen, Robert X		*Alabama*	1838			
123	Clerc, Edward		*Missouri*	"			
124	Erwin, William		*Georgia*	"			
125	Vanderpool, Abr'm		Rockcastle	"			
126	Whitley, William A		Lincoln	"			
127	Adams, Elizabeth		Rockcastle	1839			
128	Arterburn, Levi		Jefferson	"			
129	" , Rachel		Jefferson	"			
130	Edmiston, Joseph		*Alabama*	"			
131	George James G		Garrard	"			
132	Hanger, William		*Indiana*	"			
133	Harrel, Michael		Grayson	"			
134	Johnson, Ozra		Fayette	"			
135	" , Richard		Fayette	"			
136	Layne, William J		Garrard	"			
137	Orr, Caroline		Garrard	"			
138	Orr, Elizabeth		Garrard	"			
139	Porter, John C		Ohio	"			
140	ay, Elizabeth		Nelson	"			
141	Vaughn William		*Illinois*	"			
142	Webb, Malinda		Jefferson	"			

Number	Trade Learned at School	Deafness		Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
		Cause	Age.			
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Number.	Name.	Post Office Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date.	Admitted Age.	Yrs in Sc'l.	Disch'r'd.
143	Harris, Samuel		Grayson	1839			
144	Johnson, Emily J		*Missouri*	"			
145	Miller, Daniel		*Tennessee*	"			
146	" Thomas		"	"			
147	Minor, Mary Jane		Owen	"			
148	Waggoner, Henry C		Christian				
				1840			
149	Adams, Mary		*Indiana*	"			
150	Campbell, Mary J		Logan	"			
151	Orchard, Mary E		*Indiana*	"			
152	Proctor, John T		Logan	"			
153	Proctor, Rebecca		"	"			
154	Arnirati, Antoine		*Louisiana*	1841			
155	Conley, Allen D		*Tennessee*	"			
156	Doors, Benjamin F		Logan	"			
157	Dunn, Francis M		*Alabama*	"			
158	Henderson, Colmb's		Mason	"			
159	" , James		"	"			
160	Kemp, Mary Ann		*Alabama*	"			
161	Philips, Michael		Hardin	"			
162	" , Nancy		"	"			
163	" , William		"	"			
164	Seward, Sarah Jane		Lincoln				
165	Whittemore, Lewis		*Tennessee*	184			
				"			
166	Bledsoe, George Ann		Bourbon	"			
167	Blount, John		*Alabama*	"			
168	Cozatt, Jordan D		Mercer	"			
169	Drodelot, Leopold		*Louisiana*	"			
170	Flint, W. H. H		Oldham				
171	Williams, Andrew		Knox	1843			
				"			
172	Williams, Calvin		Knox	"			
173	Anglen, Cha's. Van		Mercer	"			
174	Anthony, William P		*Missouri*	"			
175	Herst, S. S	Louisville	Jefferson	"			
176	Peebles, Edward J		Crittenden	"			
177	Rowe, Rachel		Logan	"			
178	Smith, Elizabeth		Oldham	"			
179	Sword, George		Kenton	"			
180	Webster, Louisa		Madison	"			
181	Williams, Selah		Knox	"			
182	Clouts, Jacob		*N. Carolina*	1844			
183	Corlette, Clara	Louisville	Jefferson	"			
184	Gibbons, Elizabeth J		Boyle	"			
185	Hudson, [illegible]		Clinton	"			
186	Jones, Zechariah		*Mississippi*	"			
187	Kelly, Alexander D		Scott	"			
188	Miles, James		Shelby	"			
189	Reed, James		Bath	"			
190	Roberts, Francis A		*Alabama*	"			

Number	Trade Learned at School	Deafenss		Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
		Cause	Age			
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Number.	Name.	Post Office Address.	County of Residence.	Admitt'd Date.	Admitt'd Age.	Yrs in Sc'l.	Disch'r'd
191	Wiley, Martha		*Arkansa*	1845			
192	Beasley, William		Campbell	,,			
193	Ballard, John P		Madison	1846			
194	Cheatham, Marcus		*Louisiana*	"			
195	Ellis, Squire D		Shelby	"			
196	Gammon, John		Mercer	"			
197	" , Levi J		"	"			
198	Hudson, John W		Clinton	"			
199	Marlow, Benjamin		"	"			
200	Matlock, James B		Warren	"			
201	McCaleb, Mary A		Logan	"			
202	Miles, Ann		Shelby	"			
203	" , Mary J		"	"			
204	Patton, Mary S		*Tennesse*	"			
205	Atkerson, Mary E		*Tennesee*	1847			
206	Lawson, John H		Washingt'n	"			
207	Owens, Anderson		Mason	"			
208	Wohner, John H		Mercer	"			
209	Williams William		*Mississippi*	"			
210	Young, Elizabeth		Daviess	"			
211	Achez, Desire		*Louisiana*	1848			
212	Boyd, Mary		Harrison	"			
213	Christopher, Th's H		*Alabama*	"			
214	Gore, John B		Hart	"			
215	Harris, William		Pulaski	"			
216	Hobbs, Martha M		Hardin	"			
217	Hudson, Joshua		Clinton	"			
218	Kavanaugh, R. M		*Alabama*	"			
219	Mason, Ann		Boyle	"			
220	McQuiddy, Martha	Louisville	Jefferson	"			
221	Williams, Elisha		Hardin	1849			
222	Harvey, John		Adair	"			
223	" , William		"	"			
224	Lawson, Thomas B		Boone	"			
225	McKinley, Robert		Pendleton	"			
226	Miller, Sallie Ann		Knox	"			
227	Reed, William G	Louisville	Jefferson	"			
228	Squires, Elizabeth		Adair	"			
229	" , Matthew F		"	"			
230	Thomas, Omar		Boone	"			
231	Achez, Eugenia		*Louisiana*	1850			
232	Anselm, Amelia		"	"			
233	Daigle, Jean Baptist		*Louisiana*	"			
234	Fowler John		Boone	"			
235	Grider, Margaret		Clinton	"			
236	Hardy, Edward		Logan	"			
237	" , Solomon M		"	"			
238	Kendall, T. F		*Louisiana*	"			

Number.	Trade Learned at School	Deafness		Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
		Cause	Age.			
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Number	Name.	Post Office Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date.	Admitted Age.	Yrs in Sc'l	Disch'r'd
239	Malone, Ellenora		Harrison	1850			
240	Moody, James		Madison	"			
241	Oppenheimer, B'nois		Unknown	"			
242	Pickett, Susan		Kenton	"			
243	" , William T.		"	"			
244	Pile, Thomas		Washingt'n	"			
245	Roth, Albert J		*Louisiana*	"			
246	" , Pamelia		"	"			
247	Southards, Jane		Rockcastle	"			
248	Snow, Julian		Clinton	"			
249	Thomas, Robert A.		Marion	"			
250	Trahant, Pamella		*Louisiana*	"			
251	Buckley, Francis L		Anderson	1851	10	5	1856
252	Coffman, Emily F.		Lawrence	"	11	4½	1856
253	Dunnam, John M. T		*Louisiana*	"	24	2	1854
254	Gilkey, Benj. T.	Mt. Sterling	Montgom'y	"	15	5½	1857
255	Hale, Zabray J		Mercer	"	22	7	1858
256	Harpole, Harmon		Warren	"	21	5	1856
257	Hoagland, Anna L.	Lexington	Fayette	"	13	6	1857
258	Lawson, Margaret		Boone	"	12	4	1856
259	Moore, Andrew		Todd	"	21	1	1853
26	Peterson, Samuel P		Harrison	"	16	3	1854
261	Roark, Martha		Hart	"	16	4	1856
262	Woods, William J		Pendleton	"	11	1	1852
263	Chataingner, P.		*Louisiana*	1852	17	1	1853
264	Chataingner, J. S		*Louisiana*	1852	10	1	1854
265	" , Eve Eloise		"	"	13	1	1853
266	Dorsey, Thomas P.		Flemin	"	13	8	1862
267	Hale, Luke A		Mercer	"	16	4½	1858
268	Hill, Amanda Jane		Butler	"	17	6	1858
269	Hotard, Drausin		*Louisiana*	"	12	4	1856
270	Hotard, Octava		"	"	12	4	1856
271	Jones, Arabella		Union	"	10	8	1860
272	King, Robert H.	Lexington	Fayette	"	14	6½	1859
273	Redden, Irene		Franklin	"	15	1	1853
274	Ryle, Lucy S.		Boone	"	22	4	1857
275	Ryle, Elizabeth		"	"	21	4	1856
276	Ryle, John		"	"	19	4	1856
277	Stewart, Daniel		Knox	"	13	8	1860
278	Waltham, James		Shelby	"	13	6	1860
279	Yeager, John H.		"	"	13	6	1860
280	Babcock, Mary	Louisville	Jefferson	1853	15	7	1860
281	Bostic, John Edwin		Logan	"	13	3½	1857
282	Buckley, John C.		Anderson	"	9	4	1857
283	Carr, Edward		Franklin	"	14	3½	1858
284	Estalonev, Beri	Louisville	Jefferson	"	12	1	1854
285	Fitch, Cortez S.		Lewis	"	11	7	1858
286	Jones, Henry Lewis		Green	"	16	6	1859
287	Kellam, Susan,		Davis	"	14	3	1856
288	Knoth, Mary Ann	Louisville	Jefferson	"	10	8	1861
289	Lipscomb, Pattie A		Clark	"	12	4	1858

Number.	Trade Learned at School	Deafenss		Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
		Cause	Age.			
239			...			
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246			...			
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248			...			
249			...			
250			...			
251		Ris'g in ear	...	Two bros...		
252		Fever	3			
2 3		Ris' g in ear	...			
254		Ris'g in ear	...			
255		Cold	...	One bro.....		
256		Ris'g in h'd	...			
257		Congenital	...			
258		Congenital	...	Fa.Mo.Un...		
259		Congenital	...	One bro.....		
260		Brain fever	...			
261		Unknown	...			
262		Infl't'n head	...			
263		Congenital	...			
264		Congenital	...	Same		
265		Congenital	...	family...		
266		Dropsy	...	D'f cousin		
267		Congenital	5	Sister deaf..		
268		Scarlet f'v'r	...			
269		Congenital	...	Same		
270		"	...	family...		
271		Scarlet f'v'r	...			
272		Congenital	...			
273		Scarlet f'v'r	...			
274		Congenital..	...			
275		"	...			
276		"	...			
277		Ris'g in h'd	2			
278		Brain fever	1			
279		Measles.....	4			
280		Scarletf'v'r	3			
281		Measles.....	7			
282		Congenital	...	Sister.....		
283		Measles	...			
284		Cold in h'd	10			Semi-mute
285		Ris'g inEar	...			
286		Fever	3¾	Sister.....		
287		Congenital	...			
288		Fits.....	5			
289		Congenital	...	Sec'dcou'ns		

Number.	Name.	Post Office Address.	County of Residence.	Admitt'd Date.	Admitt'd Age.	Yrs in Sc'l	Disch'r'd.
290	Lyons, Susan Mary		Mercer	1853	13	3	1856
291	McGhee, M. D.		Jefferson	"	12	3	1856
292	Meunier, Barbara A		Hardin	"	13	3	1857
293	Monroe, George R.		Taylor	"	14	4	1857
294	Orm, William		Hardin	"	11	6	1859
295	Pickett, Hariett A.		Kenton	"	12	4	1857
296	Reynolds, W. G.		Mason	"	11	8	1862
297	Rubarts, G. W.		Adair	"	5	5	1858
298	Rusk Lemanthis		Jefferson	"	11	7	1860
299	Sandifer, R. A.		Oldham	"	14	1	1854
300	Sims, Beuna	Louisville	Jefferson	"	12	8	1861
801	Smith. Susan		Grant	"	11	8	1861
302	VanHook, Lewis		Harrison	"	12	8	1861
303	Gallimore, Martha		Garrard	1854	18	1	1856
304	Greenwood, Wm. J.		*Texas*	"	15	2½	1857
305	Hadley, Joshua		"	"	14	5½	1860
306	Hambleton, Nancy		Breckinr'ge	"	19	7	1861
307	" , Mary		Breckinrge	"	10	7	1861
308	Harbeson, Davis L.		Fleming	"	15	1	1855
309	Langsford, Ann M.		Spencer	"	13	7	1862
310	Moore, Mary Jane		Laurell	"	14	2	1856
311	" , Alfred P.		Laurel	"	11	2	1856
312	Morin, Sarah M.		Campbell	"	24	3	1858
313	Staib, Sophia		Jefferson	"	12	7	1861
314	Terry, Patsy S.		Logan	"	17	3	1858
315	" , Sarah B.		Logan	"	25	1	1855
316	Thompson, Rufus K		*Alabama*	"	13	4	1859
317	Wilson, Jacob D.		Kenton	"	14	5	1861
318	Young, Mildred A.		Boyle	"	9	3	1858
319	Arrasmath, Adaline		Gallatin	"	23	5	1861
320	Hoagland, Joseph R		Gallatin	1855	30	4	1859
321	" , Theo. J.		Gallatin	"	28	4	1859
322	Lane, John	Covington	Kenton	"	17	7	1862
323	Norton, William J.		Butler	"	15	7	1863
324	Philips, Isaiah		Butler	"	12	4	1859
325	Reed, James H.		Franklin	"	10	7½	1863
326	Reed, Mary Ann		Franklin	"	8	6	1861
327	Richey, Chas.		Hancock	"	14	6	1861
328	Sparks, William H.		Jessamine	"	16	6	1860
329	Wilhite, Thomas J.		Oldham	"	10	6	1862
330	Adams, Alexander		Pulaski	1856	12	5	1861
331	Bradford Elizabeth		Bracken	"	8	1	1857
336	Bradley, Ann M.		Lincoln	"	10	7½	1864
333	Drake, Sarah F.		Trimble	"	16	2	1858
334	Gatliff, Green A.		Knox	"	11	8	1865
335	Garth, John M.		Fayette	"	10	2	1858
336	Harris, Junis		Jessamine	"	12	6½	1863
337	Hoagland, Sarah J.		Gallatin	"	25	2½	1859
338	Johnson, Sarah		Bourbon	"	12	7	1863
339	Long, Morris T.		Madison	"	12	4	1861
340	Reed, William		Franklin	"	...	8⅔	1865

Number.	Trade Learned at School	Deafenss		Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
		Cause	Age.			
290		Unknown	2			
291		Ris'g in h'd	2			
292		Scrofula	4			
293		Worms	1½			
294		Medicine	...			
295		Ris'g in h'd	...			
296		Congenital	...			
297		Unknown	3			
298		Congenital	...			
299		Brain fever	...			
300		Unknown	...			
301		Scarletfev'r	1½			
302		Congenital	...			
303		Scarletf'v'r	3			
304		Chills&f'v'r	...			
305		Pain in Ears	5			
306		Congenital	...			
307		"	...			
308		"	...			
309		Unknown	...			
310		Congenital	...			
311		"	...			
312		Ris'ginEars	...			
313		Congenital	...			
314		"	...	Sister deaf		
315		"	...			
316		Morphine	...			
317		Ris'ginEars	...			
318		Congenital	...	Two sisters		
319		"	...			
320		"	...	Fa.2bro.2sis		
321		"	...	Fa.2bro 2sis		
322		Scarletf'y'r	4			
323		Unknown	2½			
324		Congenital		Fa .Un. sis.		
325		"	...	Fa'rUn.bro.		
326		"	...	"		
327		"	...			
328		Hard fall	...	Sister.		
329		Ris'g inEar	...			
330		Sarl't fev'r	...			
331		Convulsion	2			
332		Congenital	...			
333		Ris'g in h'd	2			
334		Ris'ginEars	...	A sister		
335		Congenital	...	Sister		
336		Cold in h'd	...			
337		Congenital	...	Sister&Bro.		
338		"	...			
339		C'g'st'ef'v'r	...			
340			...			

Number.	Name.	Post Office Address.	County of Residence.	Admitt'd Date.	Admitt'd Age.	Yrs in Sc'l.	Discl'r'd.
341	Riggen, Alice D		Mason	1856	11	5	1862
342	Schoolfield, G. T		Bracken	"	15	4	1860
343	Terrel, James		Nelson	"	19	4	1860
344	Davis, Joseph		Mason	1857	10	7⅓	1865
345	Doran, Jesse E		*Arkansas*	"	14	2	1859
346	Edwards, Martha A		Hancock	"	29	7	1864
347	Edwards, Mary M		Hancock	"	25	7	1864
348	Edwards, Catherine		Hancock	"	24	7	1864
349	Edwards, Celia A		Hancock	"	11	7	1864
350	Higdon, Ann H		Daviess	"	19	3⅓	1861
351	Hoagland, Jesse T		Fayette	"	9	6⅔	1864
352	Hoagland, James R		Gallatin	"	19	3	1860
353	Kavanaugh, Amelia		Garrard	"	16	6	1863
354	McAuley, Malsinia		Jessamine	"	12	6	1863
355	Merrifield, Ellen		Lyon	"	11	6	1864
356	Moorman, Mary C		Hardin	"	13	6½	1864
357	Parks, William W		Daviess	"	19	1½	1859
358	Shaw, William		Franklin	"	...	1	1859
359	Whitehead, Wm		Clark	"	...	1	1859
360	Batterton, Joseph F		Boyle	1858	13	1	1859
361	Baird, Septama A		Campbell	"	11	4	1862
362	Birch, Thomas		Meade	"	17	3	1862
363	Brown, Isabella F		Henry	"	12	3	1861
364	Duvall, James D		Henry	"	14	3½	1862
365	Elkins, Mary A		Madison	"	10	1½	1860
366	Elkins, Malvina		Madison	"	19	1½	1860
367	Fletcher, Sterry		McCracken	"	9	8	1867
368	Garnett, Mary		Adair	"	16	1	1859
369	Gatliff, Sarah J		Knox	"	11	7	1865
370	Henderson, Mahala		Madison	"	17	2	1860
371	Line, Elizabeth		Grayson	"	16	6	1864
372	Meunier, Napoleon		Hardin	"	18	3	1861
373	Meunier, Edward		Hardin	"	11	3	1862
374	Perry, Ada		Campbell	"	11	6	1864
375	Renaker, Jacob A		Madison	"	11	7	1866
376	Sparks, Mary Belle		Jessamine	"	13	1	1860
377	Spencer, Thomas H		Trigg	"	25	4	1862
378	Thompson, Wm		Butler	"	17	6	1864
379	Whitmer, Elizabeth		McLean	"	18	3	1861
380	Wilson, Stephen B		Kenton	"	13	2	1860
381	Adams, Geo. W		Garrard	1859	13	2	1861
382	Cablish, Margarette		Mason	"	21	6	1866
383	Comley, Sarah J		Garrard	"	12	3½	1864
384	Comley, Wm. D		Garrard	"	7	6	1865
385	Gardiner, James G		Henry	"	17	12	1861
386	Hall, Ann E		Bourbon	"	11	7	1868
387	Jung, Peter		Jefferson	"	11	3	1862
388	Kinslear, John		Grant	"	10	6	1866
389	Kinslear, Zorilda		Grant	"	8	6	1866

Number.	Trade Learned at School.	Deafness		Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
		Cause	Age.			
341		Uncertain..	...			
342		Unknown...	...			
343		Congenital	...			
344		Unakown...	...			
345		Scarlettev'r	...			
346		Congenital	...	3 sisters		
347		"	...	"		
348		"	...	"		
349		"	...	"		
350		Ris'ginEars	...			
351		Congenital..	...	Many kins..		
352		"	...	2 bros.&sis.		
353		Fever	...	A cousin		
354		C'd&ris' ear	...			
355		Unknown...	...			
356		"	...	A cousin		
357		Sore head...	...			
358		Unknown...	...			
359		"	...			
360		Congenital	...			
361		Typh'df'v'r	3			
362		Congenital	...			
363		"	...			
364		Fever	1			
365		Congenital	...			
366		"	...			
367		Unknown...	...			
368		Congenital..	...			
369		Ris'g in h'd	...			
370		Congenital..	...	A brother...		
371		"	...			
372		Lighting ...	2			
373		Congenital	...	Bro.&sister		
374		Ris'g in h'd	...	"		
375		Congenital..	...			
376		Fever	3			
377		Congenital..	...	Brother		
378		Fits	3			
379		Cold in h'd	1½			
380		Unknown...	...			
381		Uncertain ..	6	Bro.&sister		
382		Fits	4	"		
383		Congenital	...			
384		"	...			
385		Infl' brain..	8			
386		Ris'g inEar	...			
387		Spasms	2			
388		W'p'gco'gh	...			
389		Unknowu...	...			

Number.	Name.	Post Office Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date.	Admitted Age.	Years in C'l	Disch'r'd
392	Mazoe, Alice A		Logan	1859	24	5	1867
393	Neff, Sarah E		Laurel	"	12	5	1864
394	Perry, Jane		Carroll	"	27	4	1863
395	Perry, Mary		Carroll	"	25	4	1863
396	Seibert, Jacob		Jefferson	"	11	4	1863
397	Sypert, Heneretta		Christian	"	24	1½	1861
398	Weiser, Julia Ann		Jfferson	"	13	1	1860
399	Whitton, William		Campbell	"	18	4	1863
400	Ball, Cynthiana		Lincoln	1860	11	3	1863
401	Church Mollie		*Tennessee*	"	15	1	1862
402	Collins, Sarah N		Russell	"	14	1	1861
403	Comly, Louisa		Garrard	"	...	2	1864
404	Cox, John T		Meade	"	12	2	1864
405	Flint, Samuel		Lincoln	"	11	7	1867
406	Kusher, Henry M		*Tennessee*	"	10	2	1864
407	Mann, Louisa		Jefferson	"	10	7	1867
408	Moore, Churchwell		Woodford	"	16	1	1861
409	Quinn, Margarett		Webster	"	15	3	1866
410	Riordan, John		Bourbon	"	18	2	1863
411	Rose, Andrew J		Marshall	"	19½		1860
412	Rose, Francis M		Marshall	"	24	6	1867
413	Rose, Martha, A		Marshall	"	14	7	1867
414	Rose, Wiley H		Marshall	"	12	7	1867
415	Spencer, Amelia		Fayette	"	11	6	1866
416	Stephens, Martha A		Garrard	"	13	8	1866
417	Shuck, Cornelius		Henry	"	19	2½	1863
418	Thomas, Charles P		Jefferson	"	9	2	1863
419	Thomas, Middleton		Nelson	"	16	1⅓	1862
420	Whitetaker, Jane		Pendleton	"	12	5	1866
421	Johnson, Lewis C		Warren	1861	11	9	.....
422	Lucy, John		Kenton	"	14	9	1870
423	Welch, John		Jefferson	"	13	7	1868
424	Dillion, Michael		Garrard	1862	11	7	1868
425	Eddington, J. L		Shelby	"	15	1	1864
426	Pfender, Carolina F		Campbell	"	12	8	1876
427	Pfender, Henrietta		Campbell	"	9	8	1870
428	Robinson, Mary L		Hardin	"	11	8	1870
429	Smith, John L		Henry	"	11	6	1868
430	Allen, Andrew J		Henderson	1863	20	7	1870
431	Beard Emma		Spencer	"	11	4½	1867
432	Carr, Campbell		Franklin	"	15	4	1867
433	Comby, Arshie		Garrard	"	10	1	1864
434	Garth, Martha N		Favette	"	15	...	.....
435	Grief, Anton		McCracken	"	20	7	1870
436	Hendren, Margaret		Madison	"	10	5	1868
437	Jones, Miranda		Spencer	"	13	1	1864
438	Laymon, John M		Grayson	"	14	7	1870
439	Lawson, Mary A		Campbell	"	11	5	1869
440	McAdams Jos. A		Harrison	"	12	...	1870

Number.	Trade Learned at School	Deafenss		Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
		Cause	Age.			
392		Unknown	...			
393		Fever	3			
394		Congenital	...	3sis.&2 co'n		
395		"	...	Sisters		
396		Spasms	2			
397		Scarlet r'v'r	3			
398		Uncertain	4	Brother		
399		Fever & fits	...			
400		Scarletf'v'r	5			
401		"	...			
402		Ris'g in h'd	15			
403			...			
404		Cold in ears	9			
405		Infl' brain	18			
406		Unknown	...			
407		Scarletf'v'r	1½			
408		Congenital	...			
409		"	...			
410		A fit	2½	A cousin		
411		Congenital	...			
412		"	...	Same		
413		"	...			
414		"	...	Family		
415		"	...			
416		Cold	...			
417		Congenital	...			
418		Scarletf'v'r	7			
419		"	12			
420		Congenital	...			
421		Brain fever	3			
422		Unknown	...			
423		"	...			
424		Congenital	...			
425		Dropsy	...			
426		Fever	...	Sister		
427		Congenita	...	Sister		
428		Cold&fever	...			
429		Congenita	...			
430		Cold	1			
431			...			
432		Unknown	...	Brother		
433		Congenital	...			
434		"	1½			
435		Measles	...			
436		Congenital	4			
437		Brain dis'	...			
438		Exposure	1½	Uncle		
439		Wh'p'g co'gh	...	Bro.&sister		
440		Congenital	...			

Number	Name.	Post Office Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date.	Admitted Age.	Years Sch'l	Disch'rd
443	Smith, America		Simpson	1863	16	3½	1867
444	Tarvin, Jerusha E.		Campbell	"	27	...	.....
445	Couch, Maggie		*Tennessee*	"	18	2	1866
446	Haley, Nancy J		Lincoln	"	12	4	1868
447	Hammonds, Caleb J		Nicholas	"	8	3	1867
448	Hammonds, JamesE		Nicholas	"	14	3	1867
449	Hay, Francis		Nelson	"	12	8	1872
450	Lesser, George	Louisville	Jefferson	"	10	8	1872
451	Saatkamp, John		Jefferson	"	13	9	1873
452	Anderson, Oliver B.		McLean	1864			
453	Barren, Virginia		Daviess	"	12	5	1870
454	Bennett, Mary A		Muhlenb'rg	"	13	3	1868
455	Bennett, Riley		Muhlenb'rg	"	15	3	1868
456	Dohoney, Mary A		Adair	"	11	3	1868
457	Doyle, Mary F		Logan	"	...	2	1868
458	Eddy, Mary		Jefferson	"	14	7	1873
459	Fulkerson, Ann		*Louisiana*	"	10	7	1872
460	Gray, Marshal B		Harrison	"	...	3	1868
461	Grissom, Kitty A		Adair	"	9	7	1872
462	Grissom, Susan F		Adair	"	10	3	1868
463	Hearn, Eleanor		Franklin	"	11	8	1873
464	Higdon, James M		Grayson	"	11	½	1866
465	Jones, Mary J	London	Laurel	"	18	2	1867
466	Jones, John P		Hardin	"	14	6	1871
467	Lovelace, James S.		Pendleton	"	19	1	1867
468	Overstreet Jno. W.		Jessamine	"	14	4	1869
469	Rush, Martha E		Jefferson	"	16	1½	1867
470	Rogers, Richard A		Casey	"	13	6	1872
471	Thomas, Laura		Campbell	"	13	1	1866
472	Whittaker, Leslie C		Harrison	"	10	7	1872
473	Cason, Mary E		Harrison	1865	9	7	1872
474	Davis, Mahala J		Jefferson	"	21	7	1873
475	Dolan, Patrick	Louisville	Jefferson	"	...	...	.....
476	Eakins, John J		Henderson	"	10	7	1873
477	Frank, Bertha		Jefferson	"	18	½	1877
478	Gadbury, A. G		Pulaski	"	14	5	1872
479	Gadbury, Matilda		Pulaski	"	12	8	1875
480	Hickey, Catherine		Hardin	"	18	1	1867
481	Jaggers, Louis P		Hart	"	18	6	1872
482	Moore, Amanda C	London	Laurel	"	19	5	1871
483	Northcut, Laura B.		Henry	"	13	1	1866
484	Ostler, Susannah B		Kenton	"	19	3	1869
485	Pierce, Ann E		Jefferson	"	10	4	1870
486	Plummer, Henry M		Kenton	"	14	4	1872
487	Robinson, Elizabeth		Scott	"	...	2	1868
488	Stephens, William G		Jefferson	"	16	3	1869
489	Surber, A. G. T		Pulaski	"	17	1	1867
490	Wallace, Frances		Grant	"	12	3	1869
491	Cook, Elizabeth F.		Boone	"	13	6	1872

Number.	Trade Learned at School	Deafness		Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
		Cause.	Age.			
443		Congenital				
444		Brain fever				
445		Scarlet f'v'r	1			
446		Congenital				
447		Congenital..				
448		"				
449		Sickness				
450		Congenital				
451		S'v'r' sick's	¼			
452		E't'g pois'n	1¼			
453		Fever				
454		Congenital		A brother...		
455		"		Bro. to above		
456		R's'g in h'd	⅔			
457		Congenital				
458		Scarlet f'v'r	1			
459		Congenital				
460	Print'g	"				
461		"		Many rel...		
462		R's'g in h'd	2	Sis. to above		
463		Cold in h'd	3			
464		Congenital		Mo&rel't'n		
465		"				
466		"				
467		C'g't'e f'v'r	12			
468		Ty'h'd f'v'r	13			
469		Cold in h'd	3	Brother'd'af		
470		Congenital				
471		Scarlet f'v'r	5			
472		Congenital		Niece deaf..		
473		Congenital				
474		Unknown...				
475		Congenital				
476		Scarlet f'v'r	1			
477		Scarlet f'v'r	3			
478		Congenital		Same.....		
479		Congenital		Family ..		
480		Congenital				
481		Scrofula	3			
482		Congenital		Bro. sis. rel..		
483		R's'g in ear				
484		Scarlet f'v'r	3			
485		Ris'g in ear	3			
486		Uncertain...				
487		Scarlet f'v'r	3			Semi-mute
488		Catarrh.....	1			
489		Scarlet f'v'r	½			
490		Scarlet f'v'r	4			
491		Scarlet f'v'r	5			

Number.	Name.	Post Office Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date.	Admitted Age.	Yrs in Sc'l	Disch'r'd
492	Clinkinbeard, Sam'l		Pendleton	1867	15	5	1872
493	Edmonson, John W		Madison	"	13	7	1874
494	Finn, Agnes C		Spencer	"	15	5	1873
495	Fulton, Millard F		Kenton	"	11	5	1873
496	Grissom, Samuel E	Columbia	Adair	"	11	6	1873
497	Grissom, James O		Adair	"	9	8	1875
498	Helm, Rebecca J		Shelby	"	14	6	1873
499	McQuown, James C		Jefferson	"	15	1	1878
500	Peter, Alice		Jefferson	"	9	7	1874
501	Rowlett, Peter E		Calloway	"	12	6½	1874
502	Schan, Antonez		Jefferson	"	19	3	1871
503	Squires, Doniphan		Adair	"	10	3	1870
504	Stranghan, Wm. H		Oldham	"	22	1	1897
505	Vaughan, Mary A		Garrard	"	10	9	1875
506	Angel, Mary C		Montgom'y	1868	10	6	1874
507	Blount, Wm. J		Spencer	"	11	6	1874
508	Book, George W		Lewis	"	19	4	1872
509	Eager, Eliza 1		Owsley	"	9	4	1872
510	Herndon, Annie W		Kenton	"	10	6	1875
511	Hinton, Wm. B		Daviess	"	13	6	1874
512	Hunter, Ethelbert	Lexington	Fayette	"	11	6	1874
513	Jones, Hamilton		*Mississippi*	"	20	2½	1876
514	Lyon, Matthew		Hopkins	"	12	6	1874
515	Mann, Margaret C		Lincoln	"	10	6½	1875
516	Morris, Elmwood		Jefferson	"	13	5½	1874
517	McAtee, Willard F		Hardin	"	12	9	1877
518	Paxton, J. W		Green	"	13	2½	1871
519	Reed, Presley		Grant	"	10	6	1876
520	Rentz, Geo. W		Jefferson	"	12	6	1875
521	Rupard, Nancy B		Clark	"	11	7	1876
522	Taliaferrs, Aug. G		Hopkins	"	15	5	1873
523	Whacken, Isaac N		Harrison	"	11	4	1872
524	Wilhartze, Samuel		Boyle	"	18	2	1871
525	Carroll, Virgil P		Grayson	1869	11	6	1875
526	Claypool, Hester C		Warren	"	12		.....
527	Elliston, James H		Lincoln	"	14	5	1875
528	Goff, Ann E		Jefferson	"	12	4	1875
529	Layton Elizabeth		Woodford	"	10	6	1876
530	Raum, Leo		Kenton	"	10	7	1878
531	Weiser, Alexander		Jefferson	"	10	1	1870
532	Weiser, Franric		Jefferson	"	13	1	1873
533	Williams, John R		Barren	"	11	4	1875
534	Word, Frank		Campbell		10	6	1875
535	Austin, Sarah, J		Boyle	1870	8	5	1875
536	Botts, John		Bracken	"	14		1870
537	Burnham, Kitty W		Logan	"	13	7	1877
538	Busby, Jeff. D		Washingtn	"	9	7	1877
539	Cates, Irene I		Webster	"	9	4	1874
540	Harvey, Annie M		Boone	"	13	7	1877
541	Hughes, Robert		Fleming	"	12	2½	1873

Number	Trade Learned at School	Deafness		Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
		Cause	Age.			
492		Scarlet f'v'r	4			
493		Congenital	...	Cousin		
494		Ch'l Infnt'n	2			
495		Congenital	...			
496		Congenital	...	1 bro.&6sis.		
497		Congenital	...	1 bro.&2sis.		
498		Scarlet f'v'r	4			
499		Scarlet f'v'r	4½			
500		Spott'd f'v'r	4			
501		Scarlet f'v'r	3			
502		Congenital	...			
503		Congenital	...			
504		Scarlet f'v'r	1½			
505		Congenital	...			
506		Congenital	...			
507		Congenital	...	Par.gr'dpar		
508		Congenital	...			
509		Unknown	...			
510		Wh'p'gc'gh	1			
511		Ris'g in h'd	2			
512		Spott'd f'v'r	8			
513		Measles	1			
514		Brain fever	⅔			
515		Scarlet f'v'r	5			
516		Brain fever	2½			
517		Infl' brain	4			
518		Congenital	...			
519		Scarlet f'v'r	¾	Sister deaf.		
520		Scarlet f'v'r	1			
521		Congenital	...	A cousin		
522		Earache	...			
523		Ris'g in h'd	⅔			
524		Cold	...			
525		Use quini'e	⅔			
526		Fever	½			
527		Scrofula	3			
528		Brain fever	½			
529		Spott'd f'v'r	5			
530		Congenital	...			
531		Congenital	...	Same Family		
532		Congenital	...			
533		Fever	...			
534		Diphtheria	...			
535		Congenital	...			
536		Congenital	...			
537		Severe cold	...			
538		Fever	2½	An uncle		
539		Ris'g in ear	⅔			
540		Congenital	...			
541		Congenital	...	A sister		

Number.	Name.	Post Office Address.	County of Residence.	Admitt'd Date.	Admitt'd Age.	Yrs Ins'c'l	Disch'r'd
542	Knight, William F.	.....	McLean.....	1870	26	2	1872
543	Lawson, Joseph A....	.....	Campbell ...	"	10	3	1874
544	Liston, James.....	.....	Kenton	"	8	8	1878
545	Long, Josiah	.....	Edmonson..	"	18	2	1872
546	Overton, Chas. M. B	.....	Jefferson ...	"	18	1	1871
547	Simmons, Amos.....	.....	Edmonson..	"	14	2	1873
548	Smith, Henry J.....	.....	Knox	"	12	6	1877
549	Smith Lucretia.....	.....	Knox	"	9	6	1877
550	Singleton John R....	.....	Garrard	"	9	7	1878
551	Welhartz Samuel....	.....	Boyle.....	"	11	8	1874
552	Casey Patrick.....	.....	Carroll	1871	11	4	1875
553	Day, John Milton....	.....	Daviess.....	"	11	3	1875
554	Grider, Rose A.....	.....	Clinton.....	"	13	1	1873
555	Hampton, Mary F....	.....	Hopkins.....	"	13	3	1875
556	Harvey, Mary Emma	.....	Boone	"	9	6	1877
557	Hedgespeth, Julia A	.....	LaRue	"	15	4	1875
558	Herr, Edward O.....	.....	Jefferson ...	"	10	6	1877
559	Hillard, Mary	.....	Warren.....	"	10	3½	1875
560	Johnson, William....	.....	Garrard	"	14	3	1874
561	Knorr, Christine E...	.....	Kenton	"	13	7	1878
562	Marlow, Hiram B....	.....	Russell	"	11	3	1874
563	McCallem, Geo. H..	.....	Jefferson ...	"	11	3	1874
564	McKee Margaret.....	Frankfort...	Franklin ...	"	11	6	1878
565	Whoom James G.....	.....	*Tennessee*...	"	17	2	1873
566	Scott Basil D.....	Maysliek ...	Mason	"	11	7	1878
567	Armstrong Pleasant	.....	Russell	1872	23	3	1875
568	Flanary Lizzie O.....	.....	Crittenden	"	12	3	1875
569	Ganote Lucinda.....	Louisville..	Jefferson ...	"	13	4	1877
570	Grissom Benj. F.....	Columbia...	Adair.....	"	10	8	1880
571	Harris, James W.....	.....	Warren	"	12	4	1876
572	Harvey Jane M.....	.....	Adair	"	13	3	1875
573	Haskins Mary J.....	.....	Christian ...	"	12	6	1880
574	Howerton America..	.....	Crittenden	"	24	2	1875
575	Kerney Charles.....	.....	Union	"	14	5	1877
576	Keys Thomas D.....	.....	Warren.....	"	11	5	1878
577	Medard John..... .	.....	Jefferson ...	"	12	8	1880
578	Morrison Ann L.....	Louisville ..	Hardin	"	14	...	.....
579	Scott Sallie.....	Mayslick ...	Mason	"	13	6	1879
580	Young Nancy R.....	.....	Muhlenb'rg	"	10	6	1878
581	Barrett James H.....	.....	Jefferson ...	1873	11	5½	1880
582	Congleton John W..	.....	Estill.....	"	11	1½	1875
583	Davis Elona J.....	.....	Hopkins ...	"	11	6	1880
584	Hartman Robert F..	Louisville..	Jefferson ...	"	9	6	1880
585	Haskins John S.....	.....	Christian...	"	10	6	1880
586	Johnson Albert S....	Louisville..	Jefferson...	"	11	7	1880
587	Kilgore Mary.....	.....	Boone.....	"	11	7	1880
588	Kolb Mary.....	Louisville ..	Jefferson ...	"	12	5	1878
589	Marshall Harriet A..	.....	Owen.....	"	13	2½	1876
590	Merzhauser Mary..	.....	Kenton.....	"	11	5	1878
591	Powell Victoria.....	.....	Bath.....	"	12	5	1878

Number.	Trade Learned at School	Deafness		Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
		Cause	Age.			
542		Cg'st'v ch'l	3			
543		Congenital..	...	Bro.& 2sis...		
544		Typh'df'v.r	$\frac{2}{3}$			
545		Congenital	...			
546		Congenital	...			
547		Congenital..	...	A brother..		
548		Congenital..	...			
549		Congenital..	...	Sis. topr'd'g		
550	Priht'g	Scarlet f'v'r	$1\frac{1}{4}$			
551		Congenital..	...	A sister.....		
552		Billious f'v'r	6			
553		Brain fever	4			
554		Scarlet f'v'r	$1\frac{1}{2}$			
555		Cold in h'd	4			
556		Congenital..	...			
557		Congenital..	...			
558		Spottedf'v'r	2			
559		Congenital..	...			
560		Congenital..	...			
561		Congential	...			
562		Quinine.....	1			
563		Hydr'phai's	4			
564		Spottedf'v'r	6			
565		Cold in ears	...			
566		Congential..	...			
567		Congential..	...			
568		Spottedf'v'r	8			
569		Sickness.....	...			
570		Congenital..	...	Brother.....		
571		Congential..	...			
572		"	...			
573		"	...	Brother.....		
574		Pneumonia	6			
575		Scarletf'v'r	5			
576		Brain fever	$1\frac{1}{2}$			
577		Scarletfev'r	$4\frac{1}{2}$			
578		Sickness.....	$\frac{1}{2}$			
579		Scarletfev'r	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Sist-r.....		
580		Wh'p gc'gh	$1\frac{1}{2}$			
581		Infl' brain..	4			
582		Scarletfev'r	4			
583		Brain fever	6			
584	Print'g	Pneumonia	$1\frac{1}{2}$			
585		Congenital	...	Sister.....		
586		Brain fever	$\frac{1}{2}$			
587		"	...	Brother.....		
588		Scarletfev'r	3			
589		Congenital	...	Sister.....		
590		"	...			
591		"	...			

Number.	Name.	Post Office Address.	County of Residence.	Admitt'd Date.	Admitt'd Age.	Yrs in Sc'l	Disch'r'd.
592	Reed, Annie	W'mstown	Grant	1873	10	7	1880
593	Whitehead, Albert B		Adair	"	24½		1874
594	Young, Ella		Bath	"	11	2	1875
595	Bourne, Sarah J		Jessamine	1874	15	1	1876
596	Chambers, Thos		Jefferson	"	9	8	1882
597	Christman, Frank	Louisville	Jefferson	"	13	7	1881
598	Clark, Laura M		Pulaski	"	8	1	1876
599	Emenegger, Mary E		Jefferson	"	11	4	1880
600	Farmer, Griselda		Bourbon	"	18	4	1878
601	Hart, William S		Bath	"	12	8	1882
602	Hamilton, Mary		Kenton	"	9	6	1881
603	Hughes, Mary F		Fleming	"	9	4	1879
604	Hillard, Patrick		Warren	"	...	8	1881
605	Jones, Bettie		Graves	"	11	8	1883
606	Knorr, Mary		Kenton	"	10	7	1881
607	Kremer, Ann M		Jefferson	"	9	4	1879
608	Martin, Kitti A		Christian	"	10	8	1882
609	Mullins, Mary E		Rockcastle	"	18	...	.....
610	McQuary, William J		Pulaski	"	10	5	1879
611	Osbore, Alonzo		Greenup	"	18	5	1880
612	Powers, Clay W		Rowan	"	12	6	1881
613	Richey, Robert		Spencer	"	14	1	1875
614	Robinson, James A		Madison	"	18	4	1879
615	Sims, Fredrick C		Boyle	"	...	8	1882
616	Cochran, Lucy O		Edmonson	1875	12	7	1883
617	Fosdick, Chas. P	Louisville	Jefferson	"	19	3	1878
618	Griffin, Chas E		Allen	"	13	2½	1878
619	Harris, Mattie J		Simpson	"	12	9	1884
620	Hennessy, Adaline E		Jefferson	"	12	...	.....
621	Humphrey, Mary A		Garrard	"	10	8	1884
622	Haggerty, Elizabeth		Washingt'n	"	10	1½	1887
623	Layton, Ida		Garrard	"	12	8	1883
624	Ryan, John		Kenton	"	16	3	1878
625	Sherlock, Catherine		Meade	"	17	5	1879
626	Smith, Lydia		Allen	"	15	...	.....
627	Smith, Mary F		Clay	"	12	6	1881
628	Smith, James J		Clay	"	10	6	1881
629	Tischendorf, Mary	Louisville	Jefferson	"	9	8	1883
630	Thomas, Robert		Boyd	"	9	6	1882
631	Trimble, Chas. D		Logan	"	13	3	1878
632	Washer, John R		Butler	"	22	...	.....
633	Winders, Bruz		Todd	"	17	7	1882
634	Anderson, Ida	Louisville	Jefferson	1876	14	...	.....
635	Black, Susan E		Laure	"	24	6	1883
636	Dunn, Neveda L		*Texas*	"	16	1	1877
637	Funk, Thompson S		Jefferson	"	9	1	1877
638	Grimsley, Samuel W		Monroe	"	19	7	1883
639	Harvey, Carrie L		Boone	"	8	8	1885
640	Hoback, John		Nelson	"	11	1	1877
641	Jefferies, George W		Metcalfe	"	10	8	1885

Number.	Trade Learned at School	Deafness		Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
		Cause	Age.			
592		Congenital	...			
593		"	...			
594		"	...			
595		Ris'g in ear	2			
596		Congenital	...			
597		Measles	9			
598		Meningitis	8			Semi-mute
599		Congenital	...			
600		"	...	Sis.&bro.		
601		Erysipelas	1			
602		Brain fever	2			
603		Congenital	...	Brother		
604		"	...	Sister		
605		Fever	2			
606		Congenital	...	Sister		
607		Fright	1			
608		Scarletf'v'r	½			
609		Measles	1			
610		Sickness	...			
611		Congenital	...	Sister		
612		Medicine	...			
613		Congenital	...	Cousin		
614		Scrofula	1	S'veralco's		
615		Unknown	...			
616		Measles	¾			
617		Scrofula	9			
618		Congenital	...			
619		"	...			
620		Brain fever	½	A brother		
621		Congenital	...			
622		Erysipelas	5			
623		Sickness	1			
624		Scarletf'v'r	3			
625		Congenital	...			
626		"	...			
627		"	...	Same		
628		"	...	Family		
629		Scarletf'v'r	2			
630		Ris'g in ear	3			
631		Spott'df'v'r	2			
632		Brain fever	¾			
633		Scarlet f'v'r	2			
634		Unknown	10			
635		"	...			
636		"	...			
637		Dropsybr'n	½			
638		Congenital	...			
639		"	...			
640		"	...			
641		"	...	Bro. & sis.		

Number	Name.	Post Office Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date.	Admitted Age.	Years Sc'l	Disch'r'd
642	Jefferies, John G		Metcalfe	1876	11 1		1877
643	Miller, Ettie	Bowl'g Gr'n	Warren	"	12 8		1885
644	O'Neal, James B		Carroll	"	20 1		1877
645	Risk, Amanda F	Union City	Madison	"	9 7		1885
646	Scott, Charles	Wilmore	Jessamine	"	11 1		1877
647	Smith, Henry J		Knox	"	19 6		1882
648	Smith, Lucretia		Knox	"	15 7		1885
649	Shrout, George M	Moorfield	Nicholas	"	14 8		1882
650	Striger, Lyda A		Fleming	"	14 6		1882
651	Cook, George W		Davies	1877	15 3		1880
652	Grimsley, Elias N		Monroe	"	27 4		1881
653	Hagyard, Esther J	Winchester	Clark	"	16 2		1879
654	Hunter, Nora		Kenton	"	15 4		1881
655	Howe, Edward F		McCracken	"	11 3		1881
656	Humphreys, M		Garrard	"	9 4		1882
657	Jefferies, Marietta		Metcalfe	"	10 6		1883
658	Jefferies, Louisa		Metcalfe	"	8 6		1884
659	Lary, Simon	Austerlitz	Bourbon	"	14 9		1886
660	Lary, Tottie	Austerlitz	Bourbon	"	13 9		1886
661	Page, Terry	Glasgow	Barren	"	8 10		1888
662	Pender, George A		McLean	"	16 5		1882
663	Reed, Lena	Wilmore	Jessamine	"	7 8		1887
664	Robb, Naomi	Sardis	Mason	"	10		1884
665	Rogers, Jackson	Garfield	Breckenri'g	"	13 6		1884
666	Unsell, Jerry		Ballard	"	24 3		1880
667	Vire, Lavinia		Adair	"	10 1		1878
668	West, Elizabeth A	Millwood	Grayson	"	16 7		1884
669	Wilhoyte, Jacob L	Louisville	Jefferson	"	11 9		1888
670	Abner, Effie D	B'e LickSpr	Nicholas	1878	18 7		1885
671	Brennan, Daniel	Louisville	Jefferson	"	10 6		1884
672	Duncan, James	Beards	Oldham	"	12 9		1888
673	Duncan, Robert E	Beards	Oldham	"	14 2		1880
674	Glore, Mary L	Frankfort	Franklin	"	15 8		1886
675	Hall, Nannie	Crop'r'sDpt	Shelby	"	16 1		1879
676	Jeffreys, Martha	Greensburg	Green	"	18 1		1879
677	Jeffreys, Paulina	Greensburg	Green	"	16 1		1879
678	Kinard, Geo. B	Poplar Flat	Lewis	"	25 5		1884
679	Kubel, Jacob	Maysville	Mason	"	19 5		1884
680	Kilgore, Willie	Hebron	Boone	"	9 6		1885
681	Loving, Ida	Monticello	Wayne	"	13 6		1884
682	Marlman, Sophia	Ludlow	Kenton	"	11 8		1887
683	McShane, Mary	Covington	Kenton	"	17 4		1883
684	Messhew, Chas. A	Woodville	McCracken	"	11 5		1884
685	O'Dowd, Martin	Dayton	Campbell	"	10 7		1885
686	Peterman, Wm	Center Pt	Monroe	"	15 5		1883
687	Price, Annie D	Auburn	Logan	"	11 6		1884
688	Robinson, Mattie	Carlisle	Nicholas	"	19 2		1880
689	Riley, James	Princeton	Caldwell	"	10 4		1888
690	Tompkins, Wm. H	Green Hall	Jackson	"	17 3		1881
691	Trapp, Geo. W	Louisville	Jefferson	"	12 7		1885
692	Wade, Wm. R	Randolph	Metcalfe	"	15 4		1883

Number.	Trade Learned at School.	Deafness		Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
		Cause.	Age.			
642	.....	Congenital	...	Bros. & sis.	.....	.....
643	.....	Meningitis..	3	.....	.....	.....
644	.....	Typh'df'v'r	½	.....	.....	.....
645	.....	Congenital	...	1sis.&3 co's	.....	.....
646	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
647	.....	"	...	Sist-r.....	.....	.....
648	.....	"	...	A brother..	.....	.....
649	Bkb'dg	Spott'df'v'r	4	.....	.....	.....
650	.....	Brain fever	3	.....	.....	.....
651	.....	Brain fever	2½	.....	.....	.....
652	.....	Congenital	...	A brother...	.....	.....
653	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
654	.....	Brain fever	2	.....	.....	.....
655	.....	"	1½	.....	.....	.....
656	.....	Congenital	...	.....	.....	.....
657	.....	"	...	A sister.....	.....	.....
658	.....	"	...	Bros. & sis.	.....	.....
659	Print'g	"	...	"	.....	.....
660	.....	"	...	Two sister	.....	.....
661	Print'g	Brain fever	2	A bro.&sis	.....	.....
662	.....	Ris'g in ear	1	.....	.....	.....
663	.....	Unknown..	...	An aunt ...	.....	.....
664	.....	"	1	.....	.....	.....
665	Print'g	Congenital	...	.....	.....	.....
666	.....	Wh'p'gc'gh	13	2 brother...	.....	.....
667	.....	Ris'g in ear	1½	.....	.....	.....
668	.....	Spott'df'v'r	6	.....	.....	.....
669	Print'g	"	6	.....	.....	Lost 2 yrs..
670	.....	Scarlettfev'r	5	.....	.....	.....
671	.....	meningitis..	3	.....	.....	.....
672	.....	Scarletfev'r	1	.....	.....	.....
673	.....	"	2	A brother...	.....	.....
674	.....	meningitis..	2	"	.....	.....
675	.....	Scrofula	...	.....	.....	.....
676	.....	Congenital	...	.....	.....	.....
677	.....	"	6	4bros &3sis	.....	.....
678	.....	Scarletfev'r	5	.....	.....	.....
679	.....	meningitis..	...	.....	.....	.....
680	.....	Congenital	2	A sister.....	.....	.....
681	.....	meningitis..	3	.....	.....	.....
682	.....	"	2	.....	.....	.....
683	.....	Scarletfev'r	...	.....	.....	.....
684	.....	Congenital	11	A sister.....	.....	.....
685	.....	Brain fever	...	.....	.....	.....
686	.....	Ris'g in ear	2	A sister.....	.....	.....
687	.....	Congenital	...	.....	.....	.....
688	.....	Scrofula	14	A cousin.....	.....	.....
689	.....	Congenital	...	.....	.....	Lost 5 yrs..
690	.....	Scarlettfev'r	2	.....	.....	.....
691	Print'g	meningitis..	5	.....	.....	.....
692	.....	Congenital	...	.....	.....	.....

Number.	Name.	Post Office Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date.	Admitted Age.	Years Sc'l	Disch'r'd
793	llen, Wm. H.....	Henderson	Henderson	1879	12 7		1886
794	Bare, Josephine.....	Coalton.....	Boyd	"	10 9		1888
795	Barnes, Nannie.....	Richmond ..	Madison.....	"	12 10		1890
796	Broadus, Roddie.....	Indepen'ce	Kenton.....	"	11 7		1886
797	Cobb, Silas W.....	Crane Nest	Knox.....	"	8 7		1886
798	Cock, Ally A.....	Ezel	morgan	"	19 3		1883
799	Fitch, Wm. E.....	Ch'otta Fur	Carter	"	9 9		1888
700	Fraize, Rollie L.....	McDaniels..	Breck'r'ge	"	9 7		1887
701	Hord, Sarah H.....	Danville.....	Boyle.....	"	12 8		1887
702	Hord, Mary A.....	Danville.....	"	"	10 8		1887
703	Harris, Fred L.....	Louisville ..	Jefferson ...	"	12 7		1886
704	Hall, Everett E.....	BlackHawk	Nicholas ...	"	12 10		1889
705	Hodge, Flora Bell...	Willard.....	Carter	"	11 8		1887
706	Jasper, Carrie.....	Nicholasv'e	Jessamin e	"	11 7		1886
707	Jarvis, John C.....	Crane Nest	Knox.....	"	8 11		1890
708	Jeffreys, Thomas.....	Centre.....	Metcalfe.....	"	18 9		1889
709	Maurer, Fred.....	Newport.....	Campbell ...	"	14 3		1882
710	McClure, G. M.....	Louisa.....	Lawrence...	"	8 2		1881
711	Moore, Selinda.....	Laurel.....	Lewis.....	"	9 2		1881
712	Moore, John H.....	Laurel	"	"	6 1		1880
713	Montgomery J H..	Pleas't Hill	Mercer.....	"	13 10		1889
714	McGrew, Berilla.....	Leitchfield..	Grayson	"	15 4		1883
715	McCormick, Edward	Carlisle.....	Nicholas ...	"	9 5		1885
716	Pence, Samuel.....	Campton ...	Wolfe.....	"	17 3		1882
717	Pennington, Francis	Tomp'nsv'e	Monroe	"	12 7		1886
718	Peterman, Mary.....	Centre Pt...	"	"	18 4		1883
719	Ray, James E.....	Stitht n.....	Hardin	"	9 12		1891
720	Ray, William	Stithton	"	"	8 12		1891
721	Rogers, Chas. L.....	Garfield	Breck'r'dge	"	8 11		1892
722	Shropshire, Susie...	Lexington..	Fayette.....	"	10 7		1886
723	Short, Isaac.....	Martinsb'g	Monroe.....	"	13 7		1886
724	Smith, Wm. S.....	Bruin.....	Elliott.....	"	24 4		1883
725	Smith, Tillie H.....	Winchester	Clark	"	16 8		1887
726	Triplett, Mary.....	Glenwood ..	Lawrence...	"	20 1		1880
727	Triplett, Sarah.....	Glenwood ..	"	"	25 1		1880
728	Thomas, James G...	Milltown ...	Adair.....	"	10 8		1892
729	Thomas, Elmira.....	Milltown ...	"	"	12 6		1885
730	Werner, John	Louisville ..	Jefferson ...	"	16 10		1889
731	Willis, minor E.....	Levee.....	Montgom'y	"	11 1		1880
732	Wilson, David.....	Louisville ..	Jefferson ...		9 11		1890
733	Ashbrook, Ada.....	Blandville.	Ballard	1880	11 01		1890
734	Bobzin, Wm	Louisville ..	Jefferson ...	"	9 8		1888
735	Bishop, Henry L.....	Paducah.....	McCracken	"	13 9		1889
736	Calhoun, Sophia.....	Gy'l Swich	Boyle..... ...	"	11 9		1889
737	Cooksey, Benj. F...	Allen's Sp'g	Allen	"	14 9		1889
738	Dunn, Dennis.....	Glenade.....	Hardin	"	9 11		1891
739	Estes, Artaminca...	Lancaster ..	Garrard	"	15 8		1888
740	Gilbert, Jemmina...	Crane Nest	Knox.....	"	27 1		1881
741	Gilbert, Nancy.....	"	"	"	20 1		1881
742	Horton, Lunetta.....	Preach'ville	Lincoln.....	"	10 11		1891
743	Jeter, Evelina.....	Rudd's	Ballard	"	10 9		1889
744	Kirk, James C.....	Culbertson	Boyd	"	23 9		1889

Number	Trade Learned at School	Deafness		Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
		Cause	Age.			
693	Print'g	Pneumonia	...	.....	.....	.....
694	.....	Congenital	...	.....	.....	.....
695	.....	"	1 2/3	Two cousin	.....	.....
695	Print'g	Mumps	...	.....	.....	.....
697	.....	Congenital	...	Some kins..	.....	.....
698	.....	"	2	.....	.....	.....
699	.....	Meningitis..	...	.....	.....	.....
700	.....	Congenital	1 1/2	A cousin.....	.....	.....
701	.....	Ris'g in h'd	1 2/3	A sister.....	.....	.....
702	.....	"	1 1/3	"	.....	.....
703	Print'g	"	4	A cousin.....	.....	.....
704	.....	Fever.....	...	.....	.....	.....
705	.....	Congenital	5	.....	.....	.....
706	.....	Meningitis..	...	Some kins..	.....	Semi-mute.
707	.....	Congenital	...	Sc'lbro&sis	1st cousins	.....
708	.....	"	3	.....	.....	.....
709	.....	Measles.....	9	.....	.....	Semt-mute.
710	.....	Typh'df'v'r	4	Same.....	.....	.....
711	.....	Wh'p'gc'gh	3	Family...	.....	.....
712	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
713	.....	Congenital	1/8	.....	.....	.....
714	.....	Pneumonia	...	A cousin.....	.....	DiedatInst.
715	.....	Congenital	6	.....	.....	K'dby cars.
716	.....	Fever.....	1	.....	.....	.....
717	.....	Typh'df'v'r	2	.....	.....	.....
718	.....	Wh'p'gc'gh	1	A brother...	.....	.....
719	.....	Fever.....	1	Same.....	.....	.....
720	Sh'mkg	"	...	Family...	.....	.....
721	"	Congenital	1	Twobrother	.....	.....
722	"	Scarlet f'v'r	7	.....	Cousins	.....
723	.....	Brain fever	...	.....	.....	.....
724	.....	Congenital	3	.....	.....	.....
725	Carpt'g	Meningitis..	...	.....	.....	.....
726	.....	Unknown...	...	Same.....	.....	.....
727	.....	Congenital	...	Family...	.....	.....
728	Sh'mkg	"	...	Same.....	.....	Lost 5 yrs.
729	.....	"	2	Family...	.....	.....
730	Print'g	Sickness.....	1/3	.....	.....	.....
731	.....	Dropsy h'd	3	.....	.....	At college.
732	Sh'mkg	Brain fever				
733	.....	Meningitis..	3	.....	.....	.....
734	.....	Measles.....	1	.....	.....	.....
735	.....	Congenital	...	.....	.....	.....
736	.....	Unknown...	2	.....	.....	.....
737	.....	Congenital	...	.....	.....	.....
738	Carpt'g	Pneumonia	3/4	A bro.& sis.	.....	.....
739	.....	Congenita	...	.....	.....	.....
740	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
741	.....	"	...	Same.....	.....	.....
742	.....	Meningitis..	1	Family...	.....	.....
734	.....	Congenital	...	.....	.....	.....
744	Carpt'g	Sand in ear	5 1/2	.....	.....	.....

Number.	Name.	Post Office Address.	County of Residence.	Admitt'd Date.	Admitt'd Age.	Yrs in Sch'l.	Disch'r'd.
745	Marshal. Alice B.....	Sadieville ..	Scott	1880	16 2		1882
746	Moore, John F.....	Blaine.....	Lawrence ..	"	16 3		1883
747	Perkins, James E...	Webbville ..	Lawrence ..	"	13 9		1889
748	Parks, Marel.....	Richmond..	Madison.....	"	2 1		1881
749	Paschal, Nancy A...	Crossland ..	Calloway....	"	12 8		1890
750	Paschal, Victoria B..	Crossland ..	Calloway...	"	10 10		1890
751	Schuessler, Frank...	Louisville ..	Jefferson	"	9 9		1889
752	Spencer, Nancy.....	Moscow	Hickman	"	22 4		1884
753	Stiles, Archibald...	Richardson	Meade	"	24 4		1884
754	Twitty, James.....	Payneville..	Meade	"	12 10		1890
755	Wedding, Eliza J...	Waverly.. ..	Union	"	11 9		1889
756	Barth, Chas. W.....	Cold Spring	Campbell....	1881	10 11		1892
757	Basham, Sanford.....	Harrodsb'g	Breckinr'ge	"	21 3		1884
758	Boien, Susie.....	BuenaVista	Garrard	"	9 2		1883
759	Cull, John T.....	Millwood...	Grayson	"	17 8		1889
760	Campbell, George...	B'e LickSpr	Nicholas	"	16 9		1890
761	Cowles, Wm. H.....	Butler	Pendleton ..	"	10 9		1890
762	Duffie, Geo. B.....	Louisville ..	Jefferson	"	13 2		1883
763	Herron, Reuben.....	Dixon	Webster.....	"	12 10		1891
764	Hudson, Wm. A.....	Albany	Clinton.....	"	12 6		1887
765	Johnson, Jennie.....	Wingo.....	Graves	"	10 1		1882
766	Lary, Ophelia.....	Clintonville	Bourbon.....	"	21 2		1883
767	Marshall, James.....	Sadieville...	Scott	"	10 2		1883
768	Marcosson, Max N..	Louisville ..	Jefferson ...	"	10 9		1890
769	McCall, Darcia L.....	London.....	Laurel	"	8 3		1884
770	McCoy, Geo. W.....	Frankfort ..	Franklin.....	"	15 1		1882
771	Parks, Joseph.....	Mays ville..	Mason..	"	11 6		1887
772	Pendergras, Harvey	Deatsville ..	Nelson	"	17 6		1886
773	Perrin, Thomas J...	Falmouth....	Pendleton ..	"	17 1		1882
774	Reed, Mart n B.....	Wm'stown..	Grant.....	"	8 11		1892
775	Risk, Jessie A.....	Union City	Madison	"	8 9		1890
776	Rowe, Wm. F.....	Olive Hill...	Carter.....	"	10 7		1889
777	Rudd, Lena.....	Morganfield	Union	"	10 11		1892
778	Rogers, Philip.....	Garfield	Breckinr'ge	"	... 11		1892
779	Smith, John H.....	Nicholasv'e	Jessamine ..	"	9 5		1887
780	Wagner, Philip.....	Harrodsb'g	Mercer	"	9 8		1889
781	Wallace, Frank.....	PaechOrch.	Lawrence..	"	13 10		1892
782	Wells, Ida H.....	Priceville...	Hart.....	"	15 10		1891
783	Wells, Lettie.....	Priceville...	Hart.....	"	8 11		1892
784	Wheeler, Joshua.....	Blaine	Lawrence ..	"	23 2		1883
785	Wheeler, Samuel E	Blaine	Lawrence ..	"	13 2		1883
786	Williams, Ella J.....	Scott	Kenton.....	"	17 2		1885
787	Yarbrough, Mattie..	Sedalia	Graves		19 2		1883
788	Booker, Mary E.....	Mayfield.....	Graves	1882	11 9		1891
789	Bush, Albert M.....	Butler	Pendleton ..	"	15 8		1890
790	Bush, Elizabeth.....	Kingston ...	Madison	"	11 8		1891
791	Corman, Mary E.....	Wilmore.....	Jessamine ..	"	12 10		1892
792	Davis, George B.....	Paris	Bourbon.....	"	8 10		1892
793	Dudle, Millie E.....	Waco	Madison	"	11 9		1891
794	England, Henry..	Covington ..	Kenton	"	15 1		1883
795	Everett, Lillian.....	Hiseville ..	Barren	"	15 6		1889

Number.	Trade Learned at School.	Deafness		Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
		Cause	Age.			
745	.....	Congenital	...	A bro.& sis.	.....	.....
746	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
747	Print'g	"	...	A bro.& sis.	.....	.....
748	.....	Brain fever	12	.....	.....	.....
749	.....	Congential..	...	Two sisters	.....	Lost 2 yrs.
750	.....	"	...	Two sisters	.....	.....
751	Print'g	Scarlet f'v'r	3½	.....	.....	.....
752	.....	Quinine	3	.....	.....	.....
753	Carpt'g	Brain fever	10	.....	.....	.....
754	Sh'mkg	Congenital..	...	.....	.....	.....
755	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
756	Carpt'g	Congenital	4	.....	.....	.....
757	.....	Fever.....	3	A cousin.....	.....	.....
758	.....	Meningitis	4	.....	.....	.....
759	Bkb'd'g	Cold.....	3	.....	.....	.....
760	Carpt'g	Congenital..	....	.....	.....	.....
761	"	Congenital..	...	.....	.....	.....
762	Print'g	Meningitis..	13	.....	.....	.....
763	Carpt'g	Rs'g in ear	1	.....	.....	.....
764	.....	Cold.....	1½	Two uncles	.....	Lost 1 yr...
765	.....	Wh'p'gc'gh	2½	.....	.....	.....
766	.....	Congenital..	...	A bro.& sis.	.....	.....
766	.....	Congenital..	...	Two sisters	.....	.....
767	.....	Scarlet f'v'r	5	.....	.....	.....
768	Print'g	Scarletf'v'r	3	.....	.....	.....
769	.....	Fever.....	2	.....	.....	.....
779	.....	Brain fever	2	.....	.....	.....
771	.....	Scarlet f'v'r	7	.....	.....	.....
772	.....	Spott'df'v'r	10	.....	.....	Semt-mnte.
773	Print'g	Congenital..	...	Abro.&2sis	.....	.....
774	"	Sickness.....	...	A sister.....	.....	.....
775	.....	Diphtheria	½	.....	.....	Lost 1 yr ...
776	.....	Congenital..	...	Twobrother	.....	.....
777	Sh'mkg	"	...	Twobrother	.....	.....
778	.....	Meningitis..	9	.....	.....	Lost 1 yr.....
779	.....	Unknown...	...	A brother...	.....	.....
780	Carpt'k	Brain fever	¾	.....	.....	Lost 1 yr.....
781	Print'g	Congenital..	...	Same.....	.....	.....
782	.....	"	...	Family....	.....	.....
783	.....	"	...	Same.....	.....	.....
784	.....	"	...	Family	.....	.....
785	.....	Fever.....	1½	.....	.....	.....
786	.....	Unknown...	2	.....	.....	.....
787	.....	Congenital..	...	.....	.....	.....
788	.....	"	.	.....	.....	.....
789	Carpt'g	"	...	.....	.....	Lost 1 yr...
790	.....	"	..	A brother...	.....	.....
791	.....	Ris'g in ear..	1½	.....	.....	.....
792	Print'g	Quinine.....	...	.....	.....	.....
793	Sh'mkg	Congenital ..	2	.....	.....	.....
794	.....	Ris'g in b'd..	...	A brother...	.....	K'dby cars.
795	.....	Congenital ..				

Number.	Name.	Post Office Address.	County of Residence.	Admitt'd Date.	Admitt'd Age.	Yrs In Sc'l.	Disch'r'd.
796	Feltman, Charles	Covington	Kenton	1882	12	4½	1887
797	Frank, Wm. E	Caneyville	Grayson	"	20	3	1885
798	Gorman, Maggie	Bowl'g Gr'n	Warren	"	26	2	1884
799	Humphrey, Hallie	Wickliffe	Ballard	"	12	9	1892
800	Kaletch, Frank	Lovelac'v'e	Ballard	"	12	4	1887
801	Litton, James	Hunt'ngton	*W. Virginia*	"	23	1	1883
802	Lunsford, Mary B	Webbville	Lawrence	"	13	6	.....
803	Matthews, Chas. W	Frances	Crittenden	"	11	2	.....
804	Meadows, James W	De Bard	Carter	"	14	3	1888
805	Morris, Luther W	Cobb, Stat'n	Caldwell	"	10	9	.....
806	Rawlings, Mary E	Fa.mouth	Pendleton	"	17	8	1890
807	See, Wakefield	See	Powell	"	23	6	1888
808	Sullivan, Mary D	White Mills	Hardin	"	15	9	1891
809	Waits, David	Polsgrove	Franklin	"	17	2	1884
810	Wheeler, Dorcas	Blaine	Lawrence	"	10	1	1883
811	Young, Baxter T	CentralCity	Muhlenb'rg	"	11	10	1892
812	Andy, Theresa	Louisville	Jefferson	1883	10	6	1892
813	Baugh, James	Faubush	Pulaski	"	23	3	1886
814	Baugh, Minnie	"	Pulaski	"	19	1	1884
815	Baugh, Mary	"	Pulaski	"	22	1	1884
816	Baugh, Wm	"	Pulaski	"	18	1	1884
817	Beagle, Carrie	Grant	Boone	"	8	5	1888
818	Buchanan, Chas. W	HazelGre'n	Wolfe	"	16	6	1890
819	Crawford, John T	Madisonv'e	Hopkins	"	20	1	1884
820	Deane, Robert L	West Clifty	Grayson	"	11	2	1891
821	Edelen, Walter	Springfield	Washngt'n	"	11	9	1892
822	Everett, Clarence	Hiseville	Barrein	"	13	5	1892
823	Jeffreys, Benj	Thurlow	Green	"	10	6	1890
824	Maddox, Mary Bell	Eminence	Henry	"	9	3	1886
825	Martin, Lettie	Glasgow	Barren	"	10	9	.....
826	Meshew, Mary E	Woodville	McCracken	"	9	9	.....
827	McFadden, Thos. J	Earlington	Hopkins	"	9	9	1882
828	Parker, Wm. L	Uptonville	Hardin	"	20	1	1884
829	Reed, John	Sanders	Carroll	"	9	6	1891
830	Reed, Lucy	Wm'stown	Grant	"	9	9	.....
831	Sullivan, Flora Belle	White Mills	Hardin	"	7	9	.....
832	Whitney, Harry	Louisville	Jefferson	"	17	1	1884
833	Williams, Elon	Eubanks	Pulaski	"	16	4	1887
634	Wrighgt, Jack A	Be'chGrove	McLean	"	13	9	.....
835	Yocum, Mary	Locust	Carroll	"	15	4	1887
836	Crain, Wm. H	Maytown	Morgan	1884	17	8	1892
837	Hauer, Maggie	.....	Kenton	"	13	6	1890
838	Keenon, Lizzie	Harrodsb'g	Mercer	"	10	8	.....
839	Laffon, Edward	St. Charles	Hopkins	"	11	1	1885
840	List, John S. C	Helena	Mason	"	12	7	1891
841	Moore, Richard L	London	Laurel	"	12	9	.....
842	Moore, Sallie Belle	"	Laurel	"	9	9	.....
843	Nicholson, Chas	Covington	Kenton	"	13	3	1887
844	Paschal, Maggie	Crossland	Calloway	"	13	6	1890
845	Petre, Geo. W	Saxton	Whitley	"	11	9	.....
846	Reed, William K	Wilmore	Jessamine	"	7	7	1891

Number.	Trade Learned at School	Deafness		Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
		Cause.	Age.			
796	Print'g	Congenital	...	.....	.....	K'dby cars.
797	.....	"	...	Two sisters	.....	.....
798	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
799	.....	Brain fever	1	.....	.....	.....
800	.....	Meningitis	¼	.....	.....	Lost 1 yr....
801	.....	Congenital	...	.....	.....	"
802	.....	Cold in h'd	4	.....	.....	.....
803	Carpt'g	Congenital	...	.....	.....	Lost 4 yrs.
804	.....	"	...	.....	.....	" 8 "
805	Carpt'g	Fever.....	2	.....	.....	" 3 "
806	.....	Congenital..	...	.....	.....	" 1 "
807	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
808	.....	Congential	...	.....	.....	.....
809	.....	Measles....	...	A sister.....	.....	.....
810	.....	Congenital	4	.....	.....	.....
811	Carpt'g	"	...	Twobrother	.....	.....
812			...	Two sisters	.....	.....
813	Sh'mkg	Congenital	...	.....	.....	Lost 3 yr...
814	.....	"				
815	.....	Injury.....	5	2bros.& sis..	.....	.....
816	.....	"	...	Same.....	.....	.....
817	.....	"	...		.....	.....
818	Sh'mkg	"	...	Family...	.....	.....
819	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
820	Sh'mkg	Cold in h'd	7	.....	.....	Lost 1 yr ...
821	"	A fall	1½	.....	.....	.....
822	Carpt'g	Brain fever	½	.....	.....	Lost 5 yr....
823	Sh'mkg	Injury..	1½	.....	.....	.....
824	.....	Congenital	...	A sister.....	.....	Lost 4 yr.....
825	.....	Paralysis ...	...	3bros& 2sis.	.....	Lost 1 yr...
826	.....	Congenital	...	.....	.....	.....
827	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
828	Print'g	"	...	A brother...	.....	.....
829	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
830	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
831	.....	"	...	Par'ts& rel'	.....	.....
832	.....	"	...	sis&2bro ..	.....	.....
833	.....	Scarlet f'v'r	4½	Sis.& cou'n	.....	.....
634	Print'g	Brain fever	6	.....	.....	.....
835	.....	Congenital	...	.....	.....	.....
836	.....	Brain fever	3	.....	.....	.....
837	.....	Congenital	...	.....	.....	.....
838	.....	Unknown...	2½	.....	.....	.....
839	.....	Congenital	...	.....	.....	.....
840	Sh'mkg	"	...	.....	.....	.....
841	Carpt'g	"	...	.....	.....	.....
842	.....	"	...	Same.....	.....	.....
843	.....	"	...	Family....	.....	.....
844	.....	Unknown...	...	.....	.....	.....
845	.....	Congenital	...	Two sisters	.....	.....
846	Carpt'g	Fever.....	2	Acousin ...	.....	.....
	.....	Congenital	...	A sister.....	.....	.....

Number.	Name.	Post Office Address.	County of Residence	Admitted Date.	Admitted Age.	Yrs. in Sc'l	Disch'r'd.
847	Ritchey, Robert	Owensboro	Daviess	1884	10	5	1889
848	Young, Mary L	CentralCity	Muhlenb'rg	"	10	7	1891
849	Cates, Elizabeth	Sebree	Webster	1885	13	7	.....
850	Dick, James	Waterloo	Pulaski	"	13	7	1892
851	Eden, Chas	Sprout	Nicholas	"	11	7	"
852	Ethridge, Mary	High Grove	Nelson	"	12	7	.....
853	Goodin, James	Corbin	Whitley	"	13	5	1892
854	Goodin, Wm	Corbin	Whitley	"	11	5	1892
855	Jarvis, Samuel	Crane Nest	Knox	"	9	7	.....
856	Long, Mamie	Newport	Campbell	"	10	8	.....
857	Martin, Robert	Lusby'sMill	Owen	"	9	8	1892
858	Moack, Celia	Louisville	Jfferson	"	12	7	1892
859	Moack, Katie	Louisville	Jefferson	"	23	1	1886
860	Ott, Henry	Falmouth	Pendleton	"	13	7	1892
861	Parris, Milly	CrabOrch'd	Lincoln	"	10	7	.....
862	Pool, Mary E	McDaniels	Breck'r'ge	"	15	5	.....
863	Privett, Nannie	Pittsburgh	Laurel	"	10	6	.....
864	Reading, John	Louisville	Jefferson	"	11	7	.....
865	Rudolph, Harvey	Massack	McCracken	"	12	7	.....
866	Stadtlander, Susie	Covington	Kenton	"	9	6	1892
867	Bishop, Thomas	Hardinsb'g	Breckenri'g	1886	20	1	1887
868	Bryant, Annie	New Hope	Nelson	"	14	5	.....
869	Cobb, James	Slaughterv'	Webster	"	17	6	1892
870	Doyle, Mary	Wilmore	Jessamine	"	11	6	.....
871	Goostry, Samuel	Brooks	Bullitt	"	12	1	1887
872	Maschinot, John	Dayton	Campbell	"	11	2	1888
873	McIntire, Wm	Brandenb'g	meade	"	17	6	1892
874	Meador, Vitula	Garfield	Breckinr'ge	"	15	1	1887
875	Meadows, Wm	Gilberts Cr.	Lincoln	"	14	6	.....
876	Moack, Annie	Louisville	Jefferson	"	16	1	1887
877	Norris, Ida	Marrowbo'e	Cumberla'd	"	11	5	.....
878	Prewitt, Nancy	Ziza	Whitley	"	28	3	.....
879	Ruggles, Annie	Covington	Kenton	"	11	6	.....
880	Rust, Wm. L	Spears	Jessamine	"	11	2	1888
881	Sheffer, Thornley	Corydon	Henderson	"	11	6	.....
882	Steidel, Julia	Newport	Campbell	"	10	1	1887
883	Watson, Annie	Louisville	Jefferson	"	16	6	1892
884	Williams, Jane	SharonGro	Todd	"	21	2	1888
885	Yancey, Lurissa	Hopkinsv'e	Christian	"	15	5	1891
886	Yowell, Annie	Hustonville	Lincoln	"	10	6	.....
887	Agee, Ida	Ruthton	Madison	1887	10	6	.....
888	Agee, Ollie	Ruthton	Madison	"	8	6	.....
889	Ballard, Dick	Loretto	Marion	"	10	5	.....
890	Bastin, Willie	Maywood	Lincoln	"	13	4	.....
891	Blackburn, Eliza	Melber	McCracken	"	23	2	1889
892	Blackburn, Geo	Melber	McCracken	"	14	2	1889
893	Blackburn, Mary	Walton	Boone	"	14	1/6	1887
894	Cummins, Ollie	Antioch	Harrison	"	8	6	.....
895	Connor, Sophronia	Rowena	Russell	"	11	1	1888
896	Davis, Charles B	BearWal'w	Barren	"	11	9	.....

Number.	Trade Learned at School	Deafness		Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
		Cause.	Age.			
847	.....	Congenital	...	.....	.....	.....
848	.....	"	...	A bro.& sis.	.....	.....
849	.....	Ris'g in h'd	1¼	Asister.....	.....	.....
850	.....	"	1½	.....	.....	.....
851	.....	Sore throat	1½	.....	.....	.....
852	.....	Wh'p'gc'gh	...	.....	.....	.....
853	.....	Congenital	...	Same.....	.....	.....
854	.....	"	...	Family...	.....	.....
855	Sh'mkg	"	...	Abro .& cou	.....	.....
856	.....	"	...	Par.& bro...	.....	.....
857	Carpt'g	"	...	.....	.....	.....
858	.....	"	...	Same.....	.....	.....
859	.....	Scarletf'v'r	3	Family...	.....	.....
860	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
861	.....	Congenital	¾	.....	.....	.....
862	.....	"	...	A cousin.....	.....	.....
863	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
864	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
865	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
866	.....	Meningitis	...	.....	.....	.....
867	.....	Wh'p'gc'gh	7	.....	.....	.....
868	.....	Measles.....	3	.....	.....	.....
869	.....	Congenital	...	.....	.....	.....
870	.....	Ris'g in ear	1½	.....	.....	.....
871	.....	Brain fever	...	.....	.....	.....
872	.....	Lung fever	¾	.....	.....	.....
873	Sh'mkg	Unknown...	...	A cousin.....	.....	.....
874	.....	Congenital	...	.....	.....	.....
875	Sh'mkg	Fever.....	2	.....	.....	.....
876	.....	Scarletf'v'r	2	3 ters.....	.....	.....
877	.....	Congenital	...	.....	.....	.....
878	.....	Unknown...	...	.....	.....	.....
879	.....	Fever.....	...	.....	.....	.....
880	.....	Congenital	...	Mother.....	.....	.....
881	Print'g	Risings.....	2	.....	.....	.....
882	.....	Scarlet 'v'r	3	.....	.....	.....
883	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
884	.....	Fever.....	¾	.....	.....	.....
885	.....	Unknown...	1	.....	.....	.....
886	.....	Scarlet fver	3	.....	.....	.....
887	.....	Congenital	...	Same.....	.....	.....
888	.....	"	...	Family...	.....	.....
889	.....	"	...	A brother..	.....	.....
890	.....	Erysipelas	5	.....	.....	.....
891	.....	Congenital	...	Same.....	.....	.....
892	.....	"	...	Family...	.....	.....
893	.....	Unknown .	...	.....	.....	.....
894	.....	Congenital	...	Sis. & rel's..	.....	.....
895	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
896	.....	Fever.....	...	.....	.....	.....

Number.	Name.	Post Office Address.	County of Residence	Admitted		Years in Sch'l	Disch'r'd.
				Date.	Age.		
897	Greathouse, Thomas	Owensboro	Daviess	1887	11	...	.....
898	Hay, Samuel	Br'w'sXRd	Clinton	"	10	1	1888
899	Karnes, Minnie	Briensburg	Marshall	"	12	5	.....
900	Link, Louise	Ottenheim	Lincoln	"	12	5	.....
901	Long, Murtie	Rowena	Russsell	"	11	1	1890
902	Marlett, Minnie	Carrollton	Carroll	"	10	6	.....
903	Motley, Oliver T.	Edenton	Madison	"	10	2	1889
904	Neville, G. Vaughan	Louisville	Jefferson	"	15	5	1892
905	Nicholson, Ross	Shreveport	*Louisiana*	"	11	3	1892
906	Norris, Carrie	Marro'bone	Cumberla'd	"	8	6	.....
907	Overton, Waller B.	Frankfort	Franklin	"	10	5	.....
908	Poulter, Proneta	Toddspoint	Shelby	"	11	6	.....
909	Senn, Julius	Louisville	Jefferson	"	10	6	.....
910	Wathan, Kate	Custer	Breck'r'dge	"	20	2	1890
911	Tyler, Martha	Williambrg	Whitley	"	15	½	1888
912	Zahn, Robert	Louisville	Jefferson	"	12	6	.....
913	Ackman, Isaac	Mason	Grant	1888	11	5	.....
914	Ballard, Caleb	Holy Cross	Marion	"	9	5	.....
915	Brown, Fannie	Akron	Meade	"	11	4	.....
916	Burns, Lulu	Hillsboro	Fleeming	"	11	5	.....
917	Duflot, August	Mayfield	Graves	"	11	4	1892
918	Groom, Oliver	Wickliffe	Ballard	"	12	5	.....
919	Long, Alva	Newport	Campbell	"	9	5	.....
920	Neatus, George A.	Helena	*Montana*	"	11	5	.....
921	Renner, George	London	Laurel	"	...	5	.....
922	Swart, Emma	Boulder	*Montana*	"	16	2	1890
923	Adams, Lura	Preach'vile	Lincoln	1889	...	4	.....
924	Ades, Harris	Louisville	Jefferson	"	12	2	1891
925	Anderson, Willie	Oakville	Logan	"	15	...	.....
926	Ausdenmore, Emily	Louisville	Jefferson	"	9	...	.....
927	Barnes, John	Nancy	Pulaski	"	13	3	.....
928	Brewsaugh, Arthur	Robertson	Harrison	"	11	4	.....
929	Brewsaugh, Willie	Robertson	Harrison	"	14	4	.....
930	Engleman, Bessie	Shelby City	Lincoln	"	9	4	.....
931	Faller, Charles	Cadiz	Trigg	"	19	1	1890
932	Fryman, Elias	SylvanDell	Harrison	"	19	2	1891
933	Fryman, George	SylvanDell	Harrison	"	17	2	1891
934	Gehringer, August	Ashland	Boyd	"	9	4	.....
935	Ison, Job	Whitesburg	Letcher	"	23	1	1890
936	Lakes, James	Drip Rock	Jackson	"	11	3	1892
937	Lambert, George	Cinder	RockCastle	"	8	4	.....
938	Medley, Emma	Grahampt'n	Meade	"	16	4	.....
939	Moore, Elmer	London	Laurel	"	8	4	.....
940	Morrison, Jackson	Hodgeville	LaRue	"	12	2	.....
841	Murphy, David	Fish Trap	Pike	"	16	2	1891
942	Osborn, Willie	Pittman	Taylor	"	11	4	.....
943	Pressley, Chas	Free Union	Webster	"	15	2	1891
944	Smith, R. V	Unknown	Unknown	"	21	...	.....
945	Yarborough, John	Free Union	Webster	"	...	4	.....
946	Allen, Rosetta	Carrollton	Carroll	1890	13	...	.....

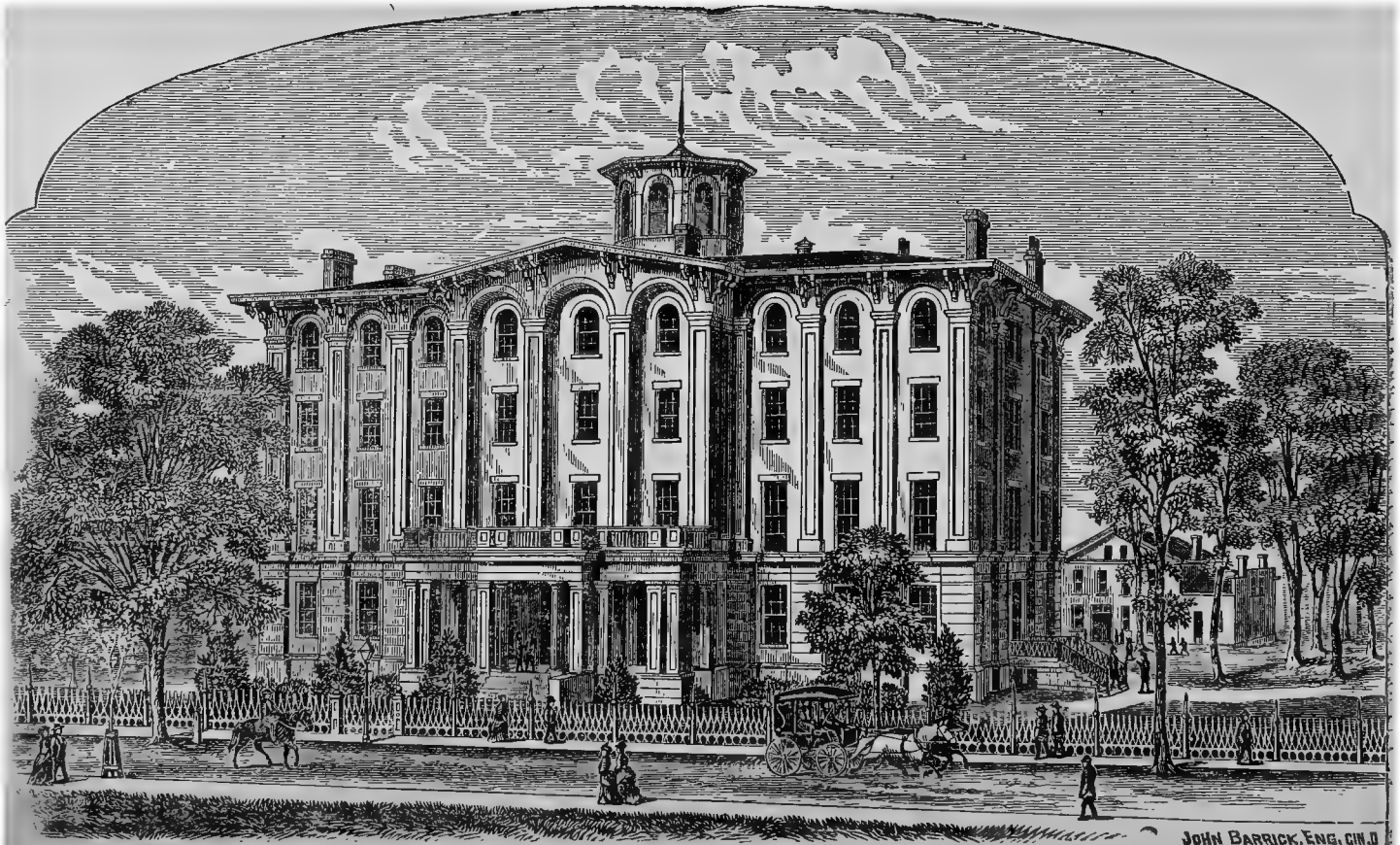
Number	Trade Learned at School	Deafness		Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks
		Cause	Age.			
897	.....	Paralysis ...	...	.....	.....	.....
898	.....	Congenital	...	S'v'l co's.....	.....	.....
899	.....	Ris'g in h'd	2	.....	.....	.....
900	.....	Congenital	1¼	.....	.....	.....
901	.....	Scrofula.....	¾	.....	.....	.....
902	.....	Brain fever	...	.....	.....	.....
903	.....	Congenital	¾	.....	.....	.....
904	Print'g	Int'm'tf'v'r	...	.....	.....	.....
905	"	Malarial f'r	7	.....	.....	At college.
906	.....	Injury	...	Sister.....	.....	.....
907	B'kkpg	Unknown ..	¾	A cousin ...	.....	.....
908	.....	Quinine	...	Sister...	.....	.....
909	Sh'mkg	Congenital	...	.....	.....	.....
910	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
911	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
912	Print'g	Scarletfev'r	8	.....	.....	.....
913	Sh'mkg	Congenital	...	.....	.....	.....
914	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
915	.....	Typh'df'v'r	4	.....	.....	.....
916	.....	Congenital	...	.....	.....	.....
917	Print'g	"	...	.....	.....	.....
918	Sh'mkg	"	..	3 cousins .	.....	.....
919	Print'g	Wh'p'gc'gh	1	Pa'ts & si.	.....	.....
920	"	Meningitis	1	.....	.....	.....
921	Sh'mkg	Congenital	....	.....	.....	.....
922	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
923	.....	Congential	...	.....	.....	.....
924	.....	Convulsion	2	.....	.....	.....
925	.....	Rs'g in ear	¾	.....	.....	.....
926	.....	Congenital	...	.....	.....	.....
927	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
928	Print'g	"	...	2 cousins ...	.....	.....
929	Carpt'g	"	...	Abro. &co's	.....	.....
930	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
931	Print'g	.....	...	A brother...	.....	.....
932	.....	Fever.....	1	"	.....	.....
933	.....	Oil in ear...	1	.....	.....	.....
934	Sh'mkg	Meningitis	¾	.....	.....	.....
935	Carpt'g	Scarletf'v'r	⅓	.....	.....	.....
936	Sh'mkg	Congenital	...	.....	.....	.....
937	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
938	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
939	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
940	Print'g	Brain fever	9½	P'tsbro. sis.	.....	.....
941	"	Congential	...	.....	.....	.....
942	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
943	Sh'mkg	"	...	2 cousins...	.....	.....
944	.....	Unknown...	...	.....	.....	.....
945	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
946	.....	Unknown ..	6	.....	.....	Died at Inst

Number	Name.	Post Office Address.	County of Residence	Itt'd Date.	Itt'd Age.	Yrs Insc'l	Disch'r'd
949	Boarman, Fannie...	Sonora.....	Hardin	1890	9	2	.....
950	Brown John.....	White Oak	Morgan.....	"	16	2	1892
951	Crawford, Etta.....	Grayson.....	Carter	"	10	1	1891
952	Dinguid, Robert.....	Murray.....	Calloway ...	"	1.	3	.....
953	Duffot, George.....	Mayfield.....	Graves	"	10	2	1892
954	Dunkley, Bessie	Hearn	Webster.....	"	10	3	.....
955	Farnsworth, Willie	Bardstown..	Nelson	"	16	3	.....
956	Hatfield, Thomas ..	Coal Ru ..	Pike.....	"	16	1	1891
957	Hovious, Minnie....	Knifley	Adair.....	"	12	3	.....
958	Jones, Mildon.....	Frenchb'rg	Menifee	"	22	3	.....
959	Kellams, John..	Louisville ..	Jefferson ...	"	15	3	.....
960	Lemaster, Jess	Flat Gap.....	Johnson.....	"	19	3	.....
961	Meanier, Mary.....	Moreland...	Lincoln.....	"	12	3	.....
962	" Ottie.....	"	"	"	10	3	.....
963	Miller, Milton.....	Iuka.....	Livington ..	"	9	3	.....
964	Moore, Jesse	McAfee.....	Mercer	"	11	1	1891
965	Phillips, Grace.....	Sonora	Hardin	"	19	3	.....
966	Queen, John	Lily	Laurel.....	"	13	3	.....
967	Riley, Sallie	.....	Mercer	"	9	2	1892
968	Snapp, Willie.....	Barterville	Nicholas.....	"	11	2	.....
969	Toomey, Willie.....	Million	Madison.....	"	13	2	.....
970	Wheeler, Wm.G.. ...	Ashland.. ...	Boyd	"	11	2	.....
971	Whirl, Britton.....	Barefoot ...	Nicholas ...	"	19	2	1892
972	Williams, Benard.....	Onton	Webster.....		10	2	.....
973	Allen, Buford	Hamilton...	Boone..	1891	1:	2	.....
974	Baugh, Peter	Faubush.....	Pulaski.....	"	12	2	.....
975	Brashear, Robert.....	Owensboro	Daviess.....	"	10	2	.....
976	Brackett, Sallie	Stanford.....	Lincoln.....	"	10	2	.....
977	Brizendine, Maud...	Fulton.....	Fulton	"	11	2	.....
978	Brown, Sophronia...	Boreing	Laurel.....	"	15	2	.....
979	Brumback, Dora.....	Georget'wn	Scott	"	8	2	.....
980	Buchert, Willie.....	Newport.....	Campbel ..	"	8	2	.....
981	Castle, George	Paintsville	Johnson.....	"	7	2	.....
982	Clark, Benjamin.....	Berlin	Bracken	"	19	2	.....
983	" Millie	"	"	"	13	2	.....
984	Clements, Nellie	Louisville ..	Jefferson ...	"	9	1	.....
985	Cottengin, Dillard ..	Girdler	Knox	"	8	2	.....
986	Cotton, Robert.....	Larkins.....	Christian ...	"	9	2	1892
987	Daniels, James.....	Quod	Magoffin.....	"	18	2	.....
988	Easterling, Rhoda...	Elamton.....	Morgan.....	"	19	2	.....
989	Erwin, Chester.....	Providence	Webster.....	"	10	2	.....
990	Felhoelter, George..	Louisville ..	Jefferson ...	"	15	2	.....
991	Gannon, Bridget.....	"	"	"	8	2	.....
992	Gill, Sallie.....	Maplesville	Laurel.....	"	9	2	.....
993	Hook, Oceola	Hanson.....	Hopkins.....	"	12	2	.....
994	Hord, Seth.....	Hopkinsv'le	Christian...	"	9	2	.....
995	Hoskins Pearlie.....	London.....	Laurel.....	"	10	2	.....
996	Humphrey, Effie	Edenton.....	Madison	"	9	2	.....
997	Intzi, Mary	Louisville ..	Jefferson ...	"	12	2	.....
998	Isaacs, Nancy	Mush'sX Rd	Laurel	"	8	2	.....
999	Johnson, Lettie	Danville.. ..	Boyle	"	18	2	.....
1000	King, Zadie	Milton.. . .	Trimble.....	"	11	2	.....
1001	Knoechelman, Lewis	Louisville ..	Jefferson ...		17	2	1892

Number.	Trade Learned at School	Deafness		Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks
		Cause	Age.			
949	.....	Congenital..	...	Two co'sins	.....	.....
950	.....	Ris'g in h'd	1	.....	.....	.....
951	.....	Congenital..	...	.....	.....	.....
952	.....	Typh'df'v'r	3	.....	.....	.....
953	.....	Congenital	...	A brother...	.....	.....
954	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
955	Print'g	Meningitis	10	.....	.....	.....
956	.....	Congenital	...	.....	.....	.....
957	.....	Ris'g in ear	...	.....	.....	.....
958	.....	Int'm'tf'v'r	...	.....	.....	.....
959	.....	Congenita	...	.....	.....	.....
960	Carpt'g	Sickness.....	...	.....	.....	.....
961	.....	Congenital	...	Same.....	.....	.....
962	.....	"	...	Family...	.....	.....
963	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
964	.....	Unknown...	...	.....	.....	.....
965	.....	Congenital	...	Parents.....	.....	.....
966	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
967	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
968	Sh'mkg	Wh'p'gc'gh	½	.....	.....	.....
969	.....	Unknown...	...	.....	.....	.....
970	.....	Congenital	...	S'v'l cousin	.....	.....
971	.....	"	...	2sis. &abro	.....	.....
972	.....	Meningitis	4	.....	.....	.....
973	.....	Unknown ..	...	.....	.....	.....
974	.....	"	4	2sis.& 2bro.	.....	.....
975	.....	Typh'df v'r	3	.....	.....	.....
976	.....	Mal'ri'lfv'r	¾	.....	.....	.....
977	.....	Meningitis	8	.....	.....	.....
978	.....	Scarletf'v'r	7	.....	.....	.....
979	.....	Unknown ..	...	.....	.....	.....
980	.....	Meningitis	¾	.....	.....	.....
981	.....	Fever.....	1⅓	.....	.....	.....
982	.....	Congenital	...	Same.....	.....	.....
983	.....	"	...	Family...	.....	.....
984	.....	Meningitis	4	.....	.....	.....
985	.....	Ris'g in h'd	¾	2 cousins ...	.....	.....
986	.....	Unknown ..	...	Fa & sis.....	.....	.....
987	.....	"	...	.....	.....	.....
988	.....	Congenital	...	.....	.....	.....
989	Print'g	Meningitis	9	.....	.....	.....
990	Print'g	"	7	.....	.....	.....
991	.....	Brain fever	1	.....	.....	.....
992	.....	Congenital	...	.....	.....	.....
993	.....	Scrofula	4	.....	.....	.....
994	.....	Ris'g in h'd	¼	Two sisters	.....	.....
995	.....	Congenital	...	.....	.....	.....
996	.....	Unknown ..	...	A bro. &sis.	.....	.....
997	.....	Measles.....	2	A cousin.....	.....	.....
998	.....	Ris'g in h'd	...	.....	.....	.....
999	.....	Measles.....	9	.....	.....	.....
1000	.....	Unknown...	...	.....	.....	.....
1001	.....	Spasms.....	...	.....	.....	.....

Number.	Name.	Post Office Address.	County of Residence.	Admitt'd Date.	Admitt'd Age.	Yrs in Sc'l.	Dismiss'd
1002	Mauzy, Lillie	Dixon	Webster	1891	9	2	.....
1003	May, Susan	Falcon	Magoffin	"	9	1	1892
1004	May, David	"	"	"	8	1	"
1005	Moore, Howard	Danville	Boyle	"	10	2	.....
1006	McCullough, Lillian	New Haven	Nelson	"	7	2	.....
1007	Northern, Thomas	Providence	Webster	"	12	2	.....
1008	Perkins, Cecil	Webbville	Lawrence	"	10	1	1892
1009	Preston, Augustus	Stithton	Hardin	"	13	2	.....
1010	Poulter, Ora	ToddsPoint	Shelby	"	6	2	.....
1011	Prewitt, Henry	Ziza	Whitley	"	11	2	1891
1012	Roller, Amos	Saxton	Whitley	"	10	2	.....
1013	Shook, Chas	Louisville	Jefferson	"	11	2	.....
1014	Spencer, Olga	Covington	Kenton	"	12	2	.....
1015	Sporing, Leonard	Oneonta	Campbell	"	11	2	.....
1016	Stapleton, Harry	Newport	Campbell	"	8	2	.....
1017	Taylor, Samuel	Ludlow	Kenton	"	9	2	.....
1018	Turner, Thomas	Bryantsvi'e	Garrard	"	8	2	.....
1019	Walker, Felix	Hardinsb'g	Breckinr'ge	"	8	2	.....
1020	Warnock, Virgil	Warnock	Greenup	"	15	2	1891
1021	Wheeler, Wm. W.	Blaine	Lawrence	"	18	2	.....
1022	Weidmar, Bertha	E.Bernst'dt	Laurel	"	11	2	.....
1023	" Martha	E.Bernst'dt	Laurel	"	13	2	.....
1024	Wilkins, Mary	Loenville	Calloway	"	11	1	1892
1025	Williams, Carrie	Panther	Daviess	"	18	2	.....
1026	" Sylvester	Panther	Daviess	"	10	2	.....
1027	Wright, Leslie	Frankfort	Franklin	"	8	2	.....
1028	Young, Catherine	Tousey	Grayson	"	14	2	.....
1029	Austin, Luke	Stithton	Hardin	1891	29	1	.....
1030	Barton, Martha	Lily	Laurel	"	15	1	.....
1031	Billings, Daisy	Louisville	Jefferson	"	...	1	.....
1032	Blessing, Lily	Carrolton	Carroll	"	8	1	.....
1043	Brewsaugh, Hebert	Robertson	Lee	"	...	1	.....
1034	Davis, Rebecca	Sumner	Whitley	"	10	1	.....
1035	E'dridge. John	Evarts	Harlan	"	14	1	.....
1036	Frank, Sena	Canevville	Grayson	"	13	1	.....
1037	Helton, Alice	Wallin's Cr.	Harlan	"	18	1	.....
1038	" John	"	Harlan	"	13	1	.....
1039	" Louisa	"	Harlan	"	10	1	.....
1040	Huber, Barbara	Louisville	Jefferson	"	19	1	.....
1041	Jones, Julia	Combs	Madison	"	9	1	....
1042	Jordan, Washington	Quincy	Lewis	"	9	1	.....
1043	Killion. John	Boreing	Laurel	"	16	1	.....
1044	Kincheloe. Oscar	Camp 'burg	Henry	"	15	1	.....
1045	Lewis, Felix	Jonesburg	Harlan	"	10	1	.....
1046	Payne, Clara C	Vertrus	Hardin	"	19	1	.....
1047	Pierce, Nancy	Artemus	Knox	"	20	1	.....
1048	Saxier, Susette	Skilesville	Muhlenb'rg	"	11	1	.....
1049	Smith, Nina	Peytona	Shelby	"	14	1	.....
1050	Taylor, Morten	WillowGro	Bracken	"	9	1	.....
1051	Tilford. Walter	Cromwell	Ohio	"	10	1	.....
1052	Voelker. Grover C	Athert'nv'e	LaRue	"	8	1	.....
1053	Wilson, Vigie	Select	Ohio	"	9	1	.....

Number.	Trade Learned at School	Deafness		Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
		Cause	Age.			
1002		Unknown				
1003		"		Same		
1004		Congenital		Family		
1005		Scarlet f'v'r	5			
1006		Congenital				
1007		Meningitis	10			
1008		Congenital		A brother		
1009		"				
1010		"		A sister		
1011		"		A sister		
1012		"	1	A cousin		
1013		Measles	¾			
1014		Unknown	½			
1015		"	1½			
1016		"				
1017		Meningitis				
1018		Rs'g in ear				
1019		Congenital				
1020		Ris'g in h'd				
1021		Congenital				
1022		Ris'g in h'd				
1023		Unknown		S'v'l co's		
1024		"		Same		
1025		Congenital		Family		
1026		"				
1027				Same		
1028		Congenital		Family		
1029		A fall	1½			
1030		Abcess	¼			
1031		Congenti				
1032		Brain fever	¾			
1033		Unknown				
1034						
1035		Congenital				
1036				Abro. &co's		
1037		Disease	1	Abro. & sis.		
1038		Unknown		Same		
1039		Spas ms	1½			
1040		Congenital		Family		
1041		"				
1042		"				
1043		Spasms	1¼			
1044		Unknown				
1045		Congenital				
1046		Unknown	3			
1047		Scrofula	1¼			
1048		Congenital		A cousin		
1049		Sore throat	13			
1050		Congenital				
1051		Meningitis	2½			
1052		Unknown				
1053		Congenital				
		Catarrh				



THE KENTUCKY SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, IN 1854.

LIST OF PUPILS.

(COLORED DEPARTMENT.)

Number.	Name.	Post Office Address.	County of Residence	Admitted Date.	Admitted Age.	Yrs in S'c'l	Disch'r'd.
1	Alexander, Owen	Owenton	Owen	1885	25	1	1886
2	Banford, Jos	Danville	Boyle	"	25	5	1880
3	Bradshaw, Ansel	Harrodsb'g	Mercer	"	11	6	1891
4	Daniels, George	Nicholasv'e	Jessamine	"	12	6	.....
5	Fox, James	Elkton	Todd	"	20	1	1886
6	Hays, Robert	Danville	Boyle	"	15	4	1889
7	Kemper, Julia	RacoonDen	Laurel	"	13	5	1892
8	Lilly, Sallie	Cyinthana	Harrison	"	12	6	1892
9	Lowrie, Jack	Harrodsb'g	Mercer	"	24	1	1886
10	Pittman, Henry	Frankfort	Franklin	"	12	7	.....
11	Poole, Dennis	Hopkinsv'e	Christian	"	19	7	.....
12	Rice, Ellen	Danville	Boyle	"	24	4	1886
13	Roberts, Robert	Pedford	Trimble	"	26	..	.....
14	Webb, Mary	Owensboro	Daviess	"	15	4	1889
15	Williams, Albert	Paris	Bourbon	"	15	4	1889
16	Yelmore, Prince	Lowell	Garrard	"	25½		1886
17	Berry, Cora Bell	Helena	Mason	1886	17¼		1886
18	Drake, Maggie	Faywood	Fayette	"	24	7	.....
19	Glass, Susan	Hopkinsv'e	Christian	"	20	6	1892
20	Hughes, Susie	Pleasu.R'ge	Christian	"	11	7	.....
21	McCombs, Parker	Hopkinsv'e	Jefferson	"	23	2	1888
22	Owsley, Geo	Stanford	Lincoln	"	15	3	1889
23	Smith, Page	Carrolton	Carroll	"	13	7	.....
24	Taylor, John	Aliceton	Boyle		10	2	1888
25	Bell, Andy	Shelbyville	Shelby	1887	19	4	1891
26	Caul, Josh	Danville	Boyle	"	26	3	1890
27	Davis, Rachel	Shelby City	Boyle	"	25	..	.....
28	Fields, Lottie	Paris	Bourbon	"	14	5	.....
29	Gunn, John	Princeton	Caldwell	"	21	2	1889
30	Johnson, Henry	Mayslick	Mason	"	11	3	1890
31	Kennedy, Willie	Lowell	Garrard	"	10	6	.....
32	McFarland, Curtis	Lowell	Garrard	"	11	6	.....
33	Piles, Henry	Big Spring	Hardin	"	12	6	.....
34	Scott, Willie	Cloverport	Breck'r'ge	"	11	4	1891
3	Taylor, Willie	Edenton	Madison	"	11	1	1888
36	Tee, Lucy	Carlisle	Nicholas	"	23	5	1892
37	Tee, Mary	Carlisle	Nicholas	"	7	5	1892
38	Tee, Rice	Carlisle	Nicholas	"	13	5	1892
39	Webb, Jennie	Clinton	Hickman		17	4	1891
40	Bell, Charlie	Hopkinsv'e	Christian	1888	1	3	1891
41	Brewer, Rolfe	Hopkinsv'e	Christian	"	21	2	1890
42	Downey, Frank	Winchester	Clark	"	20	5	.....
43	Dudley, John	Louisville	Jefferson	"	9	5	.....
44	Talbott, Willie	Lexington	Fayette	"	15	2	1890
45	Anderson, John	Bowling G.	Warren	1889	17	2	1891
46	Canary, Augusta	Shelbyville	Shelby	"	28	3	1892
47	Dunson, Fannie	Speewell	Madison	"	9	4	.....
48	Graves, Andy	Kingston	Madison	"	25	1	1890
49	Jones, Cora	Ewing	Fleming	"	9	2	.....

Number	Trade Learned at School	Deafness		Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks
		Cause	Age.			
1		Scarlet f'v'r	3			
2		Congenital	...			
3		"	...			
4		Unknown...	...			
5		Congenital	...			
6		"	...			
7		"	...			
8		Meningitis	1½			
9		Brain fever	1			
10		Dr'k'g lye..	4			
11		Scarletf'v'r	5			
12		"	6			
13		Unknown ..	1½			
14		Brain fever	1			
15		Meningitis	...			
16		Sickness	...			
17		Congenital	...			
18		Spott'd f'v'r	5			
19		Sickness.....	1¼			
20		Congenital	...			
21		Diphtheria	3			
22		Scarlet f'v'r	...			
23		Congenital	...			
24		"	...			
25		"	...			
26		"	...			
27		Sickness....	...			
28		A fall	2			
29		Scarlet fevr	4			
30		Cold..	4			
31		Congenital	...			
32		"	...			
33		"	...			
34		Unknown...	...			
35		"	...			
36		Scrofula.. ...	...	Same.....		
37		Unknown...	...			
38		Whpg cogh	...	Family...		
39		Congenital	...			
40		Unknown...	...			
41		"	...			
42		Congenital	...			
43		Ris'g in ear	3			
44		Meningitis	4			
45		"	12			
46		Congenital..	...			
47		"	...			
48		Unknown..	...			
49		Fever.....	4			

Number...	Name.	Post Office Address.	County of Residence	Admitted Date.	Admitted Age.	Yrs in Sc'l	Disch'r'd.
50	Ray, Louis	Louisville	Jefferson	1890	8	3	.....
51	Trabue, Bennie	Louisville	Jefferson	"	9	4	.....
52	Holdman, Luella	Louisville	Jefferson	1891	14	3	.....
53	Livingtone Levi	Frenchburg	Menifee	"	8	1	1891
54	Richardson, Fannie	Pembroke	Christian	"	12	2	1892
55	Royston, Azile	Lowell	Garrard	"	10	3	.....
56	Adams, Laura	Bloomfield	Nelson	"	9	2	.....
57	Bates, Lee	Ford	Clark	"	11	2	.....
58	Board, Henry	Hardinb'rg	Breckinr'ge	"	9	2	.....
59	Burris, Ella	Henderson	Henderson	"	11	2	.....
60	Hobbs, Silas	Bloomfield	Nelson	"	8	2	.....
61	Martin, Allie	Louisville	Jefferson	"	15	2	.....
62	McCann, John	Lexington	Fayette	"	8	1	.....
63	Tye, Sidney	Carpenter	Whitley	"	11	2	.....
64	Bright, Lena	CrabOrch'd	Lincoln	1892	...	1	.....
65	Dickerson, Lula	Bowl'gGr'n	Warren	"	...	1	.....
66	Ely, James	Pineville	Bell	"	...	1	.....
67	Henderson, George	State Line	Fulton	"	14	1	.....
68	Ivey, Gideon	Pinevlle	Bell	"	...	1	.....
69	Thurman, Geo	Whitewood	Green	"	...	1	.....
70	Thurman, Jas	"	"	"	...	1	.....
71	Thurman, Mary	"	"	"	...	1	.....
72	Thurman, William	"	"	"	...	1	.....

Number	Trade Learned at School	Deafness		Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks
		Cause	Age.			
50		Fever	2			
51		Congenital	...			
52		Scrofula	⅓			
53		Measles	⅓			
54		Unknown	...			
55		"	1½			
56		Meningitis	¼			
57		"	8			
58		Congenital	...			
59		"	...			
60		Measles	1¼			
61		Scarletf'v'r	7			
62		Meningitis	4			
63		Unknown	...			
64		"	...			
65		"	...			
66		"	...			
67		Meningitis	3			
68		Unknown	...			
69		"	...			
70		"	...			
71		"	...			
72						

HISTORY

OF THE

OHIO INSTITUTION

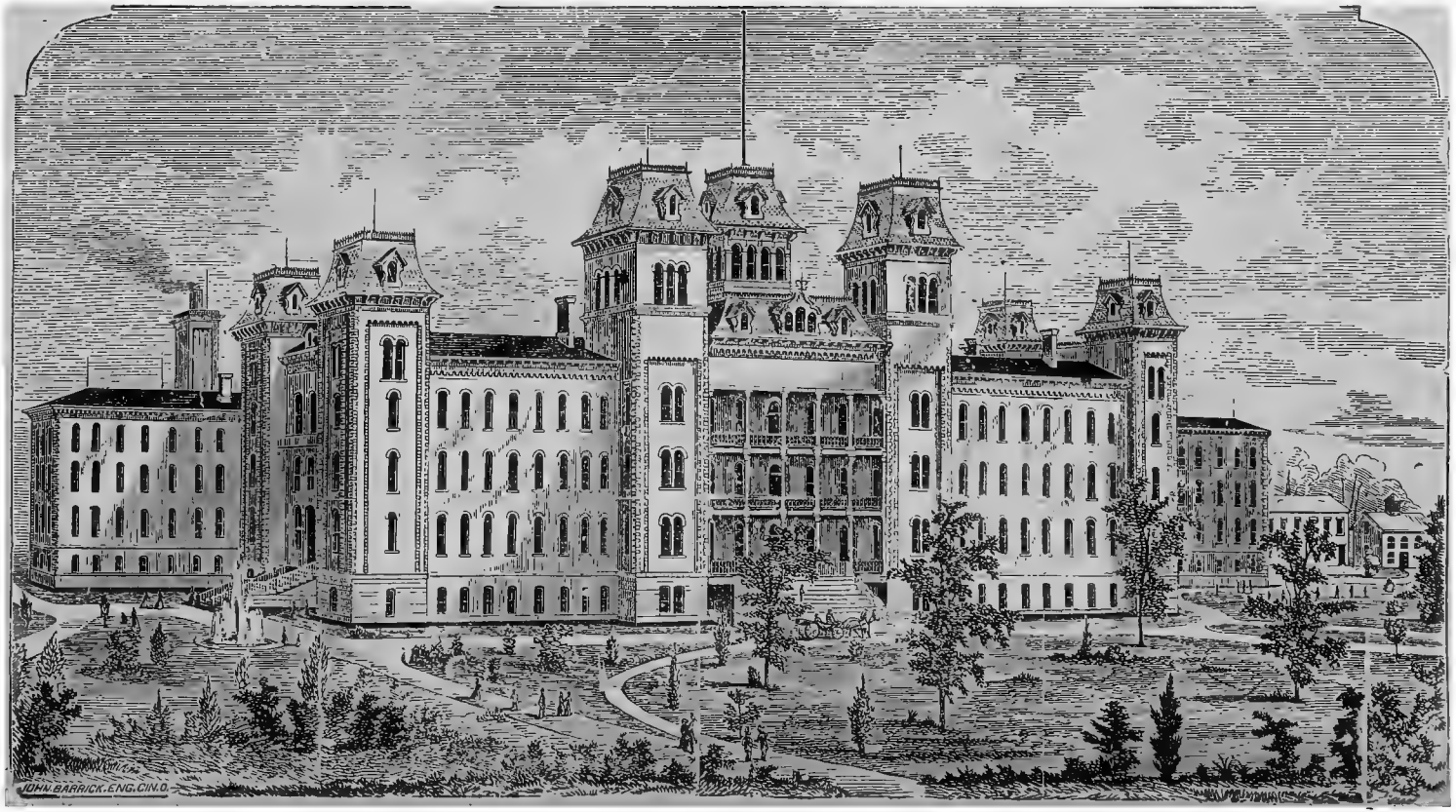
FOR THE

Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

BY

ROBERT PATTERSON.

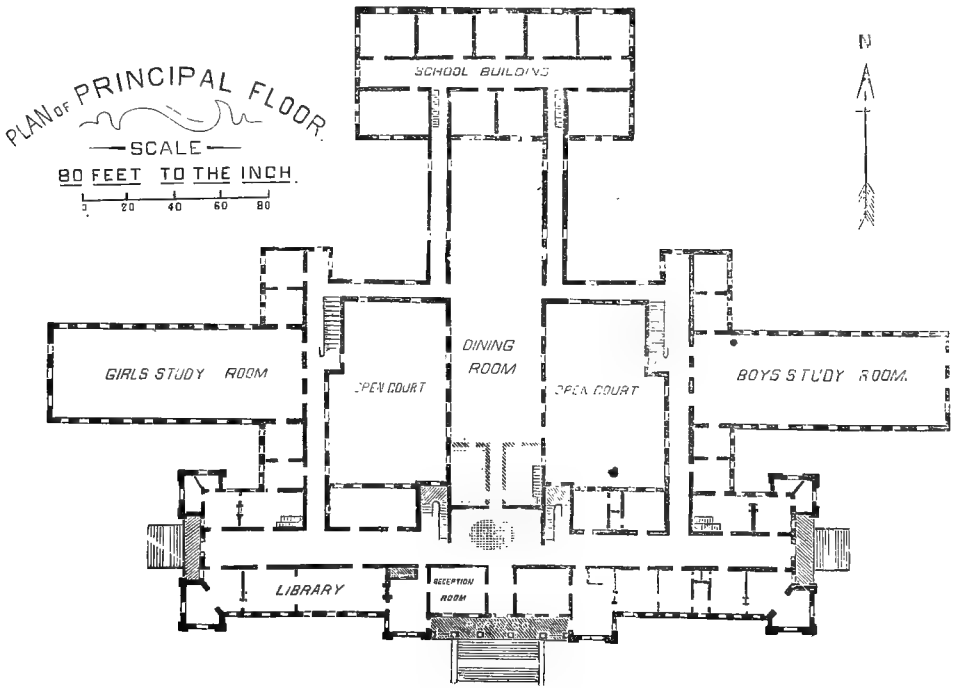
COLUMBUS, O.:
Printed at the Institution Office.
1893.



OHIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Description of the Buildings.

The building in the frontispiece, nominally one, really consists of eight, suitably connected, and was erected at a cost of $650,000. It is built of brick, and is elaborately trimmed with stone. The roofing is of slate, the cornice of galvanized iron, and the balconies, pillars, railing and floor, of iron. The number of bricks required was 8,000,000; the roof-cornice is 3,800 feet in length; the gas-pipes measure two miles; the interior walls and ceilings have a surface of twelve acres, and the floor a surface of four acres. The windows number 800. The front building, 270 feet in length, is surmounted by seven towers, the center one being 115 feet high, the two at its side 105 feet, and the four at the corners 97 feet. The center tower has been finished to the top, and from it, ascending by a spiral staircase, visitors have a magnificient view of the city. This front building is divided by a hall ten feet wide, running its entire length, upon every story, each story above the basement being fifteen feet high. The use of this building is for offices, library, hospitals, parlors, sewing and store-rooms, and chambers occupied by officers and employes. Attached to the front building are three wings, running north, all invisible in the picture. The central wing, 145 by 40 feet, is occupied by the kitchen and adjacent store-rooms, the dining-room and a chapel 23 feet in height. The two exterior wings extend north 115 feet, affording a hall the entire length, and adjacent rooms for baggage, clothing, washing, bathing and water-closets. Attached to these exterior wings, and extending at right angles to them, 110 feet east and west, are two wings 40 feet wide, called the boys' and girls' wings. These are the parts of the building visible at the sides of the picture. The first story is used as a play-room. The second is the sitting or study-room, and is used out of school and work hours. The two upper stories are dormitories. The very fine provision made for light and air is obvious to the eye. These side wings return by corridors to the central wing, which continues by the bakery and store-rooms in the basement, and by corridors in every story, to the school building in the rear. This building, 115 by 55 feet, is invisible in the cut. It is three stories high and contains twenty-five school-rooms. Still further to the rear is a building 100 feet square, from the corner of which rises the ventilating shaft, 115 feet high, and visible in the cut directly above the girls' wing. The building contains the boilers, engines and pumps for heating the main building and for supplying every part with water. A few yards west of this is a two-story brick building 55x25 feet, containing the machinery and appliances of the laundry. At the extreme right of the picture appears the barn. Between it and the boys' wing is seen the east end of the bindery, which is 130x35 feet. North of this is the industrial building and ice-house, 375x22 feet in size, containing the carpenter-shop, shoe-shop, tailor-shop, printing-office and fire department. On the left of the girls' wing is the conservatory, a beautiful structure, filled with flowers and rare plants.


PLAN OF PRINCIPAL FLOOR.
SCALE
80 FEET TO THE INCH.
0 20 40 60 80
N
SCHOOL BUILDING
GIRLS STUDY ROOM
OPEN COURT
DINING ROOM
OPEN COURT
BOYS STUDY ROOM
LIBRARY
RECEPTION ROOM

Board of Trustees.

J. A. STERRETT, Miami county,
Term expires April 14, 1893.

GEO. HAMILTON, Columbiana county,
Term expires April 14, 1894.

S. A. KINNEAR, Franklin county,
Term expires April 14, 1895.

W. A. GIPSON, Wyandot county,
Term expires April 14, 1896.

T. P. EVANS, Montgomery county,
Term expires April 14, 1897.

Officers and Teachers of the Institution.

S. R. CLARK ..... SUPERINTENDENT.

THE SCHOOL.

ROBERT PATTERSON ..... PRINCIPAL.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

BENJAMIN TALBOT, ROBERT P. MCGREGOR.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

CHARLES N. HASKINS, AUGUSTUS B. GREENER,
LEONCE A. ODEBRECHT, ALBERT H. SCHORY,
RALPH H. ATWOOD.

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LULU STELZIG,	FANNIE WALKER,	CASSIE H. SMITH,
ETTA NAGLE,	LETITIA DOANE,	GRACE H. ROSE,
MARY E. GROW,	BESSIE EDGAR,	MAGGIE LONG,
CARRIE M. FEASLEY,	FRANCES SAUNDERS,	MARY E. BANCROFT.

ARTICULATION DEPARTMENT.

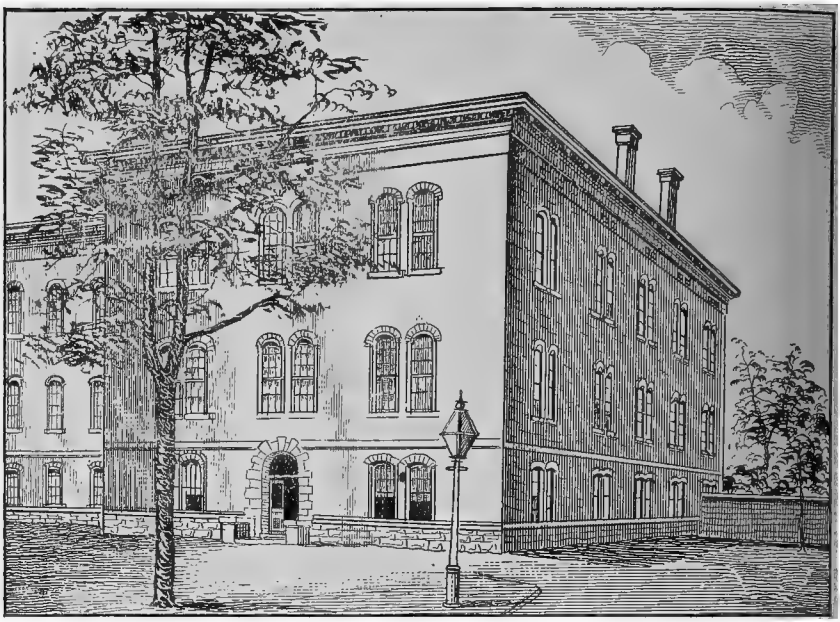
LIDA O'HARRA MANSUR, LOUISA K. THOMPSON, MARY E. CLARK.

THE FAMILY.

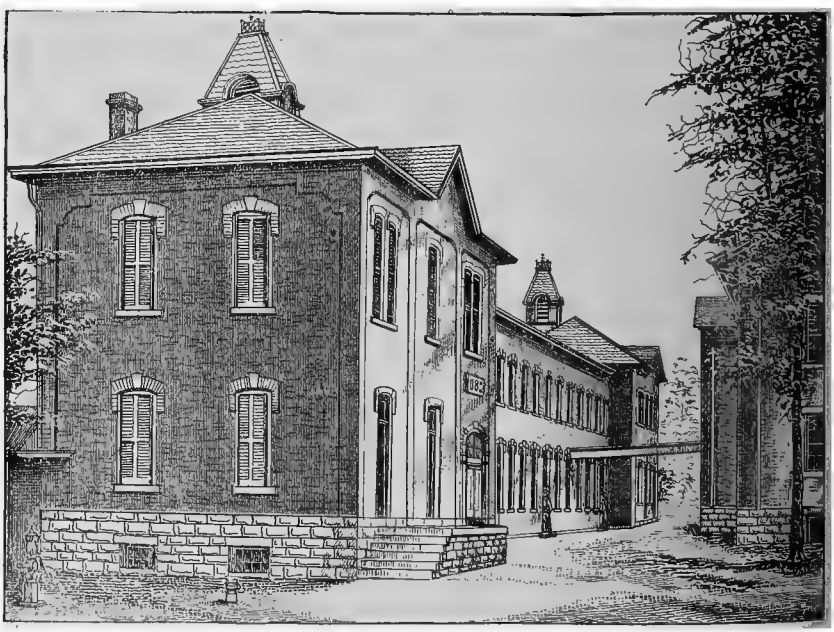
J. K. POLLARD ..... Steward.
B. F. LIPPITT ..... Physician.
HELEN A. ROSE ..... Matron.
IDA M. MOORE ..... Housekeeper.
W. H. AINSWORTH ..... Storekeeper.
LEWIS W. FLENNIKEN ..... Boys' Supervisor.

THE SHOPS.

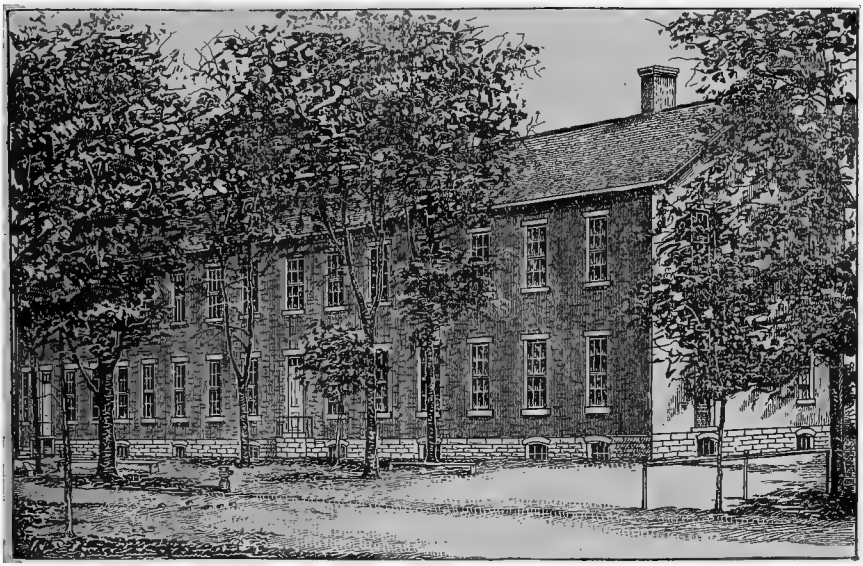
MITCHELL C. LILLEY ..... Master of the Book Bindery.
EDWARD J. SCOTT ..... Master of the Printing Office.
HARRY M STARTZMAN ..... Master of the Carpenter Shop.
PARLEY P. PRATT ..... Master of the Shoe Shop.
AUGUST ODEBRECHT ..... Master of the Tailor Shop.
GUSTAVUS S. GRATE ..... Master of the Engine House.
WILLIAM H. SCHWARTZ ..... Master of the Conservatory.



SCHOOL BUILDING.



INDUSTRIAL BUILDING.



BINDERY.

LAUNDRY.

CHAPEL.

CONSERVATORY.

LIBRARY.

S. R. Clark.

Robert Patterson.

THE OHIO INSTITUTION.

THE Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, the fifth in the order of foundation, was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed in 1827. It was the first established upon the idea that it is the primary duty of the State to place within the reach of every child the means of education, whereby to become capable of discharging the duties of citizenship. This grand idea of educated citizenship was distinctly declared in the ordinance of 1787, or, as its legal title reads, "An ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River," in the following words: "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools, and the means of education, shall forever be encouraged."

When the State Constitution was adopted in 1802, it contained the following provision: "Religion, morality and knowledge being essentially necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of instruction shall forever be encouraged by legislative provision, not inconsistent with conscience." The opposition to State education by the "strict constructionists" was wide spread and aggressive, but the friends of the cause took firm hold of the idea, agitating it until it was developed and enacted into a law in 1825—the first law that authorized a general tax, to use the language of the law itself, "for the instruction of youth of every class and grade without distinction, in reading, writing, arithmetic and other necessary branches of a common education." The law provided for a tax of one-half of a mill to be levied by the County Commissioners upon the county duplicate for the use and maintenance of common schools.

As a result of the long and bitter agitation upon the subject of education, the way was prepared for the establishment of the Institution by the Legislature. To Rev. James Hoge, D. D., more than to any other man, belongs the credit for bringing about the consummation. He was a prominent Presbyterian minister of Columbus. A staunch friend of popular education,

he was one of the seven commissioners appointed by Governor Trimble, in 1822, to take steps looking towards a school system for the State. His appointment on the commission led to his interest in deaf-mute education. A letter, bearing the date of Jan. 3, 1822, was received by Governor Trimble from the directors of the Pennsylvania Institution, established in 1820, describing the facilities possessed by the school and inviting Ohio to send pupils upon the same terms charged to citizens of their own State. Among other things the letter said: "Returns of the Deaf and Dumb have been made from the different counties of the State, and what was apprehended by some is now reduced to a painful certainty—their number being found much greater than had been generally supposed. This, we presume, will prove to be the case in our sister States, considering how much neglect such unfortunate persons too often suffer, and the motive to concealment which their friends and parents find in their personal feelings, when there is no prospect of giving them relief."

"Had you, Sir, seen our earliest pupils at the time of their admission, and could you now see them, and compare their past with their present condition, we venture to say that you would find abundant reason for exerting your individual and official influence, to obtain the means of affording to these unhappy objects of your own State the benefits of instruction. The translation, indeed, of one of the inferior species of creation, to the human species, would be only in a degree more wonderful than we have in several instances witnessed in our scholars; and we may add, as a great encouragement, that thirst for farther improvement, and rapidity of acquirement, after the delights of knowledge are once tasted, seem to be characteristic of the Deaf and Dumb. In these respects they appear rather to have the advantage of most children blessed with the possession of all their senses."

What wonder that these statements made a profound impression upon Dr. Hoge's mind, and awoke in his heart an interest that never allowed him to rest until he had helped bring about the establishment of a school for the deaf of his own State?

Although the Legislature did not accept the invitation to send pupils to Philadelphia, an act was passed at the next session, requiring "the listers of the several townships in each county of the State, at the time of taking the enumeration of

white persons, to ascertain the number of the deaf and dumb, of all ages, and to return said lists to the clerk of common pleas of said county," with a statement of their pecuniary condition. The result of the enumeration was four hundred and twenty-eight deaf-mutes in the State, without Athens and Hamilton, the latter the most populous in the State, which made no returns. Seventy-two were reported as "in good circumstances," 66 as "in middling circumstances," 279 as "poor" and 11 were not reported. It was plain that there existed material enough for a school, and that but little dependence for its support could be placed upon tuition fees from parents and guardians. Dr. Hoge now saw his way clear, and brought the subject to the attention of Governor Morrow; and, at his suggestion, the Governor inserted a strong recommendation in his message to the Legislature at the opening of the session of 1826–7, urging "the establishing of an Asylum for the education of the deaf and dumb persons in this State." On the 8th of December, 1826, the subject was referred in the House of Representatives to a select committee of three. Dr. Hoge went before the committee with an elaborate memorial, prepared by himself and signed by a large number of prominent citizens. The memorial detailed, at length, the condition of the deaf previous to instruction, the efforts that had been made in foreign countries, and recently in our own, for their relief, and the change which education wrought in them. On the 27th, the Committee reported a bill for incorporating the Institution, and it passed without serious opposition on January 30, 1827.

Prior to the act of incorporation, two applications were made to the Legislature for pecuniary aid in behalf of the deaf. During the session of 1819–20, a citizen of Stark county applied for State aid in sending his son to the American Asylum. A bill was reported in his favor, but there appears to have been no final action taken upon it. In the spring of 1821, an association of citizens was formed in Cincinnati, "for establishing a school for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb in this western part of the country." Rev. James Chute was selected and sent to the American Asylum in July to qualify himself for the work. He returned home in the following November, and the next month the Association made application to the Legislature for an act of incorporation, under the name of "The Western Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb," and for

pecuniary aid. The application was rejected, on the ground that such an Institution should have a central location. Mr. Chute's connection with the enterprise ceased. He was afterward chaplain of the old Ohio Penitentiary. Before any organization was effected by the act of incorporation, a school for the deaf was started in May, 1827, in Tallmadge, now in Summit county, Ohio. In the village was a man, Bradley by name, who had three deaf daughters in his family. Their condition excited the sympathy of the neighbors, and inquiry brought out the fact that there were other mutes in neighboring townships. A meeting of citizens was held March 19, 1827, and a resolution was adopted "to make an attempt to establish a school or asylum for the deaf and dumb." A committee was chosen, with full powers to arrange for a school, which, in the language of the Committee, "if public sentiment and benevolence shall justify, is intended to become a permanent institution." Mr. Colonel Smith, a mute who received six years' instruction in the American Asylum and had taken up his residence in the village, was engaged for a school term of six months, tuition to be $6. The school was supported by private charity. The sum of $100 was voted by the Legislature, in 1828, for the salary of the teacher, and the same amount was granted for the next year, "should the school in Columbus not go into active operation." The latter money was not drawn from the treasury, the school having been closed. Eleven pupils were enrolled, most of whom afterward attended the Ohio Institution.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The act of incorporation provided for the appointment of a Board of Trustees by the Governor who was to be *ex-officio* President. The Board was to exercise the usual corporate powers and to hold property, the annual income of which should not exceed $30,000. The first Board consisted of eight members, who met and organized in July, 1827. Governor Trimble was President *ex-officio*; *Rev. James Hoge, D. D., Secretary, and Gustavus Swan, Esq., Treasurer. The number of trustees was increased to twelve the next year. Until 1845 the number fluctuated between twelve and fourteen. In 1846, the Governor ceased to be *ex-officio* President, and the Board has since appointed one of their own number to discharge the duties of President. Then

*Dr. Hoge continued Secretary to the Board until April, 1848.

the number of trustees was reduced to seven, and remained so until 1852, when all the Benevolent Institutions were placed under one Board of nine Trustees. A committee of three had control of the Institutions during the interim of the stated meetings of the Board. In 1856, the Institutions were re-organized, being placed under separate Boards of three Trustees each, which number continued until 1878. The number has, since then, been five, the Superintendent of the Institution discharging the duties of Secretary.

LOCATION.

The Board, in its first report made to the Legislature in December 5, 1827, recommended that the Institution be located at Columbus for the following reasons:

"At this place it will be under the eye, and subject to the inspection of the Legislature, its immediate Patron, at all times.

And the facilities of intercourse and conveyance, which are collected at this point, render it more convenient to every part of this State, and the north-western States, generally, than any other place."

In accordance with this recommendation, an act was passed by the Legislature, in 1829, appropriating $500 for the purchase of a suitable site in Columbus. Three outlots, containing about ten acres, then half a mile from the town, were bought for three hundred dollars—"a price considerably below the supposed value." Dr. Hoge owned one of the lots. They are now in the heart of the city, and are worth over $300,000. The grounds were, at first, divided by interior fences and devoted mainly to the raising of crops; but, in 1868, they were rearranged by a skilful landscape artist, presenting a fine variety of surface, with beautiful lawns, drives and walks. About the year 1850 the removal of the Institution to a country site began to be a subject of talk among the members of the Legislature, but it was strenuously opposed by Superintendent after Superintendent down to 1864.

BUILDINGS.

The Board, in its first report, calculating upon dividing with the Kentucky Institution, founded in 1823, the patronage of the Mississippi Valley north and west of the Ohio River, counted upon an attendance of from fifty to seventy-five, and submitted plans for buildings which, it was hoped in view of "the low

prices of materials and labor," could be purchased or erected for five thousand dollars. But the finances of the State were then greatly absorbed in the construction of canals, and the Board was compelled to rent buildings in Columbus until able to build. It was not until 1832 that an appropriation, part of the dues arising from public sales in Cincinnati, allowed the commencement of the first building which was completed for occupancy in the fall of 1834. The building was fifty feet by eighty and three stories high, costing, with a barn and outbuildings, $15,000. It was designed to accommodate from sixty to eighty pupils, and was thought to be sufficiently large to meet the wants of the Institution for many years to come. But in 1845, the attendance of over a hundred necessitated the addition of a wing to the south side, seventy feet by thirty and four stories high. The Institution had now accommodations for one hundred and fifty pupils; but before the lapse of another decade the want of more room was sorely felt, and from that time on the Board, in its annual reports, bombarded the Legislature upon the necessity of additional buildings.

In the spring of 1864, although the State was going through the throes of the Civil War, the Legislature, on account of the dilapidated condition of the original building which was described in public prints as "an uncomely relic of modern antiquity," passed unanimously a bill, providing for the erection of a new house, "to be of plain and substantial construction, having special adaptation and proper economy for the convenient and suitable accommodation of three hundred and fifty pupils and necessary officers and servants." The Governor, instead of the Board, was empowered to carry out the provisions of the act. The ground was broken on the 30th of June, 1864, in the rear of the old building, and the middle of the following autumn witnessed the laying of the corner-stone. In the spring of 1867, while the new house was still in process of construction, an epidemic, which proved to be typhoid fever, broke out, claiming for its victims five of the pupils. The school was immediately disbanded to arrest the advancing progress of the epidemic. To use the language of the Institution physician: "The probable cause of this epidemic—added to the prevalent bad influence of [the] season, [and] the interruption of the already defective ventilation of the old building by the construction of the new building and all its extensive

excavations—was the temporary obstruction of the sewer in the rear of the building."

The demolition of the old building was soon afterward begun, and by the fall of 1868 the new one was opened for the reception of pupils, the formal opening occurring on the 11th of February, 1869, when Gov. R. B. Hayes presided, and Rev. Collins Stone delivered an elaborate address upon the "History and Methods of Deaf-Mute Instruction." The style of architecture of the building is called the "Franco–Italian," because the campaniles or towers are of the form and appearance peculiar to the Italian order and their steep roofs and dormer windows are of the French style.

SUPPORT.

The subject of the support of the Institution was a matter of no small perplexity, as the first report of the Board shows. The trustees say:

"For the support of the youth who may be sent to the Asylum, it is supposed that eighty dollars for each will be sufficient to defray the expense of boarding, tuition, fuel, etc., during the year. And should Legislative bounty, or individual liberality, enable the Board to support the instructors and other persons employed in the Asylum, the expense of each individual would be diminished in proportion. Perhaps the best plan is that adopted by the Legislatures of the several States, which have established, or are engaged in sustaining similar Institutions. These States have made, by law, full provision for the support of such a number of deaf mutes as they deemed sufficient to meet the necessities of the poor, among whom by far the largest portion of them are found. It is respectfully suggested, as a subject of inquiry, whether there may not be an act passed authorizing the payment by the Treasurer of State of the necessary expense, not exceeding eighty dollars for each, of one pupil from each Senatorial District in the State, to be selected by the Senator or Representative of that District, for the time being, instead of one from each Judicial Circuit; with a provision that the Commissioners of any county, may partly or wholly defray the expense of supporting one for every ten thousand inhabitants, which the county may contain; allowing the support in like manner, of one, although the county should not contain that number of inhabitants. And further it

appears, to be desirable that there should be express provision made that other States shall have the like privilege, on the same terms, and pupils shall be admitted at the same rate, whether supported by their own or their parents' means, by the aid of charitable individuals, or associations."

"The Board, in consideration of this subject, have not forgotten that the revenue of the State is engrossed in a great degree, by the noble enterprize of uniting the Ohio with Lake Erie by a navigable canal. They have, therefore, endeavored to find sources of income, from which such appropriations as are necessary may be made, which will not interfere with the financial arrangements of the State, or impose additional burdens on the people. And although they have not been as successful as they would have desired, they beg leave to suggest the following means of meeting the appropriations and expenditures proposed.

"1. That such parts of the avails of the Salt Lands granted by the United States to the State of Ohio, and also of the Literary Fund, as are not pledged, or designed to be given to other purposes, may be appropriated to this object. Here it may be remarked that it is much doubted by many respectable citizens, whether it is good and sound policy, to place any part of the proceeds of the Salt Lands in the Common School Fund; and although we would be among the last to deprive our seminaries of learning of any part of that aid which they may derive from this source, yet, it may be worthy of inquiry, whether the Asylum for Deaf-mutes may not share with them?"

"2. That an application be made to the Congress of the United States, for a donation of land, equal in quantity to a township, to be located in small tracts, at the several land offices in this State, or elsewhere, under the direction of this Board, or if this location be thought inexpedient, in an entire tract, where good land may be obtained. It is thought, however, that the former location will be most advantageous to the Asylum."

"3. That a subscription paper be opened at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in each county, under the direction of said Court, and made payable to the County Treasurer, in order to obtain subscriptions and donations for the erection of buildings, and for the establishment of a Permanent Fund."

The first appropriation of money made to the Institution by the Legislature in 1827–8 was drawn from the "Literary Fund."

This fund was originally designed to be a means of sustaining the Institution, but it was inadvertently turned into other channels, and all appropriations have since been drawn direct from the State treasury.

The Board, in speaking of this matter in the report for 1838, says: "Ohio may well pride herself in such exhibitions of her liberality; and it has been truly remarked that no other State in the Union, perhaps no government in the world has established such institutions as this, and the Institution for the Blind, and the Asylum for the Insane, solely by legislative authority, and by appropriations from the public treasury. Other States, older and more populous and wealthy, may have appropriated larger sums, or may have aided more Institutions designed for the relief of suffering humanity; but none, so far as we are informed, have adopted and carried out the principle which may be safely affirmed to be correct—that such establishments should be made by the State, and be her property, and be governed and sustained in this manner, without calling for individual bounty as a condition of public patronage."

In 1830, Governor McArthur, in his message to the Legislature, advised that a memorial be presented to Congress, praying for a township of land to endow the Institution. This was accordingly done, and a resolution was passed directing the members of Congress from the State to give the measure their cordial support and influence. A bill, granting a township, passed one house of Congress without opposition, but in the other it was not reached in the order of business before adjournment. That was the last of it, although the Superintendent, in his report for 1844, recommended that another effort be made, as A. P. Stone, Esq., who was a member of the Board of Trustees, was also a member of Congress.

During the session of 1829–30, an act was passed, authorizing the support of one indigent pupil from each of the nine judicial circuits of the State—the pupils "to be selected by the Board of Trustees, from persons recommended by the associate judges of the counties where they reside." In 1830–31, the number of indigent pupils was increased to eighteen; in 1832–3, to twenty-seven; in 1833–4, to thirty-six; in 1834–5, to forty-eight, and in 1835–6, to sixty. In 1844, the Board was empowered to admit all suitable applicants. The following provision was incorporated in the Constitution of 1851: "Institutions for the

benefit of the insane, blind, and deaf and dumb shall always be fostered and supported by the State." In 1854, just sixteen years after the school law was so amended as to make the school tax a State, instead of a county levy, thereby making the common schools more than ever a State institution, the Legislature passed a law, extending free education to all deaf children, rich and poor, thus destroying all distinctions of aristocracy and caste.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

When the Institution opened in 1829, the boarding department was committed to the charge of, to use the words of the Board, "a lady of suitable character, to whose care the female pupils may be confided with safety when not under the immediate care of the teacher." In pursuance of an agreement, all the pupils were boarded by the lady at $1.25 each per week, the furniture, fuel and candles being furnished by the Board. This arrangement remained in force until 1834 when the lady retired. The Principal then took charge of the boarding establishment, in addition to his duties in the class room The Board's report says: "He furnishes board and lodging at a fixed price, by contract, per week, to every pupil; and this has been somewhat varied, according to the price of provisions, etc.; and has always been kept as low as the Board, in the exercise of their best judgment, believed to be a reasonable compensation. In this contract (it ought to be stated) it is stipulated that he shall furnish bedding, fuel, light, etc., at his own expense; the institution is at no expense on this account." In 1843, the appointment of a Steward was made. The Board's report says: "The appointment seems to perfect the domestic arrangements, by releasing the Superintendent from the duties of providing for the family, which had become arduous, and enabling him to direct his attention to many of the general matters of the establishment on which its respectability and usefulness depend. The Steward manages the boarding department, has particular care of the grounds and attends to the repairs of the buildings." The Board recommended altering the plan for the better by giving the Steward a salary, which was accordingly done, with the requirement of filing a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties. In 1880, the Steward was allowed the services of a clerk in his office, and in 1884, the office of Storekeeper was created.

At the same time that the boarding department passed into the hands of the Principal, a Matron was appointed to "take charge of the female pupils out of school, for the purpose of forming their moral and economical habits while they are receiving mental improvement." The growth of the Institution necessitated the appointment of an Assistant Matron in 1846, and another one was added in 1864. In 1868, the positions of Housekeeper and Nurse were established. Since 1875 two nurses, one for the boys and the girls respectively, have been in charge of the hospitals. In 1869, a dressmaker was appointed, to be under the direction of the Matron. In 1892, an act was passed by the Legislature, directing the dressmaker to give instruction in fitting and cutting.

In 1841, a Physician was placed upon the list of officers.

In 1851, a Visitors' Attendant was appointed "much to the relief of the matrons, who found the service not only a burdensome addition to their other labors, but they were often obliged to neglect their other important duties, especially the proper care and supervision of the female pupils and the preparation of their work." It was found necessary in 1868 to have a doorkeeper to receive the visitors and wait upon them. This position was dropped in 1873 when an additional attendant was appointed. The two attendants take turns in conducting the visitors through the building and attending to the calls of the telephone.

In 1868, a Supervisor for the boys was appointed and the next year two boys' attendants were placed in charge of the dormitories. In the assignment of monitorial duties, the appointment of an additional attendant became necessary. Since 1880 a lady has attended to the personal cleanliness of the smaller boys. A night watch was appointed in 1869, and also the laundry was placed in charge of a man.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Board was early impressed with the importance of industrial training. The report for 1836 says: "Of the original plan of the Institution, however, one part, and that a very important part, yet remains to be acted upon in a way that will be adequate to the advantages which it proposes. This is the instruction of the pupils, the males especially, in those trades which may be suitable to their circumstances, and which will enable them to

earn a livelihood when they leave the school. This has been a subject of investigation with the Board heretofore; but for want of adequate funds, and for other reasons which need not now be detailed, little has been done. The girls are, to some extent, taught common household business; and the boys have done something in horticulture, and have occasionally performed other labor on the premises. But it is deemed altogether necessary to adopt systematic measures for employing them regularly, a portion of every day, in some handicraft that will be profitable to them in after life. Two methods of accomplishing this object have been under consideration. The first is, that the Board should employ workmen to conduct the different trades that shall be introduced, apply sufficient funds to carry on the business advantageously, and dispose of the products for the benefit of the Institution. The second is, to contract with mechanics of proper character, to instruct the pupils, and manage the business chiefly, if not wholly, with their own capital, and for their own benefit, giving the labor of those whom they teach during a fixed number of hours every day, as their remuneration for time and expense. In either way it will be necessary that work shops shall be erected, implements furnished, and perhaps materials to some amount provided by the Asylum in advance; but in the former case, to a much larger extent than the latter. For this reason, and because it will probably secure other advantages, it is thought that the latter plan is to be preferred. If mechanical business is carried on by hiring workmen, and providing all materials, it will be, in all probability, a losing business every year. But if responsible mechanics will manage the whole arrangement for their own interest, the pupils will be trained, and no loss be incurred."

In 1838, the Board was enabled to erect a work shop, twenty feet by sixty and two stories high, and it was intended to begin several mechanical trades as soon as practicable. It was resolved by the Board that the most economical plan would be to "provide tools, and if necessary, make some advance for materials and contract with mechanics to instruct the pupils and manage the business at their own expense and for their own advantage, receiving the labor of the boys as their compensation." "A committee was appointed to carry this plan into effect."

According to the report for 1840, the above plan had not

proved a success "on account of the difficulty of finding mechanics willing to engage in such business;" and although contracts had been made with several men, a beginning had only been made in shoemaking. A machine shop had commenced, but nothing came of it.

In 1841, the shoemaker's shop was still progressing favorably, though attempts to introduce other kinds of business had failed. The Trustees, however, were not discouraged, for they say: "The first opportunity of enlarging these operations in an advantageous manner, that may offer, will be immediately embraced."

In 1846, however, even shoemaking by the contract system was abandoned.

Ex-Superintendent G. O. Fay, in his address, entitled "The Semi-Centennial History of the Ohio Institution," says: "The foremen were interested in teaching the boys only so far as they could make their labor profitable to themselves. This they failed to do, and they were also annoyed by the thoughtless waste of material. The relations between foremen and boys were sometimes more violent than would have been necessary had the former been better able to communicate with their mute apprentices. Mutual dislike, changes, and a degree of unpopularity clouded the enterprise, and, as the room soon came to be greatly needed for other important uses, trades, as such, were reluctantly dropped."

It was not until 1863 that shoemaking was resumed, and the problem of trade teaching was satisfactorily solved by placing Mr. P. P. Pratt, a skilled deaf-mute, in charge of the shop and on a salary, "the State owning all the materials and disposing of all products." The shop is still under the management of the same foreman, who has a knack of making shoemakers out of his boys. Since 1890, with the introduction of the necessary machinery in the shop, the factory system has been successfully taught, in addition to bench work, and it enables the boys to obtain a ready *entree* into the factories in the cities.

In 1867, by an act of the Legislature, the arts of printing and book-binding were added to the industrial instruction of the Institution. These trades were placed under the management of the Supervisor of Public Printing with the concurrence of the Superintendent of the Institution in matters affecting the pupils. The appointment of the foreman of the printing office was vested

in the Superintendent of the Institution in 1880, and the appointment of Mr. E. J. Scott, a skilled deaf printer, has since emphasized the wisdom of the action. The office has printed the *Mute's Chronicle* for a quarter of a century with signal success. Since 1887 the office has done the printing of the State Board of Agriculture and the State Weather Bureau.

Until 1882 the trades of shoemaking, printing, and bookbinding were carried on in the building, one hundred and thirty by thirty-five, erected in 1856. The growth of work in the Bindery compelled the erection of a new building in 1882, and the transfer of the shoe shop and the printing office. In 1880, carpentry was placed upon the list of trades, and in 1888, tailoring was added to the list. These four trades are taught in what is called the Industrial Building.

THE SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

The first opening of the school occurred on the 16th of October, 1829, with only one pupil, a little boy, Samuel W. Flenniken by name. He was in his twelfth year, looking bright and cute in a suit of home-spun, consisting of brown pantaloons and a gray jacket, buttoned up with two large brass buttons, and with a coarse, close-fitting fur cap. Within half an hour of his arrival, Governor Morrow made his appearance, and taking the little boy by the hand, gave him an approving pat on the head. Other pupils arrived at different periods during the year, and when the term closed on the last Friday in July, 1830, the number had increased to ten. The second year, 1830–31, had thirteen pupils more, and an assistant teacher was appointed in the person of Danforth E. Ball, a mute, who was educated at the American Asylum. The growth of the school has been steady, as the following figures will show. One hundred and fifty-three pupils were enrolled during the first decade from 1829 to 1839; 251, from 1839 to 1849; 291, from 1849 to 1859; 355, from 1859 to 1869; 670, from 1869 to 1879; 574, from 1879 to 1889; and 229, since 1889. Twenty-five hundred and twenty-three have received instruction in the school since its opening in 1829. The twenty-one hundred and forty-seven pupils who have been discharged within the past sixty-three years have, with very few exceptions, become useful, law-abiding and self-supporting citizens.

The roll of teachers bears one hundred and nineteen names, twenty-six being graduates of the school. It is a fact worthy

of note that twenty more of its graduates have taught in other schools in the United States. Of the teachers, William Willard became Principal of the Indiana Institution; Thomas Officer, of the Illinois Institution; James S. Brown, of the Indiana Institution, afterward of the Louisiana Institution; John S. Officer, of the Wisconsin Institution; Louis H. Jenkins, of the Wisconsin Institution, afterward of the Kansas Institution; Roswell H. Kinney, of the Minnesota Institution, afterward of the Nebraska Institution, of the Colorado Institution and of the Texas Institution; John M. Francis, of the California Institution; George L. Weed, of the Ohio Institution, afterward of the Wisconsin Institution; Benjamin Talbot, of the Iowa Institution, afterward acting Superintendent of the Ohio Institution; Gilbert O. Fay, of the Ohio Institution; Edward C. Stone, of the Wisconsin Institution, afterward of the American Asylum; Charles W. Ely, of the Maryland Institution; Elmore P. Caruthers, of the Arkansas Institution; Charles S. Perry, of the Ohio Institution; Horace H. Hollister, of the West Virginia Institution; and Park Terrell, of the Florida Institution.

The term of instruction was, at first, three years. It was extended to four in 1833; to five in 1834; to seven in 1843; and to ten in 1866, which is still the legal limit.

In the report for 1838, the Principal broaches the question, "whether the time has not arrived, when other studies, peculiarly adapted to the condition of the mute, cannot be introduced to advantage? I allude particularly to portrait and landscape painting, designing, linear drawing, and engraving; not that they should all be taught, but whether a selection could not be made from them very advantageously." To quote from the report for 1844: "We had two courses of lessons given last year in drawing. It was thought a very creditable beginning, particularly taking into consideration the circumstances, under which they were given, the aggregate amount of time devoted to them, and the early hour of the morning which was thus occupied. I would respectfully recommend that these lessons be continued, at such times as would be convenient, and to such as manifest a talent in this way, not, however to interfere with any existing studies or employments in the Asylum." For the past fifty years no decided step has been taken in regard to instruction in art.

In 1844, a cabinet of minerals was begun for the purpose of

"practical utility in illustrating instruction," and it received, from time to time, valuable additions in shells, rare coins and scientific apparatus. In 1868, a large room was devoted to its use with the expectation of enlarging its usefulness, but the room was diverted to other uses in 1881, and the specimens and apparatus became ornaments of the Library.

The Superintendent's report for 1851 says: "A beginning has been made in forming a Cabinet of Common Things, such as seeds, liquids, specimens of cloth, and small articles of every description, which may be preserved in phials, or boxes, or placed on shelves. These, properly labeled, can be shown to the younger pupils, and they can easily learn their names. Knowledge derived from the sight of an object is more perfect than it can be from a mere sign. Their taste will also be cultivated by examining these productions of nature and art, and a desire will be excited to enlarge their sphere of knowledge by acquiring the names of other things." The phial plan was revived in 1881, but it has never been carried on to a very satisfactory extent.

The report for 1851 also says: "An Institution Library has been commenced, embracing reading books adapted to the various capacities of the pupils, from the youngest to the most advanced. These are divided into Branch Libraries, and, for the present, are placed under the direction of the Teachers, in their school-rooms, for the use of their respective classes." The library continued to grow in size, and in 1868 a large room was set apart for its particular use. It reached the number of nearly three thousand volumes by 1879; but not much has been done in the way of increasing it since then. Since 1882 the juvenile books have been kept in the study-rooms within easy access of the pupils.

The report for 1851 also says: "A gymnasium, to attract the pupils to engage daily in healthful exercises, has been erected on the playground, and promises to be of especial benefit in the absence of workshops and other excitants to a healthy activity." This was supplemented by an excellent gymnasium in the building erected in 1856 for shops. It was kept up until 1863, when it had to give way to the shoeshop. In 1881, another effort for a gymnasium was made in the boys' play-room; but it was abandoned after a short trial for several reasons. In 1890, a gymnasium was revived in the advanced boys' study-room, but after a few months' trial, it was deemed desirable to restore the room

to its original purpose. This year a lady of experience has been giving the children daily instruction in Physical Culture in the girls' play-room.

Until 1851 the Superintendent himself preached two sermons on Sundays in the chapel, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. From 1852 to 1866 the Superintendent preached in the morning and the teachers took turns in conducting the afternoon lecture. From 1868 to 1879 the Superintendent preached a morning and an afternoon sermon. Since 1880 the Superintendent or the Principal and the teachers have rotated in conducting the morning service in the chapel. From 1829 to 1868 the pupils attended a church in the city after the morning service at the Institution. Since 1869 a Sunday School in the afternoon has been in operation.

In the year 1866 the lengthening of the term of pupilage to ten years justified the establishment of a "high class." In 1872, the school was reorganized, being divided by department lines, a primary, a grammar, a scientific, or academic, as it is now called, consisting of four, three and three years respectively. At present the primary department consists of five grades; the grammar department, of two, and the academic department, of two. At the time of the above reorganization, the salaries of the teachers were fixed according to departments. The Ohio School was thus the first to abolish the discrimination made between the hearing and the deaf teachers in regard to salaries.

Until 1867 the teachers took turns in supervising during the study hour in the evenings and mornings. With the advent of the shops the morning study hour was discontinued. In 1880, the teachers were relieved of study duty, it being assigned to two teachers on each side of the house with extra pay. This policy was abandoned in 1889, and now, as before, each teacher takes his turn at study duty. Candles gave place to oil in 1846, and oil, to gas in 1854. Since 1874 the Institution has been furnished with gas by the Penitentiary free of charge; but the quality has at times been so unsatisfactory for the purposes of evening study, that electric light is being agitated with a good prospect of success in the near future.

In 1868, in order to obviate the overcrowding of the shops in the industrial department at certain hours while they remained empty at certain other hours of the day, a system of rotation was devised. The school was divided into three divisions and

the day into three sessions, as will be seen by the school calendar for the present school year here given:

- - - SCHOOL * CALENDAR - - -

First Academic Class Second Grammar Class Fifth Grammar Class Third Primary Class Sixth Primary Class Ninth Primary Class Twelfth Primaty Class Fifteenth Primary Class		First Grammar Class Fourth Grammar Class Second Primary Class Fifth Primary Class Eighth Primary Class Eleventh Primary Class Fourteenth Primary Class		Second Academic Class Third Grammar Class First Primary Class Fourth Primary Class Seventh Primary Class Tenth Primary Class Thirteenth Primary Class Sixteenth Primary Class	
School Hours, during months of		School Hours, during months of		School Hours, during months of	
7:45 to 10:00 and 2:00 to 4:30	September, December March and June.	10:15 to 12:15 and 2:00 to 4:30	September, December March and June.	7:45 to 10:00 and 10:15 to 12:15	September, December March and June.
7:45 to 10:00 and 10:15 to 12:15	October, January and April.	7:45 to 10:00 and 2:00 to 4:30	October, January and April.	10:15 to 12:15 and 2:00 to 4:30	October, January and April,
10:15 to 12:15 and 2:00 to 4:30	November, February and May.	8:00 to 10:00 and 10:15 to 12:15	November, February and May.	7:45 to 10:00 and 2:00 to 4:30	November, February and May.

Articulation Classes:—8:30 to 10:00 A. M.; 11:00 to 12:15 P. M.; 2:00 to 3:30 P. M.

By this system while two-thirds of the pupils are in school one-third of them are at work in the shops. The average daily time spent by each pupil in school is thus about four hours and a half and the time spent in manual labor is about two hours and a half. To avoid monotony, as will be seen by examining the calendar, the school and shop hours of all the classes change on the first day of each month.

The daily schedule, given below, will help to make clear the rotation system:

RISING:—Not later than 5:45 a. m.
BREAKFAST:— Week days—6:30 a. m.
Sundays and Holidays—7:00 a. m.
RECREATION:— Week days—7:00 to 7:30 a. m.
Sundays and Holidays—7:30 to 9:30 a. m.
CHAPEL SERVICE:— School days—7:45 a. m.
Sundays and Holidays—9:45 a. m.
School and Shop work:—8:00 to 10:00 a. m.
RECESS:—10:00 to 10:15 a. m.
School and Shop work:—10:15 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
DINNER:— Week days—12:30 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays—1:00 p. m.
RECREATION:— School days—1:00 to 1:45 p. m.
Sundays—1:30 to 2:45 p. m.
*SCHOOL:—2:00 to 3:30 p. m.
SHOP WORK:—2:00 to 4:30 p. m.
RECESS:—3:30 to 3:45 p. m.
SCHOOL:—3:45 to 4:30 p. m.
RECREATION:— School days—4:30 to 5:15 p. m.
Sundays—3:45 to 5:15 p. m.
SUPPER:—5:30 p. m.
RECREATION:—6:00 to 6:45 p. m.
STUDY HOUR:—7:00 to 8:00 p. m. for A and B.
7:00 to 8:15 p. m. for C.
Sundays—7 to 7:45 p. m. for A and B.
7 to 8 p. m. for C.
Sunday mornings—11 to 12 m.
RETIRING:— Younger children—8 p. m.
Adult pupils—9 p. m.
*Sunday School:—3:00 to 3:45 p. m.

This system has proved very satisfactory, and has been adhered to ever since its adoption, with good results.

In the early days of the school, from the first, articulation was taught incidentally to those pupils whose speech enabled them to profit by it. In 1869, a systematic effort was made in oral work. The Superintendent's report for that year says: "The teaching of articulation to semi-mutes, of whom we have a class of thirty-one, has been pursued through the year, the method being to carry forward the regular exercises of the day by oral speech, where intelligible, having recourse to signs only when obliged to. The two teachers employed—one a lady—have labored patiently, faithfully and aptly." The next year this plan was given up for that of "giving instruction in articulation and lip-reading, by a teacher experienced and skillful, to semi-mutes and any others who may desire it, neither attempt-

ing nor desiring to limit them to oral and written speech in the acquisition of the several branches of general education." This latter plan has since been adhered to, and this year three teachers are employed in the work.

It seems that in the early days of the school there was no fixed rule observed respecting the age for the admission of pupils. The Superintendent's report for 1853, in touching on this subject, says; "The course of instruction which must be followed to impart to a deaf-mute a knowledge of language, requires considerable maturity of mind, as well as power of application on the part of the pupil. If the child is sent to this Institution before this maturity is attained, the first years of instruction are not only lost, but great labor and care is imposed on the teacher. The age of twelve is regarded by experienced instructors as the most favorable for commencing education, as by that time there is usually some maturity of mind, as well as of physical health, and the pupil is prepared to make the most rapid advancement. It is much better for the pupils and for the Institution to admit none under the age of ten and generally to discourage their admission until they reach the maturity of twelve. This course has accordingly been generally pursued." From 1854 to 1865, applicants were required to be "between the ages of twelve and twenty years;" from 1866 to 1872, "between ten and twenty years;" from 1873 to 1880, "between six and twenty-one years," and since 1881, "between eight and twenty one years."

Since 1891 a printed "Course of Study" has been in use in all the classes except the articulation classes.

Since 1868, graduating exercises have been held at the close of the school year in June. The exercises consist of recitations, essays, orations, the presentation of diplomas, and the planting of the class ivy; in consequence of the latter custom, the front walls of the Institution are almost covered with ivy. Diplomas are given to those who complete the full course of study; and certificates of honorable discharge, to those who reach the ten-year limit without completing the prescribed course of study, and to those whose advancement does not justify promotion to the grammar department. "Graduation Day" is always one of interest, and the chapel is yearly thronged with the parents and friends of the pupils, and others interested in our work.

In 1881, our chapel stage was remodeled. It has a working

capacity of nearly 1,000 square feet. The front part, extending about twelve feet from the foot-lights, is enclosed in a chancel-box scene, sufficiently commodious for purposes of daily worship and evening lecture. The space between this and the stage background furnishes safe and convenient storage for our scenery and stage fittings, which are the work of a practical scenic artist.

Since 1881 the platform in the chapel has been decorated every Sunday morning with flowers or a floral design made by our florist. For this pleasure we are indebted to Matthew Russell, a wealthy gentleman, who left a legacy of $20,000 to the Institution. This sum was reduced by litigation and compromise to $10,866, which came into the possession of the Institution in 1879. It was decided by the Board of Trustees to erect a conservatory with a part of the money, and work was commenced in the spring of 1880. When completed it was christened the Russell Conservatory. The central structure is twenty-six feet square and thirty feet high. The wings on either side are each 26x22 feet. The following year an annex, 50x22 feet, was built in the rear of the main conservatory, with a dome, twenty-one feet square. Later a propagating house, 50x9 feet, was built, and a rose house, 66x20 feet. In 1886, after the conservatory was finished, the remainder of the Russell fund was used to construct a bronzed iron fountain in front of the main building; costing, with the foundation and the iron fence around it, $1,172.77.

The health of the school has been excellent in the past sixty-three years. Forty-two pupils died during attendance, three by drowning and two on the railroad. The majority brought with them the seeds of disease from their summer vacation, succumbing to them. The first death occurred in 1843, fourteen years after the opening of school in 1829.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Horatio Nelson Hubbell, first Superintendent, 1827–1851, was born in Brookfield, Conn., September 9, 1779; was graduated at the Cornwall School in Conn., and licensed to preach in 1827; was appointed in the same year to take charge of this Institution, then in embryo; spent eighteen months at the American Asylum in preparing himself for his new duties, which he assumed in 1829; resigned his position in 1851; was

appointed superintendent of the Wisconsin Institution in the same year, but resigned after a few months; returned to Columbus and spent his time in philanthropic and literary labors; died at his residence in this city on January 19th, 1857. In 1882, the Ohio Deaf Mute Alumni Association presented a fine portrait of him to the Institution.

Josiah Addison Cary, second Superintendent, 1851-1852, was born in West Brookfield, Mass., July 29, 1813; was graduated at Amherst College in 1832; was appointed shortly thereafter teacher in the New York (Fanwood) Institution; was licensed to preach in 1839 and ordained in 1840, preaching at various places as supply while teaching through the week until 1850, when he was installed as pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Houston street, New York; resigned both as teacher and pastor in 1851; was appointed superintendent of this Institution the same year. The Alumni Association receiving a portrait of him from his children, had it retouched and reframed, and presented it to the Institution in 1885.

Collins Stone, third Superintendent, 1852–1863, was born in Guilford, Conn., September 7, 1812; was graduated at Yale College in 1832; was appointed teacher in the American Asylum in 1833; took a private course in theological study and was licensed to preach; was ordained soon after his removal to Columbus, preaching frequently in feeble parishes in the neighborhood and supplying an occasional vacancy in the churches in the city; resigned in 1863 to accept the Principalship of the American Asylum; died from a blow of a locomotive in Hartford, Conn., on December 24, 1870. A memorial portrait of him was presented by the Ohio Deaf Mute Alumni Association to the Institution in 1889.

George Ludington Weed, Jr., fourth Superintendent, 1863–1866, was born on the 9th of April, 1828, in Union county, Arkansas, then a territory, where his father was a missionary to the Indians; was graduated at Marietta College in 1849, and went to Andover Theological Seminary; was appointed teacher in this Institution in 1851, which position he resigned in 1861 on account of his health; resigning the position of superintendent in 1866, he subsequently became Superintendent of the Wisconsin Institution; since resigning this position he has been teaching in the Philadelphia Institution.

Gilbert Otis Fay, fifth Superintendent, 1866-1880, was born

at Wadsworth, Medina Co., Ohio, November 30, 1834; went through Phillips Academy, Yale College and Andover Seminary successively, with honor; was appointed teacher in this Institution in 1862; received, in 1880, the honorary degree of Ph. D., from Adelbert College of Western Reserve University; resigned the position of Superintendent in 1880 to accept a position as teacher in the American Asylum, where he is still in service.

Charles Strong Perry, sixth Superintendent, 1880–1882, was born at Barlow, Washington county, O., in 1843; was graduated at Marietta College and became teacher in this Institution in 1865; resigned the position of Superintendent in the fall of 1882, leaving the Institution in the hands of Rev. Mr. Talbot as acting Superintendent; retired to Santa Barbara, California; is now teaching in the California Institution. Benjamin Talbot was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 22, 1827; was graduated at Yale College in 1849, and at its Divinity School in 1853; was teacher in Williston Seminary the next year; was appointed teacher in this Institution in 1854, resigning to become Principal of the Iowa Institution in 1863, which position he held until 1878; was ordained to the work of the ministry in 1864; returned to this Institution as head teacher in 1880.

Amasa Pratt, seventh Superintendent, 1883–1890, was born in Essex, Conn., November 23, 1842; entered Williams College in 1859, but left to enter the army; returned and graduated in 1865; taught one year in the Pennsylvania Institution when he went to the California Institution where he remained eight years; accepted the Presidency of the Oahu College at Honolulu, Hawaii, where he remained until 1883, when he was appointed to the position of Superintendent of this Institution upon the recommendation of the Hon. L. L. Rice, then residing in Honolulu, through whose efforts the trades of printing and binding were established at the Institution during the term of his office as Supervisor of Public Printing; resigned in 1890 and has since been engaged in business in this city.

James Wilson Knott, eighth Superintendent, 1890–1892, was born in Bedford, Coshocton Co., O., August 14, 1850; was graduated in 1879 at Wooster University, through which he made his own way by teaching; was Superintendent of the Public Schools of Tiffin, Ohio, for eleven years; has been a member of the State Board of School Examiners since 1889; was appointed Superintendent of this Institution, with Mr. Patterson as

Principal of the School; resigned in 1892, and has since been Superintendent of the Public Schools of Wooster, O. Robert Patterson was born in Oakley, Fifeshire, Scotland, December 11, 1848. At the age of four, his parents emigrated to this country; was a pupil of this Institution from 1859 to 1865, when he left to enter the National Deaf-Mute College at Washington, D. C.; upon his graduation in 1870, he became a teacher in this Institution, which position he held continuously until appointed to his present position in 1890.

Stephen Russell Clark, the present Superintendent, was born at Meadville, Penn., September 13, 1836; attended the Alleghany College, of which his father was the President, and was a student at Mt. Union College when the civil war broken out; enlisted for three months in a college company which was assigned to the 86th O. V. I., being elected Second Lieutenant; re-enlisted for a six month's call in 1862, as First Lieutenant in the Fifth Battalion O. V. C.; re-enlisted for three years in the 13th O. V. C. as Captain, was promoted as Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel; was assigned to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, and participated with that command in all the engagements from the Wilderness to Appomattox Court House; was admitted to the Northern Ohio M. E. Conference in 1872, filling various pulpits for eighteen years; was appointed Chaplain of the State Girls' Industrial Home, near Delaware, Ohio, in 1889, which position he held when elected to his present position in 1892.

SOCIETIES.

The Clionian Society, having for its object improvement in "Sign Elocution, Composition and Debate," was organized in January, 1869, by the pupils in the upper classes, and has since been in continual existence. Since the year 1880, 215 members have been enrolled. The society has a private library of 283 volumes for the use of its members. The officers for this term are:

President, Clara Runck.
Vice President and Treasurer, Albertus Wornstaff.
Secretary, Georgiana E. Lamson.
Librarian, Carrie F. Lingle.
Assistant Librarian, Albert W. Ohlemacher.
Trustees, E. J. Scott, C. W. Charles and W. H. Zorn.

The Crandon Club, a literary society composed of the younger boys, was organized in October, 1890; has at present 39 names on its roll; its library has 162 volumes. The officers are:

President, Morse Albert.

Vice President, George V. Bath.

Secretary and Treasurer, George F. Flick.

Librarian, Walter Reynolds.

Assistant Librarian, Frank R. Jones.

Trustees, Ira Crandon and W. H. Zorn.

The Sarah Perry Club, a literary society composed of the younger girls, was organized in March, 1891. The Club is named in memory of Miss Sarah Perry; who was a teacher in the Institution, and dying in 1879 left a legacy of $100 for the express purpose of purchasing juvenile books for the use of the children with the income of the money. The sum of fifty dollars for a similar purpose, was also left by Miss Maria Wells who attended school in the early days of the American Asylum. The officers of the club are:

President, Georgiana E. Lamson.

Vice President, Carrie F. Lingle.

Secretary, Clara B. Winton.

Treasurer, Lizzie M. Hewitt.

Librarian, Lina Stathem.

Trustee, A. H. Schory.

The Young Ladies' Society of Christian Endeavor was organized in November, 1892; has at present 79 members, 16 of whom are honorary members, 31 active and 32 associate members.

The officers are:

President, Clara Runck.

Vice-President, Cosette Thompson.

Recording Secretary and Treasurer, Georgiana E. Lamson.

Prayer Meeting Committee, Cosette Thompson, Chairman, Anna Montgomery, Bessie B. McGregor, Sadie Oxley and Hannah Ranz.

Lookout Committee, Clara B. Winton, Chairman, Eva Spocker, Anna Hanks, Libbie Nooner and Ethel Zell.

The Young Men's Society of Christian Endeavor organized in the same month, has at present twenty members.

The officers are:

President, Albert W. Ohlemacher.

Vice President, B. E. Noble.

Secretary, George V. Bath.

Treasurer, William DeSilver.

Prayer Meeting Committee, Ernest Zell and B. Wornstaff.

Lookout Committee, Wm. DeSilver, B. E. Noble and Charles Wasserstrom.

The Ohio Deaf Mute Alumni Association, "a society to promote the general welfare of the mute community," was organized in August, 1870. The interest of the occasion was enhanced by the presence of Governor R. B. Hayes, General Kent Jarvis, President of the Board of Trustees, Rev. Collins Stone, Principal of the American Asylum, Dr. Harvey P. Peet, President of the New York Institution, Hon. L. J. Dudley, of Northampton, Mass., Rev. Dr. Brown, of Pittsburg, Pa., and Rev. Dr. Byers, Secretary of the State Board of Charities. It was through the earnest efforts of Dr. G. O. Fay that the Association was established upon a firm foundation. The Association holds its reunions triennially at the Institution by invitation of the Board of Trustees. They continue three days, the first two being devoted to business and the last one to religious services and a farewell meeting, at which the older members give reminiscences of their school days. One of the most interesting features of the reunions is an industrial exposition, at which all the articles exhibited are the products of the members. Premiums are awarded for the best articles exhibited. At the Eighth Reunion, held in September, 1892, the Association assumed the responsibility of gathering a fund for the proposed Home for the aged and infirm deaf of the State. The officers are:

President, A. H. Schory.

Vice President, C. W. Charles.

Recording Secretary, Ed. H. McIlvain.

Corresponding Secretary, Ed. J. Scott.

Treasurer, Ira Crandon.

Executive Committee, W. H. Zorn, Chairman, John S. Leib and Ed. I. Holycross.

Board of Managers of the Home Fund, Robert Patterson, President; R. P. McGregor, Secretary; Jacob Showalter, Geo. Evans, John Barrick, Matt. Mullen, B. O. Sprague, and Thomas McGinness, Treasurer.

STATISTICS.

The whole number of pupils who have been registered in this Institution, from its opening in the fall of 1829 until the present time, is twenty-five hundred and twenty-three. The alleged causes of their deafness are as follows:

Causes.		Causes.	
Accidents	33	Measles	87
Ague	5	Miasm	1
Bilious fever	8	Mumps	8
Black fever	1	Neuralgia	2
Brain fever	191	Not reported	121
Bronchitis	2	Paralysis	11
Calomel	3	Quinine	10
Catarrhal fever	26	Reported unknown	190
Chicken-pox	5	Rheumatism	4
Cholera infantum	2	Rickets	5
Colds	56	Scarlet fever	259
Congenital	736	Scrofula	14
Congestive fever	4	Sickness	130
Cramps in neck	1	Small-pox	2
Croup	7	Sores in the head	113
Cruelty	2	Spasms	3
Diphtheria	15	Spinal meningitis	43
Drums of the ear affected	2	Spotted fever	162
Dysentery	2	Swimming	1
Eczema	1	Teething	11
Erysipelas	7	Tonsilitis	1
Fever	73	Typhoid fever	45
Fits	29	Typhus fever	2
Gout	1	White swelling	5
Hydrocephalous	8	Whooping cough	42
Inflammation	6	Worms	2
Jaundice	1	Yellow fever	1
Lightning	1		
Lung fever	20	Total	2,523

AGE WHEN DEAFNESS OCCURRED.

Age not reported	495
Congenital	736
Under 1 year old	311
Over 1 year old and under 2 years	325
" 2 years " 3 "	222
" 3 " 4 "	139
" 4 " 5 "	95
" 5 " 6 "	59
" 6 " 7 "	35
" 7 " 8 "	39
" 8 " 9 "	20
" 9 " 10 "	14
" 10 " 15 "	20
" 15 " 18 "	13
Total	2,523

The following table, complied from the reports of the Alumni Association of the Institution, gives a partial list of the occupations of the former pupils of the Institution:

Occupations.		Occupations.	
Abstracter of title	1	Grocers	2
Agent	1	Gunsmiths	2
Assistant undertaker	1	Hardwood finishers	2
Baker	1	Harnessmakers	10
Barbers	2	Harness shop owners	4
Base-ball players (professional)	5	Horse dealer	1
Beltmaker	1	Housekeepers	7
Blacksmiths	2	House painter	1
Boilermakers	3	Iron-heater	1
Bookbinders	17	Iron piler	1
Bookfolder	1	Iron steel workers	2
Bookkeeper	1	Knitter	1
Brewers	2	Laborers	29
Bricklayer	1	Lasters	3
Brickmakers	2	Lastmakers	2
Broom-maker	1	Lime deliverer	1
Cabinet makers	4	Laundryman	1
Car builders	4	Machinists	6
Card writer	1	Manufacturer	1
Carpenters	11	Marble polishers	4
Carriage painters	2	Miller	1
Car painter	1	Millman	1
Cigarmakers	6	Miners	3
Cloakmakers	1	Moulders	7
Clerks	9	Nailmaker	1
Coal oil dealer	1	Nail sorter	1
Compositor and pressman	1	Nut cutter	1
Compositors	62	Oil pumper	1
Cooper and boat builder	1	Pad worker	1
Deputy Recorder	1	Painters	4
Domestics	10	Pantsmaker	
Draughtsman	1	Paperfolders	
Dressmakers	14	Papermakers	2
Drivers	3	Papermill packer	1
Editors	3	Peddlers	5
Engravers	3	Photographer	1
Farmers	76	Plasterer	1
Farmers and shoemakers	2	Porters	2
" compositor	1	Portrait painters	2
" harnessmakers	2	Postmaster	1
Farm-hands	76	Pressmen	2
Farm-hand, broommaker, and shoemaker	1	Principal	1
Fireman (city fire department)	1	Publishers	3
Foremen of printing offices	5	Railroad foreman	1
" shoe shops	6	Reedworker	1
Foundryman	1	Saloon-keeper	1
Furniture varnisher	1	Salve-makers	2
Furriers	2	Sausagemaker	1
Gardener	1	Sawmill and farm hand	1
Gold rouger (watch factory)	1	Seamstresses	3
Glassworker	1	Ship builder	1
		Shoe factory hands	27

OCCUPATIONS.—CONCLUDED.

Occupations.		Occupations.	
Shoemakers	31	Tailors	6
Shoe shop owners	14	Teachers and housewives	8
Show-case maker	1	Teachers and fruit-growers	3
Soapmaker	1	" " farmers	4
Stationary engineers	3	" " peddler	1
Stonecutters	3	" " editor	1
Strawpressers	2	Teacher and laborer	1
Sugar-maker	1	Time-keeper	1
Tailoresses	9	Tinners	4
Teachers	25	Trunkmaker	1
Teachers and principals	3	Wagonmaker	1
Teacher, founder of a school, and principal	1	Waiter	1
		Woodcarvers	2

According to a recent table prepared by the Secretary of the State Board of Charities, the current expenses, including salaries, of our Institution for the past twenty years amount to $1,508,270.22. A table prepared by the State Auditor gives the cost of the buildings and betterments at $850,000, exclusive of the value of the grounds.

THE VIRGINIA INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB (AND OF THE BLIND).

The Virginia Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb (and of the Blind),

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA,

1839–1893.

By THOMAS S. DOYLE,

Principal of the Institution.

THE VIRGINIA INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB (AND OF THE BLIND).

The first effort looking toward the education of any deaf person in Virginia was made in the year 1812, by Colonel William Bolling, of Goochland county. Two brothers and a sister of this Colonel Bolling, who were deaf, had been sent to Edinburgh, Scotland, for education in the school of Thomas Braidwood in the latter part of the last century. In a letter dated "Bolling Hall" (Goochland county, Va.), December 10, 1841, and addressed to the Rev. Jos. D. Tyler, then principal of the Virginia Institution, Colonel William Bolling (above mentioned) writes as follows:

It may be interesting to you to be informed of the education of my two brothers, John and Thomas, and that of my sister Mary, who were all born in that situation. John Bolling, the oldest, was sent by my father, in the year 1771, to Edinburgh, and placed under the care and tuition of Thomas Braidwood. Thomas and Mary Bolling followed him in 1775. They all remained at his school during the Revolutionary War, and all returned to "Cobbs," in Chesterfield county, Va., the residence of my father, Major Thomas Bolling, in July, 1783.

John died about three months after his return.

Thomas's acquirements were most extraordinary. He was a ready penman, of nice, discriminating judgment, of scrupulous integrity; in all of his transactions his intelligence and tact in communication such as to attract the attention, entertain and amuse every company in which he associated, with the manners of a most polished gentleman; his articulation so perfect that his family and friends and the servants understood him in conversation or in reading aloud.

My sister's acquirements were equal to his, though her voice was not so pleasant; yet she was cheerful, intelligent, entertaining, and industrious. She died in 1826; my brother Thomas in 1836, in the 70th year of his age.

In the year 1812 John Braidwood, a grandson of my brother's preceptor, arrived in the city of Washington. Governor Pleasants, of this county, then a member of the House of Representatives from this district, knowing the situation of my family, immediately informed me thereof. By my solicitation Braidwood visited me in the month of May in this year (1812). His plans were to rent a suitable house in Baltimore, hire servants and procure every necessary to board all his pupils. War having been declared by the United States against Great Britain, he was thereby, he said, cut off from receiving remittances from London (the fact was, he had no funds), and that several gentlemen in Philadelphia and Baltimore had engaged scholars to him (which was not the fact), and promised to advance him $600.00 (?) to enable him to establish his institution.

Upon this statement Col. Bolling accompanied Braidwood to Richmond and, upon his return, placed that sum in his hands, with the understanding that his institution would be open on the 1st of July following. Meanwhile, during his absence, Braidwood was to write to Col. Bolling "every week or ten days." The next heard of him by Col. Bolling was that he was in distress in New York and wanted funds to help him out of his trouble. Contrary to the advice of friends, Col. Bolling sent him the sum asked for—$600.

In November of the same year (1812) Braidwood returned to Virginia and took charge of the education of the deaf children of Col. Bolling and "was faithful and diligent, exhibiting unequalled evidence of his qualifications in his profession."

My son's progress was truly gratifying until the following summer (1813), when, being in command of the troop of cavalry of this county, I was ordered to Norfolk, where I remained six months in military service. From this time he began to relax, and on my return had almost abandoned his duties. * * * He suddenly abandoned the Institution and fled to the North, did nothing, and in 1818 returned to Richmond penniless, friendless, and scarcely decently clad.

He applied again to Col. Bolling, who set him up in Manchester, with Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick, of that town, as a sort of trustee and general supervisor of the school.

I again sent my son to him, under the care of the Rev. Kirkpatrick. They had five other pupils. He conducted himself for about six months to the entire satisfaction of the Rev. Kirkpatrick; * * * but, before the third quarter ended, Mr. Kirkpatrick was obliged to dissolve all further connection with him. He died in the year 1819.

A most pitiful story of wasted talent and opportunity!

The following letter from the Rev. Jos. D. Tyler to the editor of the *Southern Churchman* (a journal which is still enjoying a flourishing existence) of Richmond, Virginia, dated March 4, 1842, enclosing a copy of the letter of Col. William Bolling, from which I have made such copious extracts, gives such sufficient reasons for dwelling at length upon the history of Braidwood's career as an instructor of the deaf in Virginia that I deem it but proper to insert it in full in this paper:

VIRGINIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
STAUNTON, *March* 4, 1842.

To the Editor of the Southern Churchman.

DEAR SIR: It is generally, but erroneously, supposed that the first experiment in teaching the deaf and dumb was made in this country at Hartford, Connecticut.

The ensuing letter addressed to me at my solicitation by Colonel William Bolling, of Goochland county, shows that a vigorous attempt to accomplish that philanthropic object was made at an earlier date in Virginia. The attempt failed. It failed, not for the want of ample encouragement in the shape of money and pupils, but through the unfaithfulness of the teacher. It failed, therefore, not for reasons which detract at all from the enlightened and persevering benevolence which originated the enterprise. It failed not through causes derogating in the least from the honor thus acquired by a citizen of Virginia of first establishing on this western continent an institution for the deaf and dumb.

Here is inserted the letter of Colonel Bolling to Mr. Tyler, the letter so freely drawn upon above. Mr. Tyler concludes his letter to the *Southern Churchman* as follows:

The details given by Col. Bolling respecting his brothers and sister are interesting in themselves, and peculiarly so, as giving, so far as we know, the earliest instance of American deaf-mutes receiving an education.

JOS. D. TYLER.

From what I can learn, I am of the opinion that Braidwood's methods differed, in a good many respects, from those introduced into America a few years later by the Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet. A member of the present (1893) corps of teachers in the Virginia Institution, Mr. Hartwell M. Chamberlayne, a former pupil of this Institution, and also of the New York Institution, informs me that he knew, many years ago, three of Braidwood's Manchester pupils, and that they did not seem to him to be nearly so well educated as others who had been taught in the American schools of later date. This may have been the result of the methods employed in their education, the pupils in question may not have been naturally intelligent, or, what is still more likely, their teacher may not have been at his best while they were under his instruction. Mr. Chamberlayne also knew one of the sons of Colonel Bolling, with whom he had many conversations. He was both brighter and seemed better educated than the pupils of the Manchester (*sic*) school. The signs used by all of these pupils of Braidwood differed in some respects, so Mr. Chamberlayne says, from those now in use among the deaf in America—the Hartford signs—but not so materially as to prevent his talking freely with those who used them.

Dr. Lewis Chamberlayne, of Richmond, Va., father of the gentleman mentioned above, had an older son—a deaf-mute—whom he sent to the American Asylum about the year 1833. In 1837, our Mr. Chamberlayne, the second deaf-mute child in

the family of Dr. Lewis Chamberlayne, was born, and the father then, for the first time, seriously took into consideration the subject of getting a State school for the deaf established in Virginia. In pursuance of this idea, during the winter of 1837–'8, while the legislature for that year was in session, he induced Mr. Barnard (subsequently president of Columbia College), then a teacher in the New York Institution, to come to Richmond, bringing with him several pupils of the New York school.

Mr. Barnard made several exhibitions of these children—some in the State capitol, some in other suitable buildings in the city. At these exhibitions most, if not all, of the members of the legislature were present and evinced their approval of them by the substantial evidence of passing the act of March 31, 1838, which was the first actual step looking toward the establishment of the present Institution. It is an interesting fact in connection with the visit of these children to Richmond that one of them was Miss Elizabeth Budd, who afterwards became the wife of the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, lately rector of St. Ann's Church in New York and the founder of the Church Mission to the Deaf.

The Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Staunton, was a member of this legislature, and was, with his colleague from Augusta county, Mr. D. W. Patterson, so active in support of the act of establishment that he was named a member of the first board of visitors.

An additional act, passed March 27, 1839, provided that the Institution should be located "in Staunton, or within three miles thereof," and the sum of twenty thousand dollars was appropriated for "procuring a site and for erecting suitable buildings thereon."

Ten thousand dollars of this appropriation was to be expended annually. In addition to this the same bill included an appropriation of ten thousand dollars *per annum* "for support." This last-named sum was placed to the credit of the president and directors of the "State Literary Fund," and none of it was to be paid out until the Institution was in "actual operation," and then only when "required by the wants of the Institution."

The following-named gentlemen were appointed members of the first board of visitors, viz: Hon. A H. H. Stuart, James Points, Esq., Francis T. Stribling, M. D., and Nicholas

C. Kinney, Esq., of Staunton; Hon. James McDowell (afterwards Governor of Virginia), of Rockbridge county; Rev. Wm. S. Plummer, D. D., of Richmond, and Robert Gray, Esq., of Rockingham county. The first meeting of the board of visitors was held, at the call of the President of the Literary Fund, in Staunton, on Monday, May 6, 1839. Hon. A. H. H. Stuart was elected president of the board, and N. C. Kinney, Esq., secretary.

At a meeting of the board held July 4, 1839, an order was passed directing "the secretary to proceed East and procure suitable plans, drawings, &c.," for the erection of buildings. Five hundred dollars were appropriated to defray the expenses of the secretary and otherwise carry the order into effect.

At a meeting held two days before this the proposition of James Bell, Esq., offering a donation of five acres of land to the Institution, with the privilege of purchasing as much more as was desirable at the rate of forty dollars per acre, was received and accepted.

It was resolved at the same meeting that the building should be "of brick, with stone foundations and a fire-proof roof." A building committee was appointed and a building "to cost $20,000 ordered to be ready for occupancy by July 4, 1841."

On July 5, 1839, "Harvey P. Peet, of New York, was elected principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars and board for self and family," and the sum of one thousand dollars was placed at the disposal of Dr. Peet "to purchase books and suitable apparatus for the use of the deaf and dumb."

Dr. Peet declined this appointment, and Rev. Jos. D. Tyler, "a teacher of experience in the Hartford Asylum," was elected principal, at a salary of "twelve hundred dollars and board for self and family." At this meeting (October 1, 1839) it was ordered that the "schools be opened for the reception of pupils on November 15, 1839, a building suitable for this purpose having been rented in the town."

The first pupil registered in the deaf-mute department was Elizabeth Baker, of Pendleton county, the date of registration being November 30, 1839. Two days later the second pupil was registered.

November 20, 1839, Mr. Tyler reported that a teacher was needed in the deaf-mute department, and "Job Turner, a

pupil of the Hartford Asylum, was appointed " the first teacher of the deaf in the Virginia Institution. Mr. Turner, after a service in the Institution of nearly forty years' duration, retired from the profession and has since devoted his talents and energy to the work of a missionary to the deaf of the South, under the auspices of Saint Ann's Mission. In this work he is still (February 10, 1893) engaged, and the vigor of his appearance gives ground for the hope that he may long continue in it.

So the Virginia Institution for the Education of the Deaf

THOMAS S. DOYLE.

and Dumb and of the Blind (it has always been a dual Institution) was launched.

Since November 30, 1839, six hundred and eighty-three deaf-mute children have been received within its walls.

During the four years of the civil war its buildings were used by the Confederate States authorities as a military hospital, but the school was continued, making use of the buildings of the Virginia Female Institute in Staunton. Grass-grown furrows and ditches on the lawn in front of the main drive are still plainly to be seen, marking the site of the tents in which convalescent soldiers lived during those troublous times.

By reason of this double removal from and back to the buildings many of the archives of the school were lost, and it is impossible, almost, at this day to give a complete history of many interesting transactions. Since 1839 the Institution has received but one legacy, that of five hundred dollars from the late John J. Goodson, of Norfolk, Va., from the proceeds of which the *Goodson Gazette* (printed and published by the pupils of the Institution) takes its name. The five acres of land donated for a site by Mr. Bell was given in 1839.

By reference to the code of Virginia (ed. 1887) I find that *special* appropriations to the amount of one hundred and thirteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-one dollars and six cents ($113,921.06) have been made by the legislature for the use of the Institution. The most of this money was expended for buildings, for repairs, for heating and lighting, etc. None of it was expended upon "salaries" or "support."

In addition to the amount named above as specially appropriated, the regular annuities for purposes of support have amounted in the fifty-three years of the existence of the Institution to the gross sum of one million three hundred and thirty thousand dollars. A part—a comparatively very small part—of this amount (say $25,000) was expended for building purposes. The remainder went for annual support.

So we see that there has been appropriated in all, within a period of a little over fifty years, by Virginia to the education of her deaf children and her blind children the sum of one million four hundred and forty-three thousand nine hundred and twenty-one dollars and six cents ($1,443,921.06). Average for the fifty-three years, $28,878.43. As the Institution is dual, a large part of this went to the support of the School for the Blind. There is no way that I know of now of finding out exactly how much went to each class.

The present annual appropriation is $35,000. There are present this session ninety-two deaf children and fifty-two blind, making a total of one hundred and forty-four of both classes.

These are taught in seven classes, regularly graded. We have a teacher, of course, for each class. In addition there is a teacher of articulation and lip-reading, who has twenty-five pupils in her different classes. The pupils of the classes in articulation all attend the regular manual classes, and go at certain hours to the teacher of articulation.

There is one teacher of free-hand and crayon drawing, and one of painting in oil. All of the girls are taught plain needle-work. For the boys there are shops in which are taught the trades of the carpenter, the cabinet-maker, the house-painter, the shoemaker, the tailor, and the printer. There are two religious services for the children on every school-day. On Sunday there is the usual service in the morning, and immediately thereafter a Sunday-school, in which the children are taught by their regular teachers, the same distinction of classes being observed as prevails in the school of the week.

Sunday afternoon there is a lecture by one of the teachers (in turn).

There are two Christian associations among the deaf pupils, one for the boys and one for the girls. They hold separate meetings every Sunday night. Both of these meetings are conducted by members of the associations, and both have done and are doing much good in the school.

There are two literary societies in the Institution: one, "the De l'Épée," on the girls' side; the other, "the Goodson Literary," on the boys' side. Both hold weekly meetings.

The Institution, when first organized, had two principals, coëqual in authority. Dr. Jos. D. Tyler had charge of the deaf-mute department, Dr. J. C. M. Merilatt of the blind department. This arrangement continued until the death of Dr. Tyler, in January, 1852, when Dr. Merilatt was chosen principal of both departments. This arrangement has been maintained to the present day.

The "Virginia Association of the Deaf" was organized in Richmond, Virginia, in the month of July, 1891, holding its initial meeting in the Hall of the House of Delegates.

The second annual meeting of this association was held in the Music Hall of the Institution in August, 1882. At this second meeting there was a largely-increased attendance upon the part of the deaf of the State and many names of new members were added to the roll. Of this association, Mr. Jno. W. Michaels is president and W. C. Ritter is secretary. Its objects are chiefly to promote the interests of the deaf of Virginia in every manner possible, and a good start has been made in this direction.

The next annual meeting will be held in July, 1893, in the city of Lynchburg.

The following is a list of the principals from the foundation of the school to the present day:

Jos. D. Tyler, Dr. J. C. M. Merilatt, 1839–1852.
Dr. J. C. M. Merilatt, 1852–1863.
John C. Covell, A. M., 1863–1871.
Charles D. McCoy, 1871–1879.
Leonidas Poyntz, A. B., 1879–1880.
Thomas S. Doyle, 1880–1882.
J. C. Vaughan, A. M., M. D., 1882–1883.
Charles S. Roller, 1883–1884.
Thomas S. Doyle, 1884–1893.

Board of Directors of the Institution, January 1, 1893.

Major T. C. Elder, Staunton, Va.
Col. George E. Dennis, Franklin Co., Va.
Hon. H. G. Moffett, Rappahannock Co., Va.
Hon. Geo. A. Mushbach, Alexandria, Va.
Hon. A. D. Payne, Warrenton, Va.
Hon. W. D. Quesenberry, Caroline Co., Va.
C. W. S. Turner, Esq., Front Royal, Va.
R. W. Watkins, Esq , Halifax Co., Va.
B. L. Winston, M. D., Hanover Co., Va.

Secretary of the Board.

J. M. Kinney, Staunton, Va.

List of Teachers and Officers, Jan. 1, 1893.

Thomas S. Doyle, principal.
G. D. Euritt, teacher of First Class.
L. G. Doyle (temporary), teacher of Second Class.
H. M. Chamberlayne, teacher of Third Class.
H. A. Bear, teacher of Fourth Class.
Miss M. G. Trout, teacher of Fifth Class.
Wm. M. Berkeley, teacher of Sixth Class.
T. J. Williams, teacher of Seventh Class.
Talbot B. Coleman, Painting in Oil.
Miss M. G. Trout, Drawing (free-hand and crayon).
Miss A. Harman, Articulation and Lip-reading.
Miss M. M. Kerr, governess.
Miss L. E. Argabright, monitress and seamstress.
Dr. B. M. Atkinson, physician.

O. R. Funsten, steward.
Mrs. A. Camp, matron.

Foremen of the Shops.

Wm. M. Berkeley, Printing Office.
E. R. Moon, Carpenter, Cabinet, and Paint Shop.
Amos Hollar, Shoe Shop.
P. B. Graves, Tailor Shop.

State of Indiana,
Institution for the
Education of the Deaf.

A COLUMBIAN SEMI-CENTENNIAL SKETCH

Jumping o'er times,
Turning the accomplishment of many years
Into an hour glass.
—[Shakespeare: *Henry V.*

Richard O. Johnson.

Printed by the Class in Printing, of the
Indiana Institution for the
Education of the Deaf.

THE MAIN BUILDING

Erected 1850 Three others in rear

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

PRESIDENT,

THOMAS L. BROWN.....BEDFORD

SECRETARY,

JOSEPH L. BLASE.....CYNTHIANA

TREASURER,

CHARLES E. HAUGH.....INDIANAPOLIS

EDUCATIONAL AND BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT.

RICHARD O. JOHNSON.

INSTRUCTORS.

NOBLE B. McKEE, A. M., *Principal.*
WM. H. DEMOTTE, LL. D., *Superintendent Sabbath School.*

WM. H. LATHAM, A. M., M. D.,
NOBLE B. McKEE, A. M.,
WM. H. DEMOTTE, LL. D.,
S. J. VAIL,
HENRY BIERHAUS,
AUGUST JUTT,
N. F. MORROW, A. B.,
ORSON ARCHIBALD, A. B.,
ALBERT BERG, A. B.,
S. W. GILBERT,
CHARLES KERNEY, A. B.,
ANNA HENDRICKS,
SADIE J. CORWIN,
IDA KINSLEY,
EVA HEISER,
EUDORA BRIGHT,
LETITIA BOOTH.

LUCY E. ROBINSON, Teacher of Articulation.
CARRIE MARVIN, Teacher of Oral-Aural Class.
CARRIE SMITH, Teacher of Physical Culture.
MARY CORWIN, Teacher of Art.

BOOK AND STORE-KEEPER.

WILLIAM E. TODD.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

Matron—SARAH C. PETERS.
Housekeeper—MARY COUGHLIN.
Physicians—JOHN E. LOCKRIDGE, M. D.
MARTIN H. FIELD, M. D.
Supervisors of Boys—MOSES M. CLINTON.
JAMES VAHEY.
Supervisor of Girls—MAGGIE McCAULEY.
Usher—ALICE WILSON.
Nurse—MARY DIFFLEY.
Watchman—ABNER WOOLMAN.
Watchwoman SADIE BRANDENBURG.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Instructor in Printing—EDWARD J. HECKER.
Instructor in Joinery Work, etc.—JOHN P. BAKER.
Instructor in Shoe and Leather Work—LOUIS HILDEBRAND.
Instructor in Sewing—KATE GORMAN.
Foreman of Farm and Garden—WILLIAM LANGSTAFF.
Engineer—LOUIS PRINZLER.
Electrician—EDWARD FLAGER.
Carpenter—CHARLES HOWARD.

RICHARD O. JOHNSON.

THE INSTITUTION FIFTY YEARS AGO.

A VIEW OF THE INSTITUTION DURING ITS FIRST YEAR, AS OUTLINED IN "THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT, FOR THE YEAR 1844."

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

The undersigned committee, appointed for the purpose, by the Board of Trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of said State, do, in behalf of said Board under the requirement of the 13th section of an act entitled "An Act to establish an Asylum for the Education of Deaf and Dumb persons in the State of Indiana," approved January 15, 1844, now report, that they have spared no pains in the discharge of the important duties assigned them by the last Legislature, and that their efforts to prepare the way for opening the Asylum have been attended with an encouraging degree of success.

They have rented, for the use of the Institution for one year, at an expense of $300, a large, commodious and pleasantly situated building, with pleasure grounds of sufficient extent to afford the pupils ample opportunity for exercise and recreation. Furniture, bedding and other requisite articles for the Asylum, have been purchased at a cost of about $1,000. The services of a Steward and Matron, every way qualified to superintend its domestic concerns, have also been procured. Mr. William Willard, a deaf-mute, educated in the American Asylum at Hartford, Conn., has been engaged to take charge of the department of instruction, at a salary of $800 per annum. Mr. Willard was formerly employed, for several years, as an instructor in the Ohio Deaf and Dumb Asylum; and he comes to us recommended by the Principal and Trustees of that Institution, as eminently fitted for the station he proposes to fill. He had charge of a small school of deaf-mutes in Indianapolis, during the winter of 1843-'4, and it is presumed no one who then witnessed the rapid improvement of the pupils under his instruction, will be disposed to doubt the extent or throughness of his qualifications as a teacher.

The requisite preparatory arrangement having been previously made, the Asylum went into operation on the first Monday of last October. Fourteen pupils were present at the commencement of the session. Two have since been added, making sixteen in all; which is the number now connected with the Institution.

Of these 1 is from Carroll county.
1 is from Fayette county.
1 is from Vermillion county.
1 is from Randolph county.
1 is from Clarke county.
1 is from Dearborn county.

1 is from Monroe county.
2 are from Henry county.
2 are from Marion county.
2 are from Bartholomew county—and
3 are from Tippecanoe county.

The Trustees are happy to be able to say, that they regard the Asylum as having opened with the most cheering prospects; and, that under the smiles of a kind Providence, nothing but the continued countenance and liberality of the Legislature will be necessary to insure its permanent success. An institution so benevolent in its design, certainly deserves to be regarded with the warmest interest and solicitude by all friends of humanity. No portion of the community has stronger claims on the sympathy, or stands more in need of the fostering care of the commonwealth than the deaf and dumb. Experience has abundantly shown that, though deprived of speech and hearing, their minds can be approached through other avenues by the lights of knowledge, and they can be thereby qualified for stations of usefulness and the highest rational enjoyments. Indeed, the difference between the uneducated and the educated mute is almost incredible. The former "wends his weary way" through life in ignorance and obscurity often an object of charity, and almost a burden to himself: but the latter, gladdened by the genial ray of knowledge, and fitted for the discharge of duty, becomes a blessing to his friends and to society, acts well his part as a member of the great human family—enjoys the present, and looks forward to the future with cheerfulness and hope.

But it is unnecessary to urge upon your honorable body the claims of a cause, which former assemblies have espoused with a zeal that does honor to the State; and the importance of which we know you will not fail to appreciate.

We, therefore, close this report, by respectfully recommending that, with a view of promoting the more extensive usefulness of the Asylum, the present assessment for its benefit of two mills on the hundred dollars be raised to one cent on the hundred dollars. This would afford a sum sufficient to enable the Board of Trustees to admit, free of charge, all indigent pupils who might wish for the present to be received into the Institution whereas, with the limited means now at the command of the Trustees, many such applications must be refused. Let it be borne in mind that the parents and friends of those deaf-mutes, who would wish to enjoy the advantages of the Asylum, are, with comparatively few exceptions, in indigent circumstances—and it seems hard that they should be shut out from the Institution for the want of means, when so light an assessment as one cent on the hundred dollars would put them in possession of its privileges without expense.

We would further recommend that the house and lot which have been rented for the present use of the Asylum, be made its permanent property by purchase, provided they can be obtained on just and equitable terms.

It will be perceived from section 11 of the act above referred to, that it devolves upon the House of Representatives to choose, during their

present session, five trustees in lieu of those appointed at the last General Assembly. All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

P. D. GURLEY,
R. MAYHEW,
Committee of the Board.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

The following is a statement of the expenses of said Institution incurred under the action and direction of the Trustees, to-wit:

For house and grounds for Asylum one year, from 1st of Sept., 1844, rented of Geo. W. Stipp	$300 00
Furniture purchased of Thomas Smith	853 75
One cooking stove $30, and two other stoves $38.40, purchased of Samuel Wainwright	68 40
Two bills of furniture, fixtures, and stationery for school rooms, furnished by William Willard, and allowed by Trustees	86 97
Two books for Secretary and Treasurer, of Day, Tyler & Co.	2 88
William Willard's salary as Teacher, per annum	800 00
William Campbell as Steward, and Mrs. Campbell as Matron, employed per annum at $75, for each pupil boarded at the Asylum per year, suppose 15 scholars	1,125 00
	$3,237 00

The amount of receipts or moneys collected since the organization by the Trustees are:

Receipts on account pupils at the Asylum	$209 25

The above statement of expenditures and moneys collected made in accordance with the requisition of the 13th section of the act to establish said Asylum, has no reference to the amount paid to teacher for past services under joint resolution, nor to any receipts of funds from taxes assessed and collected for this object.

In the collection and payment of the revenue of last year into the State Treasury, no distinction was made, in the amount, so as to show what was collected on account of deaf and dumb. It is estimated that of the revenue thus paid, the proper proportion collected on this account, was about $2,122.75, which, after deducting the amount paid to William Willard, by authority of joint resolution, $1,168.75, would leave in the State Treasury of this fund about $954.

The Trustees in creating the expenses above mentioned, have anticipated this fund as well as that to be collected, with the revenue of the present year; and have had some advances from the State Treasury, (as appeared to be contemplated by the law organizing the Institution, and indispensably necessary to carry their plans into effect), leaving the principal portion of said expenses yet to be met, relying upon the present

General Assembly to make such appropriation as will meet all expenditures and obligations incurred by the Trustees.

All of which is respectfully submitted. R. MAYHEW,

Treasurer of Board of Trustees of Asylum for Education of Deaf and Dumb.

RULES.

In taking charge of the general interest of the Asylum, and endeavoring to make provision for the improvement and comfort of its inmates, the Board of Trustees have adopted the following rules and regulations for its government and economy:

COMMENCEMENT AND LENGTH OF THE SESSION.

There shall be but one session per annum, commencing on the first Monday of October, and closing on the last day of July.

TIME OF ADMISSION.

The regular time for receiving pupils into the Asylum shall be the week immediately preceding the first Monday of October.

LENGTH OF THE WHOLE COURSE.

The ordinary course of instruction in the Asylum shall extend through a period of five years; and scholars having passed creditably through this course shall receive from the Principal certificates accordingly.

EXPENSES.

Pupils from this State shall be provided for by the Institution in all respects, clothing and traveling expenses excepted, at the rate of *Seventy-five Dollars* per annum; and pupils from other States at the rate of *One hundred Dollars* per annum. Payment shall be required semi-annually in advance. No deduction shall be made from the annual charge in consequence of absence on any account whatever, except sickness, nor for vacation. Pupils shall be at liberty to reside during the vacation in the Institution without extra charge; but in case of sickness, either during the session or in vacation, the necessary extra charge shall be made.

AGE OF APPLICANTS.

Applicants for admission into the Asylum shall be between the ages of ten and thirty years. The Institution will not hold itself *bound* to receive any not embraced within this rule, but may do so at discretion.

STATE PUPILS.

Application on behalf of indigent pupils for assistance from the State, shall be made to the Board of Trustees, through the Secretary of State; and such application shall be accompanied with a written declaration from the board of county commissioners of the county in which the applicant resides, certifying that the necessities of the case are such as to justify the Trustees in ordering the assistance desired.

FIFTY YEARS' PROGRESS.

"Memories feeble to retrace
Yesterday's immediate flow,
Find a dear, familiar face,
In each hour of long ago.

'Tis a long time ago, is 1830, and yet in that year amidst the streams and forests of the uncultivated State of Indiana were living persons not only deaf and therefore mute, but I presume also very dumb, for in this State at that time there were no schools wherein they could be educated —therefore they must have been deaf-mute and dumb. According to the census of that year there were in the State 144 deaf-mutes. In 1840, they had increased to 312, and still no provision had been made to educate them. Whether it seemed dark to the people at that time, it certainly does to us looking back through the vista of vanishing years intellectual darkness and gloom surrounding the 312 deaf-mutes who were with the people and yet not of them.

But as 'tis darkest just before dawn, so in 1840. The dawn was soon to burst, the first golden rays of the light of education for the deaf were soon to tinge with humanity the hills and dales of our beloved State, causing happiness and perfecting citizenship from lake to river. It came in 1841, scintillated a few brief moments and then died away, leaving once more only the darkness.

From the very commencement of the State's organization, there were not wanting those who kindly remembered our deaf and dumb, and fondly desired to introduce into this, the advantages for education which were enjoyed by the more favored mutes of other American Commonwealths. Yet there were so many objects demanding attention in the infancy of political institutions, that no provision was made by the Legislature for the education of our mutes even in other State Asylums, where they would have been gladly received. Then came the excitement of speculation, which, for several years, entirely engrossed the public attention. And it was not till the time of the State's deepest adversity, that the cause of mute education received its first impetus. In the fall of 1841, Mr. William C. Bales, since deceased, then the sheriff of Vermillion county, placed his mute son in the Ohio Institution. The visit which he then paid that Asylum, interested him more deeply than before in the enterprise of educating the deaf and dumb. The next year he was elected to represent his county in the Legislature.

Some time during the year 1841, James McLean, a mute, and a reputed graduate of the New York Institution, commenced a school in Parke county. This school was continued for more than a year, but at no time contained more than six pupils, and three or four of these were taught gratis. Mr. Wm. Crumpton, of Attica, was one of his patrons;

and from his representations Mr. Coffin, then the representative from Parke, became interested in the subject.

A joint resolution was subsequently passed which provided for Mr. McLean's compensation. As it is the first act of the Legislature in regard to the deaf and dumb on the statute books of Indiana, and as it freely and fully asserts the obligation of the State to educate them, it is here inserted entire:

"*A Joint Resolution for the benefit of James McLean, of Parke county, Indiana, a deaf and dumb person. Approved, February 11, 1842.*

"WHEREAS, It has been represented to this General Assembly that said James McLean is a deaf and dumb school teacher, and as such has been teaching deaf and dumb orphans and indigent children of Indiana for fifteen months past, without any adequate compensation: and, whereas, it has been farther represented to us, that said McLean is poor, and believing as we do, that due encouragement should be given to such laudable efforts to ameliorate as far as possible the condition of an unfortunate portion of our people, and that efforts of that kind on the part of a deaf and dumb citizen of Indiana should not be received as a gratuity by the State,

"*Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Indiana,* That the Treasurer of State be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to said James McLean the sum of two hundred dollars out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, as a compensation for services rendered as aforesaid."

At the meeting of the Legislature in 1842–3, the two members above referred to consulted together, and, as the result of their deliberations, Mr. Bales, on the 4th of February, presented a bill which, after some amendments, passed both branches. It reads as follows:

"*An Act to provide means to support a Deaf and Dumb Asylum in the State of Indiana. Approved February 13, 1843.*

"SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That, in addition to the sum of five cents levied on each one hundred dollars of property taxable in this State for the ordinary expenses of the State government, there shall be levied two mills additional on each one hundred dollars' worth of property in this State, for the purpose of supporting a deaf and dumb asylum, and the necessary expenses attendant thereon, in this State.

"SEC. 2. Said sum of two mills shall be collected in the same funds, and paid into the treasury, in the same manner as the State revenue, and shall be paid out by the Treasurer of State, for the education [and] maintenance of deaf and dumb persons of Indiana, pursuant to existing provisions of law.

"SEC. 3. This act to be in force from and after its passage and publication in the *Journal* and *Sentinel*."

This was passed by the unanimous consent of all parties. Indeed, to enumerate its friends would be to mention the names of the whole Legislature; and one as much as another, probably, deserves the credit of its enactment. It was a noble act, and the first instance on record where a people were taxed for such a purpose!

WILLIAM WILLARD.

WILLIAM WILLARD.

At this point a familiar figure appears on the scene. William Willard, a deaf-mute, a graduate of the American Asylum at Hartford, and a teacher in the Ohio Institution, came to Indianapolis for the purpose of establishing a private school for the deaf. Consultation with leading citizens followed and a meeting was called, the friends of the project coming from all parts of the State. The sense of the meeting was evidence by the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the successful example of Ohio and other sister States in providing for the instruction of the deaf and dumb within their bounds, is in the highest degree creditable and worthy of our prompt imitation, and that, as citizens of Indiana, we are gratified with the interest taken in it by the last General Assembly in the enactments contemplating provision for an asylum for deaf-mutes in this State, of which there are, according to the last census, three hundred and twelve.

"*Resolved*, That the testimonials submitted by William Willard from his Excellency, Governor Shannon; H. N. Hubbell, Esq., superintendent of the Ohio Deaf and Dumb Asylum: Rev. Dr. Hoge and other distinguished gentlemen of Ohio, showing that William Willard has been for many years an instructor of deaf-mutes in that State, and has justly gained for himself a high reputation as a teacher—that he is a gentleman of good moral character, of the first respectability and every way worthy of the most favorable consideration in reference to the instruction of deaf-mutes, are highly satisfactory: and we are gratified with the visit of a gentleman, himself deaf and dumb, so highly recommended by those who have been connected with an institution of such distinguished repute as the one at Columbus, Ohio.

"*Resolved*, That we approve of Mr. Willard's proposed visit to different parts of the State for the purpose of communicating with deaf-mutes and their friends in relation to their instruction in this State: and that we recommend that he should, after such a visit, commence a school for deaf-mutes on a small scale at Indianapolis preparatory to such further action of the Legislature and other encouragement as may be given for the establishment of an asylum: and that in such visit we cordially recommend Mr. Willard to the kind attention and hospitality of the citizens of Indiana."

This was in May, 1843, on the 30th. During the following summer Mr. Willard traveled here, there, everywhere, urging and entreating, not donations but pupils. He bore his own expenses. Easy in manner and of affable address, he succeeded admirably, and in October following he opened his school with twelve scholars, who, while paying for boarding, paid nothing for instruction.

"Gardener bright from Eden's bower,
Tend with care that lily flower;
To its leaves and root infuse
Heaven's sunshine, Heaven's dews.
'Tis a type, and 'tis a pledge,
Of a crowning privilege."

The General Assembly convening in the following December, its mem-

bers reflecting the awakened interest of the people, still further enhanced by the glorious work already commenced, felt itself in duty bound to take charge of and defray the expenses on behalf of the State of the private school now under way. A board of incorporating trustees consisting of nine members,was appointed January 15, 1844, and at once proceeded to organize the "Indiana Asylum for Deaf and Dumb." Mr. Willard, who had performed such mighty work, was naturally and justly the chief officer with title of principal, and under the new arrangement the first session was commenced October 1st, 1844, in rented quarters, "a large and commodious building with pleasure grounds of sufficient extent to afford the pupils ample opportuntiy for exercise and re creation," the same having been obtained at a rental of $300 per year. The number of pupils starting in was sixteen, coming from the following counties: Bartholomew, 2; Henry, 1; Carroll, 1; Marion, 2; Clarke, 2; Monroe,1; Dearborn, 1; Randolph, 1; Fayette, 1; Tippecanoe, 3; Vermillion, 1.

The members of the incorporating Board of Trustees were His Excellency James Whitcomb, Royal Mayhew, Esq., Hon. John H. Thompson, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Phineas D. Gurley, Rev. Love Jameson, Livingston Dunlop, M. D., Hon. James Morrison and Rev. Pres. Matthew Simpson. The question of a permanent location was left open, and the Governor was authorized to receive propositions on the subject. Mr. Willard was allowed a compensation from the commencement of his school.

It has been usual to date the origin of the Institution from October 1, 1844, because it was then formally taken under the control of the State. It had really been in successful operation for a year previously, and its history really dates from October, 1843.

It had been contemplated from the first, to ultimately appoint a Principal who could hear, and speak. This intention was carried out, in June, 1846, by the appointment of James S. Brown, his duties to commence on the 1st of August following. The highly valued services of Mr. Willard were continued in the capacity of an assistant.

The school remained in its first quarters until October 1st, 1846, when the number of pupils pressing for admission became so great steps were taken to procure larger and more commodious quarters. On October 1st, 1846, the school was opened in a large three-story building of imposing appearance and for which a rental of $500 per year was paid. A permanent location not having been agreed upon, a warm contest now sprang up between various parts of the State as to who should have the location, the rivalry principally being between Bloomington and Indianapolis. The citizens of the former place made an offer of a donation in land and cash amounting to nearly $4,000 and the commissioners of the county agreed to appropriate as revenue to the Institution one cent on each one hundred dollars' worth of real and personal property within the county. The superintendent at the time, Mr. James Brown, entered into quite an extensive correspondence with the heads of other similar institutions in the United States, concerning the location, and laid the same before the Committee of Education to which the question had been referred. They finally decided not to accept the liberal offer of Blooming-

ton, and thereupon located the Institution at Indianapolis because of its being the capital, a railroad center accessible from all parts of the State, and for other good and sufficient reasons.

At this same session of the General Assembly steps were taken for the purchase of a site, and the board of trustees, after diligent and careful search, selected the present location, eighty-four acres being purchased at first and subsequently thirty-eight additional, the whole costing $6,000. This land is now all held by the Institution, save eighteen acres that were transferred to the Indiana Female Reformatory in 1869, and one-quarter of an acre transferred to the C., St. L. & P. R. R. in 1883. The balance of the land originally acquired is now valued at $276,000 The wisdom of the selection could not have been greater, for a more desirable location, all things considered, could not have been made in or around Indianapolis.

After securing the ground, the trustees turned their attention to building, and secured an increase of the rate of taxation. Previously, at the session of the General Assembly of 1844 5, the assessment was raised from two to five mills on each hundred dollars' worth of property in the State. It was now raised from five to fifteen mills. This was to provide for the erection of the permanent buildings. Money sufficient was obtained and buildings with a capacity of 160 to 175 were at once erected and were ready for occupancy October 2nd, 1850. During the school year previous the number of pupils in attendance was 125, but during the first year in the new building the number increased to 141.

Thus fairly started, the school thrived and grew. Divine Providence seemed to smile upon it and its yearly course was constantly in advance. The deaf seeking admission grew in numbers as the State's population increased, and repairs, alterations and new buildings were added from time to time until now, in the spring of 1893, the school boasts of accommodations for 350 pupils; of twenty-one teachers in the intellectual and four in the industrial departments; of 104 acres of land, valued at $276,000; of buildings valued at $240,000; one of them being a large, fine, new school-house containing twenty-four school-rooms and library, lecture and art rooms.

When the school was first opened, it was maintained upon the proceeds of a tax of two mills upon each one hundred dollars' worth of property, which was voted by the General Assembly, and which was increased from time to time until, in 1852, it yielded an income of nearly $40,000 per year. When the State constitution was adopted in 1851, the tax was discontinued, and the support of the Institution made a direct charge upon the State Treasury, where it remains to-day. The amount appropriated by the General Assembly for maintenance and repairs has varied from time to time, but now amounts to $65,000 annually.

In the beginning pupils were charged for board and tuition, except they filed a certificate setting out the fact of their poverty. This was degrading and shameful and was so considered, and in a very short time the law was changed and everything made free to all those too deaf to be educated in the common schools. And in this liberality Indiana has the proud distinction of having been the first State in the Union to throw

open her educational doors to the deaf, absolutely without cost to them. And so it is to-day, everything is free, the State making no charge, only requiring that pupils shall pay their transportation to and fro, and furnish their own clothing and even where this cannot be done, the State provides and charges it to the county from whence the pupil comes.

Mr. Willard served as principal two years, being succeeded by James S. Brown, with the title of superintendent, a man of most sterling qualities, faithfulness of purpose and love for the work. Mr. Willard continued his connection with the school, however, as a most valued instructor, for twenty years. In 1852, Mr. Brown resigning, the Reverend Thomas MacIntire was appointed superintendent and continued as such for twenty-seven years. Under him the Institution made its name and fame. He loved the school and the school loved him. Together they kept pace, marching steadily onward and upward, placing the banner of the Institution in lofty position, there being emblazoned on its folds three stars, one for faithful and loving care, one for thoroughness of educational work and one for purity. Following him came William Glenn and Eli P. Baker, each serving five years as superintendent, the latter resigning in July, 1889, at which time the present superintendent was appointed.

The history of the Indiana Institution is a grand history—a history of men and women of pure and lofty ideas and deeds; a history of a most generous State; a history of eighteen hundred and seventy-five boys and girls who have entered its portals seeking light intellectually, spiritually, industrially; a history of mothers and fathers who with heart-ache and sob have delivered their little ones into strange hands that they might be taught the way to eternal life through enlightened intellect; a history that makes us wish for success and happiness in future well-doing. Many of the men and women who have watched the progress with eager eyes, many of the boys and girls, have passed beyond the dark river, and we feel 'tis well with them because of the instruction here given and received.

"Long live the good school! giving out year by year
Recruits to true manhood and womanhood dear:
Brave boys, modest maidens, in beauty sent forth,
The living epistles and proof of its worth!

"In and out let the young life as steadily flow
As in broad Narragansett, the tides come and go;
And its sons and its daughters in prairie and town
Remember its honor and guard its renown!"

REV. THOMAS MACINTIRE.

THE INSTITUTION AS IT IS NOW.

EXTRACTS FROM "RULES AND REGULATIONS," "OUTLINES," AND SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1892.

INTELLECTUAL DEPARTMENT.

THE ATTENDANCE.

The attendance during the fiscal year is shown by the following table:

	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Total.*
Number admitted	169	154	323
Number discharged	15	18	33
Number remaining on roll	154	136	290
Number in attendence at end of year	147	120	267
Leaving enrolled and not in attendance	7	16	23

NEW PUPILS.

The new pupils admitted during the year were as follows:

Boys	23
Girls	19
Total	42

Pupils who had been out of school for one or more years, but who returned during this year were as follows:

Boys	4
Girls	4
Total	8

The causes of deafness and ages at which it occurred in these new pupils will be shown by the following table, as will also the degree of deafness, the number to whom instruction was given previous to admission, and what power of articulation is possessed by them. The power of hearing in many of those marked *partially deaf* is very feeble indeed, as is also the power of articulation in many of these marked as *speaking a few words plainly*, and need hardly be taken account of in the majority of cases.

	Number.	Ages at which Deafness Occurred.							Totally Deaf.	Partially Deaf.	Instruction Previously.	No Instruction Previously.	Can Speak Few Words Plainly.	Can Not Speak at All.
		Under 1 yr.	1 to 2 yrs.	2 to 3 yrs.	3 to 4 yrs.	4 to 5 yrs.	5 to 6 yrs.	6 to 7 yrs.						
Congenital	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	2	4	11	....	15
Scarlet fever	5	....	1	1	2	....	....	1	4	1	3	2	3	2
Brain fever	3	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	3	2	1
Spinal fever	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	2
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	2	....
Catarrhal fever	3	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	2	2	1	2	1
Gathering in head	3	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	3	....	3
Remittent fever	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1
Malarial fever	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1
Typhoid fever	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
Spotted fever	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1
Measles	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1
Falls	3	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	1	1	2
Not deaf	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	42	5	8	5	5	1	1	1	28	13	15	26	11	30

The ages at the time of admission were as follows:

Eight years	8
Nine years	10
Ten years	6
Eleven years	2
Twelve years	3
Thirteen years	1
Fourteen years	1
Fifteen years	2
Nineteen years	1
Twenty years	1

NON-ATTENDANCE.

The matter of non-attendance is a serious evil; and one that should be remedied in some prompt, efficient manner. The non-attendants are of two classes: Those who enter the school but do not remain as long as they might and should, and those who do not enter at all. So far as the former class is concerned, the records of the Institution show that since November 1, 1884, 127 pupils have entered, remained a year or two, or more, and then dropped out without discharge, when they were entitled to longer continuance. A small per cent. of this number can be accounted for by deaths and removals from State, but fully 85 per cent. of it must be charged up to the foolish whims of the child, or to neglect or cupidity of the parent. The following table will show this part of the evil at a glance:

Enrolled November 1, 1884	319
New pupils admitted since	333
Total pupils in eight years	652
Discharged since November 1, 1884	258
Leaving enrolled	394
Actual attendance November 1, 1892	267
Showing "drop outs" to be	127

The census of 1890, an account of which is given elsewhere, showed a total of 1,780 deaf-mutes in the State. Of this number, 69 were between one and six years of age, or under school age (8 to 21) at this time, and 726 were between six and twenty-one years of age. Of the 726, there were in the school at the time, or had been previously, 298, and since 1890 115 more have been admitted, thus leaving 313 deaf-mutes in Indiana who have never been in this school at all. If we allow 20 per cent. for errors and for those who have attended other schools for the deaf, 250 still remain, who have never received the benefits of school training, and I regard this estimate as very low. Adding to this number the 127 "drop outs," we have 377, which represents the non-attendance.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The State supports an institution for the proper training of the deaf at great expense, not only for the good of the deaf themselves, but for the welfare and prosperity of itself. If parents and guardians do not avail themselves of advantages offered, it should certainly be the duty of the State to step in and compel the attendance of their children, as a matter of self-protection. The welfare of the child must be considered more sacred that the right of the parent to control it.

THE SCHOOL WORK.

At the beginning of the school year in 1890 a new course of study was arranged; the school period was re-arranged into five primary, two intermediate and three academic grades, each grade taking one year. The manner of grading was changed, as was also the manner of teaching. The upper four grades were provided with four teachers, each on special subjects, the classes rotating from one teacher to another. Out of 270 pupils who were in school the preceding June and who were entitled to return, 144 were denied advancement because of not meriting it. In short, a complete revolution in school work took place, and we anxiously looked forward for results. We have not been disappointed. Close and faithful attention was given to the work by teachers, who had much to do because of the change. Text-books during the first three years being done away with, original work had to be provided by them. History and geography took the form of evolution, and began in original work by the teachers, who, taking the Institution as a starting place, worked outward until the text-book was reached. Our course of study was termed by competent critics as "rather high" for our classes, but the pupils in the main mastered it, as is shown by their better averages than under the old

system. Everybody hewed to the line as closely as circumstances would permit, and the result has been most gratifying to all concerned.

One of the greatest helps in the school-room work was *The School-room Aid*, a sixteen-page magazine which we publish fortnightly. As its name implies, it was designed and especially arranged for class-work in the school-rooms, either taking the place of or supplementing the ordinary text-book, and devoted almost wholly to language.

Six teachers' institutes have been been held during the year. At each meeting specially prepared papers have been read, which were followed by critical discussion. Everything pertaining to school-rooom work has been considered, and the good resulting therefrom has been great.

One year ago attention was called to the fact that seventeen classes were being taught by fourteen teachers, this being accomplished by having three classes taught in the afternoon for two and a half hours by regular morning teachers, who served without extra compensation. As this was all the instruction these classes received, the arrangement was very unsatisfactory, fair to neither pupil nor teacher. To remedy this matter, three new teachers have been employed.

ORAL-AURAL CLASS.

In my last annual report I wrote as follows: "I am still of opinion that a purely oral department should be started, separate and distinct from the rest of the school. While I believe that of any given number of deaf-mutes taken at random, only a minority, and, perhaps, only a small minority can be *successfully* educated by the purely oral method, which excludes signs, still, it is that minority which I wish to provide for, and I think we have it at the present time in our school."

It has been found impossible under existing conditions to start an oral department, "separate and distinct" from the rest of the school, but the next best thing has been done in the establishment of an oral-aural class. A young lady of New York, who possesses a good knowledge of the work, has been called to take charge of the class, and is making a good beginning. I believe the end of the year will demonstrate the wisdom of the "innovation." Every pupil entering school should be educated by this method and taught to speak, if it is possible to do so —it is his right: it is our duty. But as stated above, I believe this is impracticable with the greater number -it remains then for us to ascertain who can and who cannot, be successfully educated by it. To do this each new pupil should be given a fair chance for speech and education by speech, first; afterward, education by other methods, if failure results. We must bear in mind that there are deaf and semi-deaf; mute and semi-mute—that a method beneficial to one may not be to another and *vice versa*. To accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number, the very broadest latitude must be allowed, and a school to be successful must not be bound down to any one, or any two methods. In order to attain this success, this Institution bases its work on the following

SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION.

The general system of instruction under which this school works is

SCHOOL BUILDING

Erected 1890

known as the "Combined System," wherein the Manual Method and Oral Method are both used. Articulation and speech-reading are regarded as very important, but mental development and the acquisition of language are regarded as still more important. It is believed that in many cases mental development and the acquisition of language can be better attained by some other method than the Oral, and, so far as circumstances permit, such method is chosen for each pupil as seems best adapted to his individual case. Articulation and speech-reading are taught where the measure of success seems likely to justify the labor expended.

The general instruction of the pupils is carried on chiefly by the Manual Method (sign language, the manual alphabet and writing). Part of them receive special training in articulation and lip-reading. Some of the teachers also use articulation and speech-reading, in addition to the manual alphabet and writing, as a means of instruction with part of their pupils. A few of the pupils are taught wholly by the Oral Method, but are allowed to mingle freely with pupils from the sign classes at all times outside of the class-room. Attention is also given to auricular training. In short, our rule is: "*Any method for good results.*"

ARTICULATION AND LIP-READING.

Articulation and lip-reading are taught to forty-seven pupils taken from the regular classes taught by the manual method. Their teacher shows untiring patience in the discharge of her duty (as must any one who teaches the deaf) but cannot show such results as she might, were her classes smaller and more time given her. Such pupils as cannot be taught by the oral method, but who, at the same time, show some capacity for articulation and lip-reading, should certainly be drilled therein by special teachers. I believe we have here at the present time seventy-five or more such pupils. To give them the proper instruction would require three teachers. We have now but the one, and I recommend that two additional should be employed.

SPECIAL STUDIES.

Under this head are grouped drawing, painting, wood-carving, clay-modeling, designing and physical culture. For these studies we have two special teachers. Special work in penmanship has been discontinued, each teacher looking after his own class in this matter.

Drawing is taught to the entire primary department and to one grade of the intermediate, and painting (under which is included charcoal sketching, pastel work, and the work in oil and water colors) to the girls of the academic department. Splendid progress has been made in both. Physical culture is taught to the same classes as drawing, and has proved quite a success.

Thus, we have in the intellectual department seventeen regular class teachers, one teacher of articulation and lip-reading, one teacher for the oral-aural class, one teacher for drawing, painting, wood-carving, etc., and one teacher of physical culture, making twenty-one in all.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

I am glad to be able to state that this department is at last in most excellent condition. The improvement began in 1891, when the Legislature made it possible for us to abandon that "foreign growth" for an industrial school—the "lease system"—by making a special appropriation of $8,000.00, with which we were to fit up the shops and pay regularly employed instructors. The first payment from this fund was made in August, 1891. Since then, new machinery and other shop appliances have been added from time to time, in printing office, shoe shop and cabinet-shop, until now they are in first-class condition.

The matter of teaching trades to the deaf is one of very great importance, and takes rank, in my estimation, with intellectual training. A cultivated mind and hand can go further and do more than a cultivated mind alone. Manual training schools for hearing-speaking youth are now being demanded everywhere, but they are not of such vital importance to them as they are to the deaf. In such schools for the former, the sole aim is to teach *underlying principles* of many trades, and not thoroughly any individual trade, while for the deaf at this Institution our aim is to not only teach the underlying principles, but to go a step further, and teach thoroughly *individual trades*. Instead of being called industrial schools, or schools for manual training, we should rather call ours "trade schools," which more nearly gives the correct idea. Most manual training school authorities hold that the more the shop becomes a factory, the less it is a school. With our object of individual trades in view, our shops must necessarily become, more or less, factories, and yet are, in the highest degree, schools. The factories, however, exist as an incident of the school, and not the cause of it.

It is not hoped to make any of the shops self-sustaining. They are operated simply as a means of education. Instructions have been given to the foremen to *teach the trade*—to have a ten-cent article made properly if it takes a dollar's worth of material—to do otherwise will be to lose sight of the end for which the shop was established.

The cabinet-shop as now arranged is in reality a "school of joinery," wherein the underlying principles of carpentry and cabinet-making are taught together, to the end that a boy, on leaving, may have a fair knowledge of not only one trade, but of several. Regular lessons will be given on the characteristics of the various woods; methods of "laying out" work; the care and use of tools; methods of mortising, sawing, planing; the making of all kinds of joints, single and in combination; fastening by glue, pins, nails, etc.; the cleaning and polishing of woods; painting, staining, varnishing, etc. This "school of joinery" has been strengthened by the establishment of a fully equipped "wood-turning shop." The lathe-room contains ten latest improved turning lathes of various sizes, one large scroll saw, one combination graduated steel top sawing table with rip and cut-off saws, one planer, one cross-cut saw and one wood moulding machine.

In the printing office stands a Campbell printing press and a Nonpareil job press, both of which are operated by electricity, the power being

furnished by the electric lighting station belonging to the Institution. The Campbell press has a capacity of 1,800 impressions per hour. The paraphernalia of the office is complete in every way. In this industry is given instruction in book and news composition, press-work and binding. As a means toward the end a five-column folio weekly newspaper is published, and is called *The Silent Hoosier*.

The shoe-shop is designed as a "school in leather work." At the present time instruction is given mostly in boot and shoe-making. The pupils are taught to measure, cut and fit, as well as the mere making. To this will be added some time in the future a series of lessons in leather work and other trades.

Instruction is given to the girls in all kinds of house-work, in cooking, in plain and fancy needle-work, and in dress-making, cutting, fitting and draping. The girls in the academic department are also instructed in drawing, painting, modelling, designing and wood-carving. Boys may also be admitted to these classes.

FINANCIAL.

PER CAPITA EXPENSE MAINTENANCE.

The following statement will show the per capita expense classified as paid from the maintenance fund, for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1892. The average number of pupils in attendance was 265.

	Total.	Per Capita.		Total.	Per Capita.
Amusements	$62.72	$0.240	Papering	$29.75	$0.113
Annals	121.20	.458	Poultry, butter, eggs, cheese	3,495.45	13.191
Annual reports	336.30	1.270	Provender	505.06	1.906
Art supplies	113.42	.428	Pupils' mis. co. ex	145.34	.549
Bedding	317.08	1.193	Repair-shop ex	220.23	.831
Boiler expense	379.01	1.431	Salaries and wages	(28,501.34)	(107.552)
Breadstuffs	1,806.95	6.820	Trustees	1,260.00	4.750
Canned goods	620.35	2.350	Officers	3,637.84	13.730
Carpets, shades, etc	269.79	1.027	Teachers	14,770.24	55.730
Cement walks	149.80	.566	Attendants	1,473.58	5.560
Cleansers	1,001.36	3.780	Domestics	3,535.81	13.340
Clothing	1,054.57	3.980	Engineers, etc	1,792.83	6.760
Dining-room expense	265.47	1.04[illegible]	Farm employes	1,731.04	6.540
Dried fruits	288.92	1.091	Watchman	360.00	1.360
Engineer's supplies	307.98	1.162	School supplies	467.00	1.763
Farm and garden ex	195.33	.738	Sewing-room supplies	58.74	.222
Fire protection	21.30	.081	Speaking tube expense	32.78	.124
Fish and oysters	85.20	.322	Stable expense	116.31	.440
Fuel	4,443.19	16.767	Stationery	244.83	.925
Furniture	151.78	.573	Store-room	6.50	.031
Green fruits	397.91	1.502	Newspapers	74.57	.282
Greenhouse expense	134.49	.510	Sugar, coffee, tea	1,197.50	4.512
Groceries unclassified	599.85	2.264	Syrup and vinegar	145.20	.450
Heating apparatus	226.50	.855	Telegraphage	16.33	.062
Hospital supplies	249.59	.942	Telephone	97.60	.370
Ice	110.10	.426	Toilet supplies	136.11	.515
Kitchen expense	158.51	.600	Vegetables	515.91	1.950
Laundry (not cleansers)	240.05	.906	Vehicles and harness	194.25	.733
Library	37.12	.140	Unclassified expense	675.46	2.550
Light	529.54	2.000	White-washing	100.32	.379
Meat and lard	3,939.81	14.867			
Plumbing	75.01	.283			
Postage	117.70	.444	Total	$55,784.49	$210.507

PROPERTY.

The value of real and personal property belonging to the Institution October 31, 1892		$562,438 40

FARM AND GARDEN.

Value of products of farm and garden		$3,288 28

EARNINGS.

Amount of money received from sales and from shops	$886 44	
Less shop receipts credited to maintenance fund	$800 40	
Balance paid State Treasurer for General Fund		886 04

MAINTENANCE.

Received during the year from state	$55,000 00	
Received during the year from shops	800 40	
Total receipts	$55,800 40	
Expended during the year	55,784 49	
Balance		15 91

CURRENT EXPENSES AND REPAIRS.

Received during year	$3,000 00	
Expended during year	3,000 00	

CLOTHING.

Value of clothing, etc., furnished pupils during the year the same being returned to State Treasurer for collection		1,121 44
Total covered into General Fund		$1,223 39

SPECIAL FUNDS.

For Improvements

Received during year	$3,894 83	
Expended during year	1,820 24	
Balance		$2,074 59

For Industrial Education

Received during year	$7,218 92	
Expended during year	3,091 98	
Balance		4,126 94
Total balance unexpended and carried forward to next fiscal year		$6,201 53

NET PER CAPITA EXPENSE.

Ordinary current expense (maintenance)		$55,784 49
Less value of clothing furnished pupils, the same being returned to State by counties.....	$1,121 44	
And ordinary earnings paid State Treasurer.....	86 04	
		1,207 48
Balance		$54,577 01
Average daily number of pupils, 265.		
Net per capita expense.....		205 95
Including repairs, the per capita will be.....		217 27
Including industrial special fund, the per capita will be		228 94
Including improvement special fund, the per capita will be.....		235 77

In making comparison with other similar schools, the first ($205.95) should be taken, for it has been found that other schools do not include the second, third and fourth items in their showing of per capita expense —they confine themselves to ordinary current expense (maintenance.)

ANNUAL ADMISSION OF NEW PUPILS.

Year.	*Male.*	*Female.*	*Tot'l.*	*Year.*	*Male.*	*Fem.*	*Tot'l.*
1844.....	13	10	23	1870.....	27	26	53
1845.....	12	4	16	1871.....	34	15	49
1846.....	19	4	23	1872.....	31	18	49
1847.....	24	9	33	1873.....	35	25	60
1848.....	13	11	24	1874.	35	21	56
1849.....	14	10	24	1875.....	34	18	52
1850.....	18	6	24	1876.....	35	19	54
1851.....	30	19	49	1877.....	28	21	49
1852.....	20	12	32	1878.....	21	31	52
1853.....	25	12	37	1879.....	37	24	61
1854.....	18	10	28	1880.....	29	22	51
1855.....	10	12	22	1881.....	40	34	74
1856.....	12	10	22	1882.....	32	25	57
1857.....	5	5	10	1883.....	25	19	44
1858.....	16	14	30	1884.....	36	21	57
1859.....	15	8	23	1885.....	30	15	45
1860.....	27	25	52	1886.....	33	30	63
1861.....	9	7	16	1887.....	11	14	25
1862.....	9	11	20	1888.....	24	13	37
1863.....	17	15	32	1889.....	15	16	31
1864.....	15	11	26	1890.....	28	21	49
1865.....	11	18	29	1891.....	14	21	35
1866.....	16	14	30	1892.....	22	15	37
1867.....	21	11	32				
1868.....	26	13	39	Total:.....	1,087	788	1,875
1869.....	16	23	39				

YEARLY EXPENDITURES—1844 TO 1892.

	Buildings and Improvements.	*Maintenance.*
1844 to 1852	$120,450 63	$67,133 97
1853	20,550 99	21,365 60
1854	10,533 14	21,424 33
1855	.....	23,663 72
1856	5,755 45	27,433 64
1857	.....	19,941 74
1858	9,571 27	23,890 42
1859	1,700 00	27,037 14
1860	.....	28,560 38
1861	10,396 19	29,001 82
1862	6,497 01	25,512 35
1863	.....	25,149 59
1864	.....	30,299 08
1865	3,283 44	35,994 41
1866	.....	41,808 67
1867	2,803 23	36,098 67
1868	1,496 77	41,158 93
1869	28,919 95	42,481 32
1870	28,657 17	49,861 49
1871	6,806 38	52,890 63
1872	11,664 79	56,532 33
1873	12,275 29	58,752 99
1874	2,939 09	66,291 89
1875	.....	60,233 26
1876	2,993 10	63,553 77
1877	1,000 00	64,884 62
1878	.....	62,997 99
1879	5,420 66	55,855 36
1880	6,523 53	50,005 88
1881	.....	59,522 30
1882	2,982 37	52,818 67
1883	2,895 07	56,871 93
1884	2,184 87	53,320 60
1885	10,140 21	54,036 80
1886	1,583 80	52,069 98
1887	2,173 05	54,828 65
1888	3,000 00	53,680 97
1889	9,964 45	54,999 39
1890	46,034 43	54,928 66
1891	19,385 90	54,998 86
1892	7,912 22	55,784 49
Total	$406,494 36	$1,867,747 29
Grand total		$2,274,241 65

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF NEW PUPILS.

1893.

I. This Institution is open to all the deaf of the State, free of charge, provided they are of suitable age and capacity for receiving instruction, and are too deaf to be educated in the common schools.

II. Pupils will be considered of proper age between the years of 8 and 21. No applicant who is idiotic, feeble-minded, afflicted with a contagious or offensive disease, or who is an invalid so confirmed as to prevent study, will be received. No case of sore eyes will be received.

III. This Institution is in no sense an asylum, neither is it a hospital. It is strictly an educational institution.

IV. Applications for the admission of pupils must be made on regular blanks of the Institution, which will be furnished the applicant by the Superintendent thereof. *All questions on the these blanks must be fully answered*, and the requirement of the certificate of a *Justice of the Peace* on the back thereof (that the person seeking admission as a pupil is a legal resident of the State and county named), must be complied with. [See Sec. 2762, R. S. 1881.]

V. Pupils will be admitted on the following conditions: (1) The pupil, provided with clothes, must be brought to the Institution punctually at the commencement of each session, unless detained at home by sickness. (2) The pupil is to remain in school until the second Wednesday in June in each year. (3) No parent or guardian will be allowed to take a pupil out of the school during the session without some urgent reason. Pupils will not be allowed to go home during the holidays.

VI. The annual sessions of the school commence on Wednesday of the week during which the State Fair is held (*usually September 20 to 24*), and close on the second Wednesday in June. Pupils must come promptly on or before the first day of the session, and remain until the last day of same. The only exceptions allowed are in cases of sickness.

VII. No pupil, unless under extraordinary circumstances, can be received at any time other than at the commencement of the session.

VIII. This Institution will provide for each pupil, regularly admitted, boarding, lodging, washing, superintendence of conduct, manners and physical needs, instruction, school-books, slates, and all incidental expenses of the school-room, without charge, but will not pay the traveling expenses of pupils in coming to or going from the Institution, nor supply them with clothing.

IX. All traveling expenses of pupils to and from the Institution must be defrayed by their parents or guardians. They are also required to furnish annually to each pupil sent by them, a sufficient quantity of suitable clothing to last until the close of the term. [*See Sec. 2763, R. S 1881.*] A good stout trunk must also be supplied. The name of the pu-

pil should be written with indelible ink upon all articles of clothing, as they are liable to be lost when not marked.

X. The applicant must deposit with the Superintendent, when admitted, a sum not less than five dollars to defray incidental expenses, repairs of shoes, etc., any part of which remaining unexpended at the close of the session will be returned if desired.

XI. When it is established that a pupil is in indigent circumstances and the parents or guardians are either unable or neglect to furnish the necessary clothing, it will be supplied by the superintendent in pursuance of the following legislative enactment:

"*Sec. 2764, R. S. 1881.* In all cases where suitable clothing and means for defraying traveling expenses are not otherwise supplied to the pupils, the same shall be provided by the superintendent, who shall make out and file with the Treasurer of State accounts therefor, separate in each case, against the respective counties from which such pupils are sent, in an amount not exceeding forty dollars per annum for every such pupil, which accounts shall be severally signed by the superintendent and attested by the seal of the Institution under his charge; and the Treasurer of State shall charge each account thus certified to the county from which the pupil named therein was sent.

"*Sec. 2765, R. S.* The Treasurer of State shall forward each account so filed with him to the treasurer of the proper county, who shall cause it to be paid out of the county treasury to the Treasurer of State; and such county treasurer shall, in the name of the county, and by suit, if necessary, collect the amount of such account from the parents or estate of such pupil, as the case may be, where there is ability to pay."

XII. The course of study in the Institution is so arranged as to cover ten years and is divided into primary, intermediate and academic courses. The primary and intermediate courses embrace spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history and grammar. The two courses are divided into seven grades, five primary and two intermediate, and the time required to complete them is seven years. All pupils who wish it, and who will avail themselves of it, are allowed the benefit of these courses of study. The academic course comprises a three years' course of advanced primary and intermediate work, and a study of the sciences. Only pupils who complete the primary and intermediate courses in the time allotted, and with honor to themselves, will be allowed to pass into the academic course with the privilege of three years' longer connection with the Institution.

XIII. The superintendent shall have the power to at any time discharge a pupil from the Institution for inability to receive an education, for failure to make the necessary progress, and for violation of the rules of the Institution. He may also, when he thinks the facts warrant it, extend the period for instruction in individual cases.

XIV. It is the intention of the Trustees to render the pupils self-supporting, so far as practicable, so that every pupil, on leaving the Institution, shall be proficient in some useful occupation or trade, so as to be

A SCHOOL-ROOM

able to maintain himself without reliance on the charity of others. In accordance with this design, all the scholars will be required to labor a portion of each day, the girls performing the lighter kinds of house-work and various kinds of needle-work, as plain sewing or ornamental work and dress-making; and the boys at various trades, printing. cabinet-making, tailoring, carpentry, shoe-making, chair-caning, farming, floriculture and baking.

XV. Those persons bringing pupils to or taking them away from the Institution cannot be furnished with board or lodging.

XVI. The pupils will be sent home to spend the vacation, which begins the second Wednesday in June.

XVII. All business letters or letters of inquiry in regard to pupils in the Institution, or those whom it may be designed to place there, must be addressed to the Superintendent.

COURSE OF STUDY IN DETAIL.

1893.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

GRADE 1—*Language*—Past, present, future and past progressive tenses, past, present and future of "to be"; these to be taught in the three sentence forms positive, negative and interrogative. *Arithmetic*—Notation 1 to 10; mental addition. *Penmanship*—Instruction with pencil and crayon, followed by pen and ink exercises in books. *Drawing*—First principles, using blackboard and slate.

GRADE 2—*Language*—Sentences involving all tenses of the active voice and the verb "to be." *Arithmetic*—Notation 1 to 20, addition and subtraction; mental and blackboard. *Penmanship*—Copy-book work. *Drawing*—Prang's Drawing Book No. 1.

GRADE 3—*Language*—All tenses, active, passive and progressive. *Arithmetic*—Writing 1 to 50; addition, subtraction, multiplication, dollars and cents; mental and blackboard. *Penmanship*—Copy-book work. *Drawing*—Prang's Drawing Book No. 2.

GRADE 4—*Language*—Verb forms continued, and systematic instruction in idioms. *Arithmetic*—Writing 1 to 100; addition, subtraction, multiplication, division; dollars and cents. *Geography*—Written by teacher, with Institution as center, from which extend outward, taking in city, county and State; show principal towns, rivers and lines of railway; show also highlands, lowlands and marshes of State; draw maps of Institution grounds, county and State. *Penmanship*—Copy-book work. *Drawing*—Prang's Drawing Book No. 3.

GRADE 5—*Language*—General reading and idioms. *Arithmetic*—Properties of numbers; cancellation; fractions, addition and subtraction. *Geography*—Written by teacher; general division of land and water and form of earth; North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceanica. *Penmanship*—Copy-book work. *Drawing*—Prang's Drawing Book No. 4.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

B GRADE—*Language*—General reading and idioms continued. *Arithmetic*—Fractions, multiplication and division; decimals; United States money; practical problems. *Geography* First two months review Fifth grade; elementary United Stated political and physical; draw maps of States, showing principal towns, rivers and mountains. *History*—September to January, written by teachers concerning Institution, city, county, and State; January to June, Primary United States, to beginning of Revolution, and stories of. *Drawing*—Prang's Drawing Book No. 5.

A GRADE—*Language*—General reading and idioms continued. *Arithmetic* Denominate numbers; latitude and longitude; standard time; percentage and application of (profit and loss, commission and brokerage, insurance, taxes, duties and customs, stocks and investments); practical problems and exercises in making out accounts, drawing notes, checks, drafts, receipts, etc. *Geography*—World's political. *History* - Primary United States, beginning of Revolution to present time, and stories of.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

JUNIOR GRADE—*Language* -General reading and idioms continued. *Arithmetic* -Interest, simple and compound, and applications of (partial payments, discount and present worth, bank discount); exchange; equation of payments; averaging accounts; aliquot parts; practical problems and exercises in commercial forms continued. *Geography*—World's mathematical and physical. *History*—September to January, Complete United States, beginning of Revolution to present; January to June, General; stories of both.

MIDDLE GRADE—*Language*—Grammar and general reading. *Arithmetic*—Ratio and proportion; partnership; arithmetical analysis; square and cube root and application of; arithmetical and geometrical progression; practical problems and exercises in commercial forms continued. *History*—English. *Physiology*—Elements of and lectures, making use of anatomical models, skeleton, etc.

SENIOR GRADE—*Language*—Grammar and general reading. *Arithmetic*—Mensuration, gauging, metric system, general review. *Natural Philosophy*—Hydrostatics, pneumatics, magnetism, electricity, heat, light. *Moral Philosophy*—Lectures on. *Natural History* -Elements of and lectures on. *Civics*—Outline in general, United States in particular.

NOTE—The vocabulary of a class will be governed by the verb forms taught, the daily incidents of each particular class-room, and the limitations agreed upon from time to time at teachers' meetings.

TEXT BOOKS USED.

GRADE 1—No books.

GRADE 2—No books.

GRADE 3—Selected Primary Reader.

GRADE 4—Elementary Arithmetic and Third Reader, Indiana series.

GRADE 5—Elementary Arithmetic and Fourth Reader, Indiana series; maps, globes, etc.

B GRADE—Elementary Arithmetic, Elementary Geography and Fifth Reader, all of Indiana series; Quackenbos' Primary History of the United States.

A GRADE—Complete Arithmetic and Complete Geography, Indiana series; Quackenbos' Primary History of the United States.

JUNIOR GRADE—Complete Arithmetic and Complete Geography, Indiana series; Higginson's United States History, Anderson's General History.

MIDDLE GRADE—Complete Arithmetic, Indiana series; Berard's English History, Brown's Elements of Physiology, Reed and Kellogg's Grammar.

SENIOR GRADE—Complete Arithmetic, Indiana series; Cooley's Popular Philosophy, Tenny's Natural History, Reed and Kellogg's Grammar, Townshend's Civil Government.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

Special instruction is to be given pupils by special teachers as follows:

DRAWING—Grades 2a, 2b, 3a, 3b, 3c, Monday and Wednesday mornings; grades 4, 5a, 5b, 5c, B, Tuesday and Thursday mornings.

PAINTING Girls of Academic Department, afternoons.

PHYSICAL EXERCISE Same grades as drawing, with which alternate, each morning.

ARTICULATION AND LIP-READING—Selected pupils, mornings.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Instruction will be given in this department to assigned pupils as follows:

Carpentry and cabinet-making	6 years course
Shoe and leather work	6 "
Printing—Composition, press-work, binding	4 "
Chair-caning	1 "
Cooking	1 "
Sewing, plain	2 "
Dressmaking—Cutting, fitting, draping	2 "
Tailoring	2 "
Sewing—Fancy needle-work	1 "

Instruction will also be given to the girls in all kinds of house-work as may be arranged for by the superintendent. Certain boys will also be assigned to the bake-shop, kitchen, carpenter-shop, green-house and farm. Boys not assigned to regular trade courses and other places mentioned shall be required to do police duty around buildings and grounds.

Admission to the regular trade courses for boys, except printing, will be from Grade 5. In printing, admission will be from the A Grade.

Admission for the girls will be from Grade 3.

In addition to the above, the girls in the Academic Department will be taught drawing, painting, modelling, designing, and wood-carving. Boys may be admitted to these classes.

REGULAR ORDER OF THE DAY.

Rise	6:00	A. M.
Breakfast—Pupils and employes	6:40	"
" Officers and teachers	7:00	"
Bible Lecture	8:00	"
School	8:20 to 1:00	P. M.
Industries	8:20 to 10:20	A. M.
Recess	10:45 to 11:00	"
Dinner—Employes	12:30	P. M.
" Officers	12:50	"
" Teachers and pupils	1:10	"
School	2:00 to 4:30	"
Industries	2:00 to 5:00	"
Supper—Employes and pupils	6:00	"
" Officers and teachers	6:20	"
Study hour	7:00 to 8:30	"
Pupils retire	8:00, 8:30, 9:00	"
All others retire	10:00	"
Lights out	10:15	"

CHANGES ON SATURDAY.

Bathing	8:20 to 12:00	M.
Industries	8:20 to 10:00	A. M.
Dinner—Employes and pupils	12:30	P. M.
" Officers and teachers	12:50	"
Pupils retire	7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 9:30	"

CHANGES ON SUNDAY.

Bible Lecture	9:00	A. M.
Study hour	10:30 to 11:30	"
Dinner—Employes and pupils	12:30	P. M
" Officers and teachers	12:50	"
Sabbath School	2:15 to 3:30	"
Supper for all	5:30	"
Study hour	7:00 to 8:00	"
Pupils retire	7:00, 8:00, 9:00	"

OUTLINES FOR 1892-1893.

HOLIDAYS.

October 21—Columbian Day (half-day, morning).

November 24—Thanksgiving Day.

December 12 (for December 11)—Anniversary of Indiana's admission into the Union (half-day, morning).

December 23, 24 and 26—Christmas.

December 30 and 31, January 2—New Year.

February 22—Washington's Birthday.

March 4—United States Day (half-day, morning).

May 30—Decoration Day.

June 9—Field Day.

June 12 and 13.

On Columbian, United States and Indiana days there will be a cessation of school duties in the morning.

On Columbian Day the exercises will be commemorative of the discovery of America by Columbus; on United States Day explanatory of the stirring events surrounding the birth of our nation; on Indiana Day explanatory of statehood and Indiana's admission into the Union.

On Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year, Washington's birthday and Decoration Day, school and work will be suspended the entire day, and the usual exercises incident to the times will be observed.

On Field Day all school and work will be suspended and the day given over to competitive athletic sports for certain prizes. The outline of the contests, rules governing them, and a list of the prizes, will be published later.

LECTURE COURSE.

October 15—Wm. H. Latham.
November 12—N. B. McKee.
December 10—Magic Lantern and Theatricals, Albert Berg.
January 14—Sidney J. Vail.
February 4—Henry Bierhaus.
March 11—August Jutt.
April 1—Magic Lantern and Theatricals, N. F. Morrow.
April 22—Orson Archibald.
May 6—Wm. H. DeMotte.
May 20—S. W. Gilbert.
June 10—Charles Kerney.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The literary societies will meet during the year as follows:

Girls' Literary Society—October 29, December 17, March 18.
Gillett Literary Society (Boys)—November 26, January 21, April 15.
Joint Celebrations—February 25, May 27.
Practice Nights—Alternate Friday nights.

PUPILS' PARTIES, ETC.

November 24—Social.
December 24—Christmas Eve celebration and party.
December 31—New Year's party.
February 14—Valentine masquerade party.
May 13—Final social.

TIMES FOR MONITORIAL DUTY BY TEACHERS.

Gentlemen.

Week Days, except Saturday—Morning lecture; recess; 7:00 to 8:30 P. M.
Saturday—Morning lecture; 1:30 to 6:00 P. M.
Sunday—10:00 to 11:30 A. M.; 7:00 to 8:00 P. M.
On Full Holidays—Excused from duty after Bible lecture.

Ladies.

Week days, except Saturday—Recess; 7:00 to 8:30 P. M.
Sunday—10:30 A. M. to 8:00 P. M.; dining-room at dinner and supper.
On Full Holidays—Excused from duty.

TABLE SHOWING STUDIES, RECITATIONS, ETC., OF A INTERMEDIATE AND ACADEMIC GRADES.

"A"	LANGUAGE. 8:20 to 9:10. Daily recitation. Study at night study hour.	ARITHMETIC. 9:10 to 10:00. Daily recitation. Study 12:00 to 1:00.	GEOGRAPHY. 10:00 to 10:45. Recitations Tuesday, Thursday, Friday. Monday prepare for Tuesday. Wednesday prepare for Thursday. Friday review both.	HISTORY. 11:00 to 12:00. Daily recitation. Study at night study hour.	STUDY. 12:00 to 1:00. Arithmetic.
Junior	STUDY. 8:20 to 9:10. Arithmetic.	LANGUAGE. 9:10 to 10:00. Daily recitation. Study at night study hour.	ARITHMETIC. 10:00 to 10:45. Daily recitation. Study 8:20 to 9:10.	GEOGRAPHY. 11:00 to 12:00. Recitations Tuesday, Thursday, Friday. Monday prepare for Tuesday. Wednesday prepare for Thursday. Friday review both.	HISTORY. 12:00 to 1:00. Daily recitation. Study at night study hour.
Middle	PHYSIOLOGY. 8:20 to 9:10. Recitations Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Tuesday prepare for Wednesday. Thursday prepare for Friday. Monday review both.	HISTORY. 9:10 to 10:00. Daily recitation. Study at night study hour.	LANGUAGE. 10:00 to 10:45. Daily recitation. Study at night study hour.	ARITHMETIC. 11:00 to 12:00. Daily recitation. Study 12:00 to 1:00.	STUDY. 12:00 to 1:00. Arithmetic.
Senior	ARITHMETIC. 8:20 to 9:10. Daily recitation. Study 12:00 to 1:00.	NATURAL HISTORY. 9:10 to 10:00. Recitations Tuesday and Thursday. Study Monday and Wednesday.	NATURAL PHILOS. MORAL PHILOS. CIVICS. 10:00 to 10:45. Nat. P. rec. Tues. and Thurs., study Mon. and Wed. Alternate Fridays, M. P. and Civics.	LANGUAGE. 11:00 to 12:00. Daily recitation. Study at night study hour.	STUDY. 12:00 to 1:00. Arithmetic.

MUSEUM AND LECTURE-ROOM

INSTRUCTORS' GUIDE.

A Intermediate and Academic Grades.

DR. LATHAM.	DR. DEMOTTE.	MR. BIERHAUS.	MISS HENDRICKS.
Junior—Study. 8:20 to 9:10.	Senior—Arithmetic. 8:20 to 9:10.	Middle—Physiology. 8:20 to 9:10.	A—Language. 8:20 to 9:10.
Middle—History. 9:10 to 10:00.	A—Arithmetic. 9:10 to 10:00.	Senior—Nat. History. 9:10 to 10:00.	Junior—Language. 9:10 to 10:00.
Senior—Philosophy or Civics. 10:00 to 10:45.	Junior—Arithmetic. 10:00 to 10:45.	A—Geography. 10:00 to 10:45.	Middle—Language. 10:00 to 10:45.
A—History. 11:00 to 12:00.	Middle—Arithmetic. 11:00 to 12:00.	Junior—Geography. 11:00 to 12:00.	Senior—Language. 11:00 to 12:00.
Junior—History. 12:00 to 1:00.	Senior—Study. 12:00 to 1:00.	Middle—Study. 12:00 to 1:00.	A—Study. 12:00 to 1:00.

MARKING.

It shall be the duty of teachers to make and record, monthly, a careful estimate of the work of each of their pupils in all branches of study. This estimate shall be based upon the fidelity and success with which the pupils have done assigned work, and also upon their success in oral and written tests which have been employed as an element of teaching and the answers to which have not been valued numerically. It shall not be based upon daily marking of recitations, nor upon deportment, nor upon stated examinations. But the teacher may keep such memoranda of pupils' work as are deemed necessary.

These recorded monthly estimates, teachers must average twice a year —February 1 and June 1. The monthly estimates and the two averages must be certified to the superintendent.

These estimates of the monthly success and progress of pupils are to be made on a scale of 30 to 100, as follows: 100, perfect; 90, excellent; 80, very good; 70, good; 60, tolerable; 50, poor; 40, very poor; 30 and below, failure.

The "5 mark" may be used to indicate in some degree the relative standing of pupils in their class, but under no circumstances must any estimate be given which is not recorded in figures a multiple of 5. It is suggested that the standard of pupils be primarily estimated as *excellent*, *good* or *poor*, and then modified, provided the higher and lower estimates can be readily made.

It shall also be the duty of the principal to examine, and when necessary, revise the teachers' monthly estimates of their pupils' proficiency, and to approve the same when averaged in February and June. He shall give teachers such instruction and other assistance in estimating the proficiency and progress of their pupils as will secure requisite uniformity.

TERMS AND GRADE DAYS.

A graded system, to be what it should be, must possess flexibility, in order to secure needed uniformity of attainment in the several classes,

without unduly holding back the more capable pupils, or unduly urging forward the less capable. In order to increase this flexibility, the regular annual session of this school is divided into three terms, to-wit:

First Term Opening of school to January 1.

Second Term January 1 to March 15.

Third Term—March 15 to close of school.

GRADE DAYS.

January 1 and March 15 shall be known as Grade Days. At these times such pupils as it would benefit may be transferred to the next lower or to the next higher grade, as the case may be, to remain therein for one term or longer, as the exigencies of the case require.

To illustrate: A pupil may fail to pass his grade in June, and yet be so proficient as to make it a hardship to compel him to spend another entire year in the same grade, when one term may remedy the deficiency. Again, it frequently happens that a pupil may be very proficient in one or more studies, and very deficient in another; by transferring him to the next lower grade he has the opportunity of overcoming the deficiency and does not lose much in missing the regular instruction in the studies in which he is proficient, the length of the term being short.

It is believed that short terms and grade days will excite pupils to greater effort. They will know that on January 1 and March 15 they will be "weighed" and will not wish to be "found wanting."

Nothing herein contained shall curtail the power granted the principal by the superintendent to make changes in extraordinary cases at any time.

PROMOTION.

At the close of the annual session there shall be held a written examination for all grades excepting Primary Grades 1 and 2, and the Academic Grades, to be conducted by special examiners as may be arranged for by the superintendent. Pupils' examination papers shall be marked by the examiner in figures the multiple of five, and certified to the principal.

Promotion from Primary Grades 1 and 2 shall be upon the average of the two required averages of monthly estimates when approved by the superintendent.

Promotions and graduations from the Academic Grades shall be upon the judgment of the teachers of those grades when approved by the superintendent. The teachers of said grades shall sit as a Board of Promotion for the purpose named.

Promotions from all other grades shall be upon the average of the two required averages of monthly estimates combined with the estimates of the written examinations in such proportion as the superintendent may direct.

No pupil in Primary Grades 1, 2, 3, 4, whose average in language is below 65 shall be promoted. No pupil in Primary Grades 5, or in Intermediate Grades B and A whose average is below 70 in language, or below 65 in arithmetic, geography or history, shall be promoted.

PUPILS' DINING-ROOM.

PUPILS' DIET TABLE FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
BREAKFAST.	Beefsteak and Gravy, Fried Potatoes, Bread, Butter, Coffee.	Bacon, Hominy, Bread, Butter, Coffee.	Fried Mush, Hash, Bread, Butter, Coffee.	Beefsteak, Gravy, Fried Potatoes, Bread, Butter, Coffee.	Sausage, Hominy, Bread, Butter, Coffee.	Beefsteak, Gravy, Fried Potatoes, Bread, Butter, Coffee,	Cracked Wheat, Hash, Bread, Butter, Coffee.
DINNER.	Stewed Chicken with Dumplings, Mash. d Potatoes, Boiled Beans with Bacon, Bread, Butter, Gingerbread.	Boiled Beef, Stewed Potatoes, Kraut, Corn Bread, Bread, Butter.	Roast Beef, Gravy, Boiled Potatoes, Stew'd Tomatoes. Bread, Butter, Pumpkin Pie.	Vegetable Soup, Boiled Beef, Mashed Potatoes Beans, Bread Pudding, Bread, Butter.	Roast Beef, Baked Potatoes, Stewed Corn, Pickles, Bread, Butter, Mince Pie.	Oyster Soup, (1st and 3d Fridays), Spare Ribs (2d and 4th Fridays), Mashed Potatoes Pickles, Bread, Butter, Custard Pudding	Boiled Beef, Potatoes, Corn Bread, Kraut, Bread, Butter.
SUPPER.	Preserved Peaches, or Stewed Pitted Plums, Cookies, Cheese, Bread, Butter, Tea.	Cold Meats, Stewed Dried Peaches, Bread, Butter, Tea.	Cracked Wheat, Fried Potatoes, Stewed Prunes, Bread, Butter, Tea.	Apple Sauce, Cold Meats, Bread, Butter, Tea.	Apples, Cheese, Bread, Butter, Sirup. Tea.	Cold Meat, Raw Onions, Bread, Butter, Tea.	Baked Potatoes, Stewed Dried Apples, Bread, Butter, Sirup, Tea.

CHRISTMAS DAY—SPECIAL DINNER.

The above is a specimen of the Diet Table issued every month, and shows fully what is served the pupils each day in the week. Changes are made therein each month, varying according to the season.

RULES GOVERNING PUPILS.

I. The pupils must be respectful and obedient at all times.

II. They must be cleanly in their persons and neat in their dress.

III. They must behave in an orderly manner at all times and in all places.

IV. They must not indulge in rough playing, scuffling, or running in the halls and rooms of the buildings.

V. They must not deface the buildings, damage the furniture, books, or other property of the Institution, nor make unnecessary work by throwing articles of any kind about the buildings or grounds.

VI. They must punctually observe the order of the day.

VII. They must not absent themselves from the classes nor from the Institution without permission of the Superintendent.

VIII. Boys must not leave the grounds except on Saturday afternoons, and girls at no time without permission of the Superintendent.

IX. Pupils living in the city are permitted to go home on alternate Saturdays, after bathing hour, and must return on Sunday, before 2 o'clock P. M.

X. They must not use tobacco nor spirits of any kind.

XI. They must be diligent in their studies, neither wasteful of their time nor careless of their opportunities.

XII. They must give notice and strict obedience to all rules and regulations that may from time to time be posted by the Superintendent.

CAUSES OF DEAFNESS

In 1,800 cases, compiled from the record of this Institution, arranged in groups of 300, to show more clearly growth and diminution.

CAUSES.	300 pupils from 1844 to 1854.	300 pupils from 1854 to 1866.	300 pupils from 1866 to 1873.	300 pupils from 1873 to 1878.	300 pupils from 1878 to 1883.	300 pupils from 1883 to 1890.	Total.
Born deaf	147	136	101	74	56	79	593
Spinal troubles	...	5	55	117	107	64	348
Scarlet fever	33	40	35	13	12	15	148
Brain fever	...	1	13	26	48	28	116
Inflammation brain and ear	21	29	12	8	1	7	75
Measles	4	5	7	7	9	13	45
Fever, not named	19	8	3	2	9	2	40
Catarrh	14	3	2	6	8	7	40
Sickness	9	4	12	5	2	8	40
Typhoid fever	4	6	10	7	6	2	35
Accidents	3	4	7	4	5	4	27
Scrofula	1	2	1	5	5	6	20
Whooping cough	1	3	3	2	2	8	19
Spasms	2	3	1	2	3	1	12
Mumps	1	3	2	1	3	4	14
Hydrocephalus	2	4	1	3	...	...	10
Congestive fever	1	4	5	...	...	...	10
Gathering in head	...	...	...	...	4	5	9
Pneumonia	...	...	2	3	...	2	7
Fits	2	...	2	2	...	...	6
Diphtheria	...	...	4	...	...	4	8
Erysipelas	1	1	1	...	2	1	6
Brain congestion	3	...	...	...	...	2	5
Congestive chill	...	...	1	2	...	1	5
Intermittent fever	1	1	...	1	...	...	3
Remittent fever	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Croup	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Teething	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Nervous fever	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Small pox	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
Fright	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cold in head	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Catarrhal fever	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Sore throat	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sore eyes	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Black tongue	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Neuralgia	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Summer complaint	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Quinine	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Chills and medicine	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Accident before birth	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Inflammatory rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cholera infantum	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cankered sore mouth	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Gathering in ear	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hives	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Boils and swelling on head	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Instruments at birth	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Not deaf	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
Not known	29	37	19	6	16	15	122
							1,800

AGES AT WHICH DEAFNESS OCCURRED.

The ages at which deafness occurred among these pupils will be seen from the following table:

AGES.	1844 to 1854.	1854 to 1866.	1866 to 1873.	1873 to 1878.	1878 to 1883.	1883 to 1890.	Total.
Congenital	147	136	101	74	56	79	593
Under one year	6	21	15	36	32	45	155
Between one and two	24	15	29	38	56	57	219
Between two and three	21	29	24	29	37	27	158
Between three and four	10	12	26	20	23	10	101
Between four and five	10	8	23	16	17	11	85
Between five and six	8	8	14	13	16	11	70
Between six and seven	10	5	14	10	4	6	49
Between seven and eight	3	4	10	11	6	4	38
Between eight and nine	2	7	5	2	3	6	25
Between nine and ten	3	3	4	6	2	3	21
Between ten and eleven	1	.....	4	3	1	1	10
Between eleven and twelve	1	.....	5	2	2	.....	10
Between twelve and thirteen	1	1	2	3	1	3	11
Between thirteen and fourteen	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
Between fourteen and fifteen	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Between fifteen and sixteen	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	6
Between sixteen and seventeen	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	3
Between seventeen and eighteen	.....	.....	..	1	.....	.....	1
Between eighteen and nineteen	.....	.....	..	1	.....	.....	1
Between nineteen and twenty	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Between twenty and twenty-one	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	53	58	20	33	42	26	232
Not deaf	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
Total	300	300	300	300	300	300	1,800

DEAF RELATIONSHIP.

Admissions, November, 1889, to November, 1892.

Boys	60
Girls	63
Total	123

Of these cases

42, or about 34 per cent. were congenitally deaf.

81, or about 66 per cent. were adventitiously deaf.

Of the congenital cases

25, or about 60 per cent. have 67 deaf relatives (congenital, 43; adventitious, 24), and 66 hearing-speaking brothers and sisters.

17 or about 40 per cent. have no deaf relatives, and 80 hearing-speaking brothers and sisters.

Of the adventitious cases

20, or about 25 per cent. have 37 deaf relatives (congenital, 2; adventitious, 35), and 72 hearing-speaking brothers and sisters.

61, or about 75 per cent. have no deaf relatives and 226 hearing-speaking brothers and sisters.

Of the whole number

45 have 104 deaf relatives (congenital, 45; adventitious, 59), and 138 hearing-speaking brothers and sisters.

78 have no deaf relatives, and 306 hearing-speaking brothers and sisters.

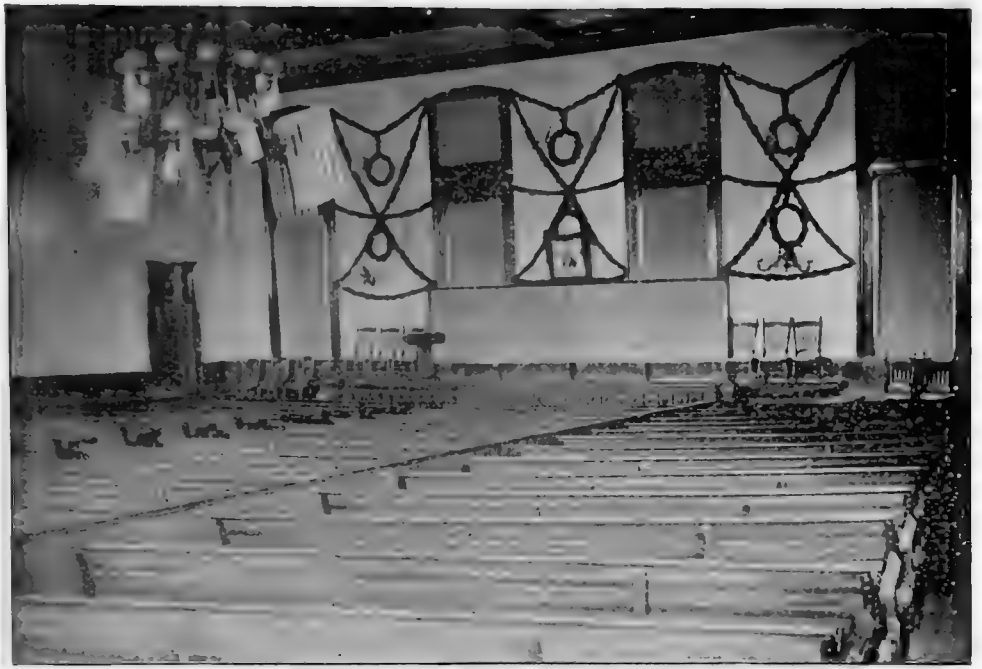
THE FORTY-TWO CONGENITAL CASES.

No.	Deaf Bro. & Sisters.	Hearing-Sp'king Bro. & Sisters.	Remarks.
1	.....	1	(half)—Father, mother and paternal uncle deaf (father adventitiously.)
2	.....	3	—Father, mother and three maternal second cousins deaf (mother congenitally.)
3	1	2	—Sister congenitally deaf.
4	4	4	—The four congenitally deaf.
5	1	3	—Parents cousins.
6, 7, 8	2	3	—The two congenitally deaf; 6, 7 and 8 are brothers and sisters.
9	.....		Mother deaf.
10, 11, 12, 13	.....	27	—No deaf relatives.
14	1	3	—Brother congenitally deaf; has also two cousins, one maternal uncle, one maternal aunt, and one paternal uncle all congenitally deaf.
15	4	.....	—Congenitally deaf; parents first cousins.
16	1	4	
17	.....	6	—Has maternal deaf relative; one child died at birth.
18	2	1	—The two congenitally deaf; has also three cousins, father, mother, five paternal uncles and aunts, all congenitally deaf except mother, (18 months.)
19	.....	3	Paternal grandmother deaf.
20	1	3	—The one congenitally deaf.
21	1	3	—The one congenitally deaf.
22	.....	10	—One born dead, one lived one hour, one two days, one four days, one five days.
23	.....	3	—Mother deaf in one ear.
24	.....	3	
25	.....	5	
26	.....	4	—Paternal second cousin deaf.
27	.....	4	
28	.....	3	—One blind.
29	.....	6	—All died in infancy; parents second cousins.
30	4	4	—The four congenitally deaf.
31	.....	3	—Mother has one deaf relative.
32	.....		
33	1	1	—Each parent adventitiously deaf.
34	.....	4	—All "hard of hearing."
35	2	7	—One congenital; each parent has deaf relatives.

36	.....	3	
37	1	5	—The one congenital; father has deaf relatives.
38	.....	2	
39	.....		
40	.....	1	—Died in infancy—a "few months old."
41	.....	1	
42	.....	11	—Three died in infancy.

EIGHTY-ONE ADVENTITIOUS CASES.

1	.....	5	—Maternal aunt deaf.
2	.....	10	—Parents cousins.
3	.....	7	—Two maternal second cousins adventitiously deaf.
4	.....	6	—Two paternal aunts deaf.
5 to 32	..	93	—No deaf relatives.
33	.....		—Maternal second cousin deaf.
34	.....	2	—Maternal uncle deaf; parents second cousins.
35	.....	3	—One brother paralytic and blind.
36	.....	5	—Mother partially deaf; one child died few days old.
37	.....	4	—One died when five months old; paternal grandfather deaf.
38	2	7	—The three adventitiously deaf before two years.
39	.....		—Maternal aunt deaf.
40	.....	2	—Has maternal deaf relative.
41	.....	2	(half)—Paternal second cousin deaf; parents fourth cousins.
42	1	1	—Father, mother, two maternal uncles, two maternal great uncles and aunts, and several maternal second cousins deaf, mother only congenital as reported.
43	1	6	—The one adventitiously deaf.
44	.....	5	—Maternal second cousin adventitiously deaf.
45 to 52	..	32	—No deaf relatives.
53	.....	3	
54	.....	11	
55	.....	8	—Two died in infancy, and one "going deaf at 3 years."
56	.....	2	
57	.....	3	—Has one great uncle and two great aunts, paternally, deaf.
58	.....	4	
59	.....	6	
60	.....	2	
61	.....	2	—Parents third cousins.
62	.....	1	
63	.....	3	Parents second cousins.
64	.....	6	
65	.....	4	—Three died in infancy; parents first cousins.
66	.....	6	
67	.....	3	
68	.....		
69	.....	1	—Mother has cousin deaf.



CHAPEL

70	.....	2	
71	2	2	—The two adventitiously deaf.
72	.....		
73	.....		
74	1	5	—Father has deaf cousin.
75	1	4	
76	.....	6	—Parents first cousins.
77	.....	3	
78	.....	2	
79	.....	6	—Four died in infancy.
80 (not deaf)		7	—Mother and several paternal uncles and aunts deaf.
81 (" ")		7	—No deaf relatives.

STATISTICS OF THE DEAF IN INDIANA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The first enumeration of deaf-mutes by the general goverment was made in 1830. The rate of increase in population and in deaf-mutes in both Indiana and the United States since 1830 will be shown by the following tables:

INDIANA.

	Population.	Deaf-Mutes.
1830 to 1840	99.4 per cent...	116.7 per cent.
1840 to 1850	44.1 per cent...	72.1 per cent.
1850 to 1860	36.6 per cent...	29.0 per cent.
1860 to 1870	24.4 per cent...	45.3 per cent.
1870 to 1880	17.17 per cent...	102.3 per cent.
1880 to 1890	10 82 per cent...	.9 per cent.

UNITED STATES.

	Population.	Deaf-Mutes.
1830 to 1840	32.7 per cent...	25.5 per cent.
1840 to 1850	35.9 per cent...	27.9 per cent.
1850 to 1860	35.6 per cent...	30.8 per cent.
1860 to 1870	22.6 per cent...	26.4 per cent.
1870 to 1880	30.1 per cent...	109 0 per cent.
1880 to 1890	24.8 per cent...	22.0 per cent.

The proportion of deaf-mutes to the general population in Indiana and the United States has varied from time to time, and will be shown by the following tables:

INDIANA.

1830	144, or 1 to 2,433
1840	312, or 1 to 2,309
1850	537, or 1 to 1,846
1860	691, or 1 to 1,954
1870	872, or 1 to 1,928
1880	1,764, or 1 to 1,122
1890	1,780, or 1 to 1,231

UNITED STATES.

1830	5,363, or 1 to 1,964
1840	6,682, or 1 to 2,123
1350	9,803, or 1 to 2,365
1860	12,821, or 1 to 2,452
1870	16,205, or 1 to 2,379
1880	33,878, or 1 to 1,480
1890	41,283, or 1 to 1,516

The great increase in 1880, however, was more apparant than real—the inaccuracy of previous enumerations was simply "caught up" in the accuracy of the 1880 census, which was probably the most perfect enumeration ever taken. The proportion in 1880 was one in every 1,480, which seemed to have been the proportion in Europe for many long years. During all this time the *true proportion* in the United States had been simply obscured by uncertain figures--the truth had been eclipsed by error.

Presuming the same conditions to exist in Indiana and the United

States, the rate of increase and proportion should be nearly uniform. But the conditions in the State and the United States, or in one decade compared with another, are not necessarily the same. Excessive increase in population; excessive mortality, from accidents or ordinary causes; the absence of epidemics; geographical position; race characteristics; better medical skill and care of sick children because of "better times," etc., etc., exert a positive influence, in given territories or periods, which must show results. The difference is all the more marked when inexact enumerations are made, as seems to have been the case prior to 1880.

PRESENT AGES—1890.

Of the 1,780 deaf-mutes in Indiana, 69 were between one and six years old; 726 between six and twenty-one; 703 between twenty-one and forty-five; 136 between forty-five and fifty-five; 123 above fifty-five; and 22 had no age given.

Of the 41,283 deaf-mutes in the United States in 1890, there were in infancy 938; childhood, 4,481; youth, 11,429; adult life, 18,029; old age, 5,914; unknown, 492.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS.

PRINCIPALS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

*William Willard.....	Principal.....	October 1, 1843...	To July 1, 1845.
*James S. Brown.....	Superintendent.	July 1, 1845.....	" July 7, 1853.
*Thomas MacIntire...	"	July 7, 1853.....	" May 29, 1879.
Wm. Glenn.....	"	May 29, 1879.....	" Dec. 15, 1884.
Eli P. Baker.....	"	December 15, 1884	" July 1, 1889.
Richard O. Johnson..	"	July 1, 1889.....	

A FULL LIST OF INSTRUCTORS 1843 TO 1893.

"No honors of war to our worthies belong;
Their plain stem of life never flowered into song;
But the fountains they opened still gush by the way,
And the world for their healing is better to-day."

*William Willard.....	1843 to 1863		Susan Wallace.....	1869 to 1870	
*James S. Brown.....	1845 " 1852		Joseph C. Gordon	1869 " 1873	
*Charles Axtell.....	1847 " 1852		V. Holloway.....	1868 " 1869	
*Wm. Breg, Jr.....	1848 " 1849		Sarah Williams	1870 " 1873	
Luke S. Johnson.....	1849 " 1850		Susan V. MacIntire....	1871 " 1872	
Wm. H. DeMotte,.....	1850 " 1864		Isabella Gillet.....	1871 " 1881	
Jeremiah Tingley.....	1850 " 1852		Sadie J. Crabbs.....	1871 " 1877	
*Chas. W. Moores.....	1852 " 1855		Jasper J. Cross.....	1872 " 1873	
Philip G. Gillett.....	1852 " 1856		Laura Sheridan.....	1872 " 1880	
Wm. H. Latham.....	1853		Ezra G. Valentine.....	1873 " 1876	
Samuel Dunlap.....	1854 " 1856		Henry C. Hammond ..	1873 " 1878	
Philip A. Emery.....	1856 " 1860		Frances E. Goode.....	1873 " 1891	
*Cornelia Trask.....	1856 " 1859		*V. Holloway.....	1873 " 1874	
Anna B. Very.....	1856 " 1858		Anna Hendricks.....	1874 " 1878	
Benjamin Nordyke.....	1856 " 1860		Wm. R. Corwin.....	1874 " 1877	
*H. S. Gillet.....	1856 " 1882		Frances MacIntire.....	1876 " 1879	
W. S. Marshall.....	1859 " 1862		Eliz. Thacher.....	1876 " 1879	
John E. Townsend.....	1860 " 1861		Emma E. Goree.....	1877 " 1878	
Sidney J. Vail	1860		Wm. A. Caldwell.....	1877 " 1879	
Wm. M. French.....	1860 " 1868		Orson Archibald.....	1878 " 1880	
Wm. M. Young.....	1860 " 1861		Alfa Robertson.....	1878 " 1890	
Ezra W. Brown.....	1863 " 1867		Cornelia S. Goode.....	1878 " 1879	
Mary J. Willard.....	1864 " 1867		Noble B. McKee.....	1878 " 1879	
Harriet N. MacIntire...	1864 " 1866		Lizzie E. Shroyer.....	1879 " 1885	
August J. Boden.....	1864 " 1865		Henry Bierhaus.....	1879	
*Walter W. Angus.....	1865 " 1879		Chas. E. Greogry.....	1879 " 1885	
Wm. S. Marshall.....	1866 " 1869		August Jutt.....	1879	
Harriet N. MacIntire...	1867 " 1873		Sarah L. D. Summers...	1879 " 1885	
Wm. N. Burt.....	1867 " 1889		Anna Hendricks.....	1879	
Annie E. Cooke.....	1868 " 1869		Emma B. Lowe.....	1880 " 1888	
*John L. Houdyshell...	1868 " 1885		Noble B. McKee.....	1880	
Naomi S. Hiatt.....	1868 " 1881		Sadie J. Cowin.....	1880	
Eugene W. Wood.....	1869 " 1871		Alice Freeman.....	1881 " 1885	

*Deceased.

Jennie A. Williams	1881 to 1886	Olivia Bruning	1888 to 1890
Wm. A. Caldwell	1882 " 1886	Wm. H. DeMotte	1889
N. F. Morrow	1885	Lucy Robinson	1889
Cora E. Coe	1885 " 1891	Eva Heiser	1890
Ida Kinsley	1885	Alice H. Todd	1891 " 1892
Ida Price	1885 " 1889	Eudora Bright	1891
Harriet Goode	1885 " 1888	Letitia Booth	1892
Mary Corwin	1885	S. W. Gilbert	1892
May Williams	1886 " 1888	Charles Kerney	1892
Fannie Lamme	1886 " 1890	Carrie Marvin	1892
Orson Archibald	1888	Carrie Smith	1892
Albert Berg	1888		

TRUSTEES OF THE INSTITUTION FROM ITS ORGANIZATION.

†*Jas. D. Whitcomb	January 15, 1844	to	November 14, 1844.
†*Royal Mayhew	" 15, 1844	"	" 14, 1844.
†*Wm. Sheets	" 15, 1844	"	" 14, 1844.
†*Henry Ward Beecher	" 15, 1844	"	" 14, 1844.
†*Phineas D. Gurley	" 15, 1844	"	" 14, 1844.
†*L. H. Jameson	" 15, 1844	"	" 14, 1844.
†*Livingston Dunlop	" 15, 1844	"	" 14, 1844.
†*James Morrison	" 15, 1844	"	" 14, 1844.
†*Bishop M. Simpson	" 15, 1844	"	March 22, 1844.
*L. W. Berry	March 22, 1844	"	July 13, 1844.
*Bishop M. Simpson	July 13, 1844	"	November 14, 1844.
*Phineas D. Gurley	April 2, 1845	"	November 16, 1849.
*L. H. Jameson	" 2, 1845	"	April 1, 1853.
*W. W. Hibben	" 2, 1845	"	November 3, 1845.
*Livingston Dunlop	" 2, 1845	"	February 5, 1853.
*J. H. Thompson	" 2, 1845	"	October 19, 1846.
J. L. Smith	November 3, 1845	"	" 8, 1846.
*S. T. Gillett	October 8, 1846	"	March 17, 1847.
*Wm. Sheets	" 19, 1846	"	" 17, 1848.
*E. R. Ames	November 4, 1847	"	December 3, 1852.
*Alfred Harrison	March 17, 1848	"	June 1, 1852.
*J. S. Brown	November 21, 1849	"	November 4, 1852.
*Wm. J. Brown	June 1, 1852	"	March 18, 1857.
*Royal Mayhew	November 4, 1852	"	April 1, 1853.
*Wm. Sullivan	December 23, 1852	"	April 1, 1853.
*James P. Drake	April 1, 1853	"	" 2, 1859.
*Julius Nicholai	" 1, 1853	"	" 2, 1859.
John S. Spann	" 1, 1853	"	" 2, 1859.
*Finley Bigger	" 1, 1853	"	" 29, 1853.
Jacob Walker	" 1, 1853	"	July 7, 1853.
*L. H. Jameson	" 29, 1853	"	April 2, 1859.
*L. B. Stockton	July 7, 1853	"	" 2, 1859.
J. W. Keightley	April 2, 1857	"	" 2, 1859.
*W. H. Talbott	" 2, 1859	"	" 4, 1861.
John M. Kitchen	" 2, 1859	"	" 3, 1873.

†Incorporating Board of Trustees.

Thos. W. Woolen	April 2, 1859	to April 4, 1861.	
*Andrew Wallace	" 14, 1861	" " 1, 1869.	
*Jas. C. Burt	" 4, 1861	" " 1, 1871.	
P. H. Jameson	" 1, 1869	" " 11, 1879.	
*W. R. Hogshire	" 1, 1871	" May 1, 1875.	
Jesse R. Brown	" 3, 1873	" March 11, 1879.	
*M. James	May 1, 1875	" February 20, 1885.	
*John Fishback	March 11, 1879	" March 1, 1883.	
*F. C. Johnson	" 11, 1879	" February 1, 1881.	
J. R. Cravens	February 1, 1881	" March 1, 1883.	
*Thos. H. Harrison	" 1, 1883	" June, 1889.	
S. E. Urmston	" 1, 1883	" January 5, 1887.	
John B. Greene	" 20, 1885	" June, 1889.	
D. W. Chambers	January 5, 1887	" March 5, 1891.	
Thos. L. Brown	March 5, 1889		
Chas. E. Haugh	" 5, 1889		
Jos. L. Blase	" 5, 1891		

THE LAW GOVERNING THE INSTITUTION.

Acts and sections of acts expressly repealed, or, beyond question, repealed by implication, have been omitted, as have also all acts and sections of acts governing some particular matter, such as special building, improvements, etc., etc. The appropriation bill of each General Assembly usually contains one or more provisions concerning the finances of the Institution. It is believed that the following is a complete abstract of existing general law.

THE OBLIGATION OF THE STATE AS SET OUT BY THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE, 1852.

Sec. 190. Benevolent Institutions. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide, by law, for the support of the institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb, and of the blind, and, also, for the treatment of the insane.

MAINTENANCE.

Sec. 2805 R. S. Appropriations. The General Assembly shall, at each regular session, appropriate a sum necessary to meet the current expenses of the institution until the next regular session thereof. (Act 1853.)

Sec. 2758 R. S. Continuing Appropriation. Whenever there shall be a failure, at any regular biennial session of the General Assembly, to pass an appropriation bill or bills making appropriations for the objects and purposes hereinafter mentioned, it shall be lawful for the Governor, Secretary, and Treasurer of State, until appropriations shall be made by the Legislature, to direct the Auditor of State to draw his warrants on the State Treasury for such sums as they may, from time to time, decide to be necessary for such purposes respectively, not however exceeding the amounts appropriated for the same objects respectively by the last preceding appropriations which shall have been made by the General Assembly; and to pay such warrants as may, from time to time, be drawn and presented, a sufficient sum of money is hereby appropriated. (Act 1869.)

Sec. 2759 R. S. Application of Money. The objects or purposes for which such warrants may be drawn shall be the following, viz.: For the necessary current expenses of the Hospital for the Insane, for the like expenses of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, for the like expenses of the Institution for the Blind, for the like expenses for the Soldiers' Home, and for the like expenses of the House of Refuge. (Act 1869.)

Sec. 2760 R. S. Warrants on General Fund. The warrants so to be drawn shall be drawn on the general fund and not otherwise, and shall

not include any sum or sums for enlarging said institutions, or any or either of them, but shall be confined strictly to the necessary current expenses of said institutions respectively; and said allowances shall be made, monthly, upon the certificate of the president of the proper board of trustees of the said institutions respectively, showing in detail the necessity for the amount demanded, and that it has been approved by such board; which certificate shall be countersigned by the superintendent of the particular institution for which the expense was incurred. (Act 1869.)

Sec. 2761 R. S. Limit of Allowance. In making said monthly allowances, it shall be the duty of officers, as aforesaid authorized to make the same, not to exceed in any month one-twelfth of the amount appropriated for the current expenses of the same institution for the last preceding year for which an appropriation shall have been made by the General Assembly. (Act 1869.)

WHO SHALL BE PUPILS.

(Act 1853—3 Secs.)

Sec. 2808 R. S. Non-resident Pupils. Pupils from without the State may be admitted to the privileges of the institution, on the payment of such sum as the Board may consider sufficient to defray expenses.

Sec. 2809 R. S. Education Free to Residents. All mutes of the State shall be entitled to education in the institution free of charge, under such regulations as to age, capacity, character, and punctual attendance as the board of trustees shall adopt.

Sec. 2810 R. S. Expulsion of Pupils. The trustees shall expel from the institution any pupil whose longer continuance in the same would be injurious thereto.

SUPPORT OF PUPILS.

(Act 1865—6 Secs.)

Sec. 2762 R. S. Application for Admission. Whenever application is made for the admission of any blind or deaf-mute person into the State Institution for the Education of the Blind, or that for the Deaf and Dumb, or the Hospital for the Insane, as a beneficiary of the privileges thereof, such application shall be accompanied by the certificate of a Justice of the Peace, that such person is a legal resident of the county of the State of Indiana in which it is claimed that he or she resides.

Sec. 2763 R. S. Clothing and Traveling Expenses. When such person shall, upon proper application, be admitted as a pupil of either of the institutions named, it shall be the duty of his parents, guardians, or other friends to suitably provide him with clothing at the time of his entrance into the school, and during his continuance therein; also to defray his traveling expenses to and from the institution, not only at the time of his first entrance and final departure, but at any other time when it shall become necessary for him to leave or return to the school.

Sec. 2764 R. S. When State Provides. In all cases where suitable clothing, and means for defraying traveling expenses, are not otherwise supplied to the pupils of said institutions, the same shall be provided by the respective superintendents thereof, who shall make out and file with the Treasurer of State accounts therefor, separate in each case, against the respective counties from which such pupils are sent, in an amount not exceeding forty dollars per annum for every such pupil; which accounts shall be severally signed by the proper superintendent, and attested by the seal of the Institution under his charge; and the Treasurer of State shall charge each account, thus certified, to the county from which the pupil named therein was sent.

Sec. 2765 R. S. Re-imbursement by County. The Treasurer of State shall forward each account, so filed with him, to the Treasurer of the proper county, who shall cause it to be paid out of the county treasury to the Treasurer of State; and such County Treasurer shall in the name of the county, and by suit if necessary, collect the amount of such account from the parents or estate of such pupil, as the case may be, where there is ability to pay: Provided, That at least three hundred dollars of the property of such parents shall be exempt from the payment of such account.

Sec. 2766 R. S. Funeral Expenses. In case of the death of any pupil at either of the Institutions aforesaid, whose funeral expenses are not otherwise provided for, an account therefor shall be made out, attested, and collected in like manner as provided in the preceding sections.

Sec. 2767 R. S. Removal and Expense. Whenever it shall be deemed necessary by the proper officers of either of said institutions, in accordance with the by-laws and regulations thereof, to have any pupil removed, either temporarily, on account of ill-health or the vacation of the school or permanently on account of having completed his course of instruction or been found disqualified from any cause for a longer continuance in the school, the parents or guardians of such pupil, if he have any, shall promptly remove him upon the requirement of said officers; and in case he shall not be thus provided for, it shall be the duty of the superintendent of such institution to cause him to be so removed and delivered to the Trustee of the township where he resided before coming to said institution; and the expense of such removal shall be refunded to each institution, in the same manner as provided in sections three and four (sections 2764 and 2765); and the County Treasurer shall charge the same to the proper township, and collect it in the manner as provided in aforesaid sections.

TRUSTEES.

Acts 1889. Sec. 1. Number—Organization—Bond. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the government and management of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, of the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, shall be and hereby is vested in three several

Boards, consisting of three Trustees for each of said Institutions, whose terms of office shall be four years. The said Boards shall each on their organization, and every two years thereafter, elect one of their number President, and also elect one of their number Secretary, and one Treasurer. Two Trustees of each Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; each of said Trustees shall within thirty days from the time of their election execute to the State of Indiana a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with sureties to be approved by the Governor, conditioned for their faithful discharge of their duties. And the Treasurer of said Board shall also within thirty days from the time of his election execute his bond to the State of Indiana in the sum of fifty thousand dollars with sureties to be approved by the Governor conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties as such Treasurer.

Sec. 2. Time to Serve. The General Assembly shall select, (see below) on the taking effect of this act, three Trustees for each of said Institutions, two members of each Board to serve four years, and one member of each board to serve two years, and their successors shall be elected by the General Assembly.

Acts 1893. Sec. 1. How Appointed. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the governor be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint all officers (trustees) for all benevolent, educational, penal, reformatory and other institutions of the State, whose election or appointment is now vested in the General Assembly by law: (Institution for the deaf and others).

Sec. 2. Terms—Vacancies. Such appointments shall be made by the Governor at the times and for the terms provided by law for the election or appointment of such officers. And the Governor shall have the power to fill all vacancies that may occur from any cause whatsoever, in any of the offices aforesaid in like manner as provided in this act for the original appointment of such officers.

Sec. 3. Removals. The Governor shall have power to remove any officer by him appointed, or any officer now holding office, the appointment to which office is embraced in, or governed by the provisions of this act for incompetency, malfeasance in office, or for any other cause that to him may seem just, furnishing to the officer complained of, at the time of such removal, a statement of the cause or causes of removal.

Sec. 2770 R. S. Oath. The said Trustees shall, each, before entering upon the duties of office, take an oath to faithfully discharge their several duties as such officers. (Act 1879.)

Sec. 2772 R. S. By-laws—Meetings—Bills. The trustees of each of said institutions shall be and constitute a board for the management of the business and affairs thereof, with power to make all proper rules, regulations, and by-laws for its government. They shall have a regular meeting at or about the close of each month; and shall meet at least one other time during each month, for the purpose of informal consultation or the transaction of current or incidental business. They shall keep a

record of their proceedings and acts, and of moneys received or paid out, and of all orders drawn or paid. No moneys shall be paid out or expended, except upon an itemized bill first presented and allowed by the board. Such bill shall be signed and sworn to by the claiment, and such payment shall be made by an order signed by the president drawn upon the treasurer of the institution, payable ten days from the drawing thereof; and no bill shall be allowed for more that the lowest cost value of the articles purchased or services or materials paid for; and all contracts made for articles, materials, or services, shall be subject to allowance by said board. (Act 1879.)

Sec. 2773 R. S. Statement of Unpaid Orders. The treasurer shall from time to time, before such orders become due, present to the Auditor of State a statement of all orders drawn and unpaid, giving the date and number and amount of each order, and the person to whom payable, which shall be signed and sworn to by the treasurer and certified to by the president of the board; and the Auditor of State shall thereupon draw an order for the amount, in favor of such treasurer, upon the Treasurer of State, who shall pay the amount out of any money in his hands subject to such payment. The Auditor of State shall open and keep an account with the treasurer of each of said institutions, and shall charge him with the orders so drawn upon the State Treasury. The treasurer of said institutions shall, at the close of each month, return to the Auditor of State an itemized statement of the orders paid by him and the amounts thereof, signed and sworn to as being correct, and, with such statement, shall return to the Auditor the orders so paid; the Auditor of State shall thereupon credit the said treasurer with the amount so paid out by him, and shall carefully preserve all such orders and statements. (Act 1879.)

Sec. 2776 R. S. Expenses—Report—Nepotism Forbidden. The board of trustees shall have power to make allowances for the payment of any money required or authorized by law to be paid, or for the improvement, preservation, and care of their several institutions, and the grounds and property connected therewith, and the expenses thereof, the payment of employes and other expenses; but such allowances shall only be made upon an itemized statement of the superintendent, showing the cause and necessity therefor, and all payments shall be made only by orders drawn on the treasurer of such institution in the manner herein provided. They shall severally make a report to the Governor, at the close of each fiscal year, giving a full statement of their receipts, disbursements, and operations during the year preceding; the number of inmates received, discharged, and then in the institution; the cost per capita for the year; the estimated cost of the succeeding year; and all things necessary to show the condition and management of the same, together with any recommendations or suggestions they may deem proper for the better and more efficient government or welfare thereof; which reports the Governor shall transmit to the General Assembly, with his message, at each regular session thereof. In such reports they shall show what amount has been expended for repairs upon the buildings and for permanent

THOMAS L. BROWN.

President Board of Trustees.

improvements, in a separate account from the ordinary expenses of the institution. They shall not appoint, nor allow to be appointed, any relative of their own, or of either of them, either by blood or marriage; and they shall not allow any of the relatives or members of the family, except the wife and children of such officers whose regular home has been and is with him, of any superintendent or other subordinate or employe to be kept, maintained, or supported in the institution, without charging to such persons the full value of such maintenance and support, unless such relative or member of the family be regularly employed and paid as one of the subordinates or employes thereof. (Act 1879.)

Sec. 2778 R. S. Salaries. The trustees of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb shall be paid salaries, payable quarterly, at the rate of four hundred dollars, each, per annum (out of regular maintenance fund for institution.) (Act 1879.)

Sec. 2781 R. S. Borrowing Forbidden. It shall be unlawful for the board of trustees of any benevolent, scientific, reformatory, or educational institution of the State to borrow money upon the credit of the State, or to contract any indebtedness on the credit of the State, or to make expenditures for improvements for said institutions in any way, unless the said loans or expenditure of money are first authorized by an Act of the General Assembly for such purposes. (Act 1875.)

Sec. 2782 R. S. Penalty. Any trustee or trustees of any such institution who shall violate the provisions of the foregoing section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than five hundred dollars, and shall forfeit his office upon conviction; which forfeiture shall be part of the judgment of the Court. (Act 1875.)

SUPERINTENDENT.

Sec. 2774 R. S. Superintendent and Subordinates. The board of each of said institutions shall appoint a superintendent thereof, who may reside in the institution: and the superintendents, with the approval of the board, may appoint such subordinate officers, secretaries, assistants, physicians, teachers, attendants, and employes as may be necessary; but the board shall prescribe the number to be employed, and provide rules for their government and control, and fix the amount of compensation for their services, including the superintendent, who shall not be paid more than two thousand dollars per annum. Such superintendent shall be skilled and qualified, by education and practice, to take charge of the institution for which he is appointed, and shall give a bond for the faithful performance of his duties and for the payment of all damages arising from their non-performance. Such bond shall be payable to the State of Indiana, in such sum as required by the board and to their approval; and suit may be brought thereon by the State, or by the State on the relation of any person injured. The superintendents shall take personal charge and supervision of their respective institutions and of the inmates therein and of the subordinate officers, teachers, attendants, and employes connected

therewith, subject to the rules and regulations prescribed and to the orders and general control of the board of trustees. He may, for good cause, discharge any of such subordinates and employes, and appoint other competent persons in their places; which appointment shall continue only until the next meeting of the board. at which time the superintendent shall report all such changes, and the causes therefor; and the board may confirm such appointments; and, if not confirmed he shall make other suitable appointments, subject to the confirmation of said board. (Act 1879.)

Sec. 2771 R. S. Annual Inventory—Report. Such superintendents or managers shall, within thirty days after the taking effect of this Act, each make out and deliver to the proper board of trustees of each of said institutions a complete itemized inventory and statement, subscribed and sworn to by him, setting forth in detail all the property, both real and personal, belonging to said institutions, or belonging to the State and connected therewith, or in use in and about the same. Such statement shall give the quality and condition of such property and the value thereof, where it is and for what purpose or in what way it is used, and shall also give a detailed and itemized account of all productions raised and comsumed, and of each parcel of property, including hides, tallow, flowers, farm products, goods, or merchandise, and all other articles, sold or otherwise disposed of during the year last past, by such superintendent or managers or by the trustees or subordinates of said institution; to whom the same was sold, and for what price; who received the money and for what purpose it was used. Said statement shall contain a detailed itemized statement of all expenditures, during the past year, for repairs upon buildings or grounds, and for furniture and other articles purchased for the use of said institutions, or in and about the same; and a detailed and itemized statement of all articles of wearing apparel, goods, merchandise, or property received during the past year with or for any of the inmates; what became of such property; whether any, if so, what, amounts are on hand yet; what amount of like goods or wearing apparel has been during said time, purchased for each of the inmates, and what amount of moneys have been received therefor and from what counties so received, who received such moneys, and for what purpose they have been used.

It shall also give a general account of the affairs of the institution, the number of inmates received, and from what counties they came, the nnmber discharged and the cause thereof, and the condition of the inmates, and the wants and requirements of the institution. A like report, inventory, and statement shall be annually made, on the thirty-first day of October in each year, to each of the said boards of trustees who may prescribe additional and other matter to be included therein. Such reports, after the examination and action thereon by the boards, shall be delivered to the Governor, who shall transmit them to the General Assembly, at each regular session thereof. (Act 1879.)

Sec. 2775 R. S. Purchase of Supplies—Monthly Report. The superintendent shall at or about the close of each month, make out, for the in-

formation of the board, an itemized statement and estimate of the amount and kind of purchases required for the next succeeding month; and it shall be the duty of the board of trustees to solicit competition among dealers for the sale of such articles and goods as may be required, by publication or otherwise; and to this end they shall keep such statement and estimate open to public inspection, and shall give personal attention to the bids for and the purchase of such articles and goods, and use their best endeavors to obtain them at the lowest public prices. The superintendents shall also make out and file with the board, at each regular meeting, an itemized statement of all moneys paid out or expense incurred for each of the inmates since the last report, showing the counties to which the inmates belong, and the total amount chargeable to each county. Such statements shall be filed with the Treasurer of State, who shall charge the same to the proper county and collect the amount due from such county at each settlement with the Treasurer thereof; and such moneys shall be covered into the general fund of the State Treasury. The superintendent shall also, at each regular meeting, make out and file with the board a complete and itemized statement of all money received, since his last report, from the sale of hides, tallow, farm or garden products, or flowers, and from any and all other sources whatever, stating the date and transaction, and from whom the money was received. Such money shall be, by him, at that time, paid over to the treasurer of the institution, who shall give his receipt therefor, and shall immediately pay the same over to the Treasurer of State, who shall give his receipt therefor, and cover and transfer the amount into the general fund of the treasury; and all moneys payable, by law, to or for the benefit of either of said institutions, except the appropriation made therefor, shall in all cases be paid over to the State Treasurer, who shall cover and transfer the same into the general fund of the treasury. (Act 1879). (Partly changed by Industrial act 1891 so far as receipts from shops are concerned; see forward.)

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

(*Act 1891.*)

WHEREAS, The instruction of their pupils in some industrial art, whereby they may be enabled to earn their own support, is recognized to be an important work of the Indiana Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind and the Feeble-Minded; and,

WHEREAS, At the present time the industrial education, or certain parts thereof, of the pupils in some of the said institutions is being conducted by contractors who give instruction in return for the labor of the pupils; and,

WHEREAS, Such instruction has been in the past, and now is, unsatisfactory, insufficient, incomplete and partial; and,

WHEREAS, It is manifestly against good public policy that the labor of the inmates of the benevolent institutions of the State should be made a matter of private gain; and,

WHEREAS, The present usual maintenance funds of the said benevolent institutions under existing laws are not sufficient to enable the Trustees to carry on the industrial education in a proper manner; therefore,

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the hiring out of the labor of the pupils of the benevolent institutions of the State under any form of contract be, and the same is hereby absolutely forbidden.

SEC. 2. The superintendents of the aforesaid benevolent institutions, namely, the Indiana Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, the Indiana Institution for the Education of the Blind, the Indiana School for Feeble-Mind Youth, acting under the control and supervision of the respective boards of trustees of said institutions are hereby authorized and required to provide for appropriate industrial education of their pupils under similar rules and methods to those of scholastic instruction, namely, by means of teachers hired by Superintendents as other teachers are hired and subject on all points to the same control as all other teachers, officers, and employes of the said institutions.

SEC. 3. The industrial education of the said pupils in the aforesaid institutions and school shall, as far as possible, be conducted in such manner as to make said pupils fit and able to earn their own support when they shall have been graduated or otherwise discharged from said institutions or school, and not chiefly or mainly, so as to make any profit or revenue.

SEC. 4. The necessary cost of materials, machinery, if any, and instruction for the industrial education in the aforesaid institutions and school shall be a charge upon and defrayed out of the regular maintenance funds of the same except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 5. The superintendents of the institutions and school aforesaid shall be authorized to dispose by sale of any material used in the industrial education of the pupils in the same manner as now provided by law for the sale of waste or suplus material: Provided, That no material so used by the pupils shall be disposed of at a lower price than the current market price for similar articles at the time when they are sold: And, further provided, That if the material to be disposed of be available for the use of any other of the institutions of the State the same shall be purchased by them, and paid for in the same manner that they pay for any material or supplies that they may purchase.

SEC. 6. The superintendent of each of the institutions and the school aforesaid shall pay to the Treasurer of State the gross proceeds of the sale of any material as provided for in the previous section, as now required by law, whereupon the Treasurer of State shall give the said superintendent a receipt for the amount, which receipt shall specify that the amount is the produce of the sale of material used in the industrial education of the pupils. The superintendent shall thereupon deposit the said receipt with the Auditor of State, who shall give him a quietus for the amount, and shall place the amount of the same to the credit of the

maintenance fund of the institution or school, and not, as heretofore provided by law, to the credit of General fund of the State.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Sec. 2777 R. S. Unexpended Balances. The Treasurer of State shall, biennially, cover and transfer into the general fund of the treasury all moneys appropriated and unexpended at the close of the fiscal year, immediately preceding each regular session of the General Assembly. (Act 1879.)

Sec. 2779 R. S. Restrictions on Officers. It shall be unlawful for any person connected with said institution as president, trustees or superintendent, subordinates or employes, to be pecuniarily interested in any contract for or purchase of supplies or materials, or to make or receive any profits, per centages, or deductions, or any reward or benefit whatever out of the management or operation, or business of the said institutions, other than the fees and compensation for his services established and allowed by law. (Act 1879.)

Sec. 2780 R. S. Penalty. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Act, (1879) shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for a period not less than six months and not more than five years, and shall be fined in any sum not more than five thousand dollars. (Act 1879.)

Sec. 2795 R. S. Expenditures for Building. No expenditures for building purposes shall be made for the benefit of said institution, unless the same shall be recommended by the board of trustees and consented to by the Governor, Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State, or a majority thereof. (Act 1853.)

Act 1885. Sec. 11. Public Printing Act. * * * That the reports allowable and published under the provisions of this act, shall be * * * two thousand copies of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Act 1891. Sec. 1. Concerning Slops. Be it enacted by the the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That it shall be unlawful for any officer or officers of any of the institutions of this State to purchase, sell, barter or give away to any other officer or officers of any of said institutions or to appropriate to his or their own use any of the slops, or offal of any of said public institutions of this State.

Sec. 2. Penalty. Any person guilty of the violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the State's Prison, not less than two or more than fourteen years, and shall be disfranchised and rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or profit for any determinated period.

Sec. 2806 R. S. Sectarianism. No sectarian tenets of religion shall be taught in the institution to any pupil thereof. (Act 1853.)

Sec. 3916 R. S. '81. Railroads. * * * No railroad shall be located

upon or across the grounds of the State occupied by the Institutions for the Insane, the Blind, or the Deaf and Dumb. (Act 1853.)

Acts 1889. Concerning Railroads. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the Board of Trustees of any Asyum in this State may and are hereby given the power to make and enter into a contract permitting any railroad company to lay their line of railroad along, over and across the lands so occupied by such asylum, and so belonging to the State; provided, Such contract shall be in writing, signed by the parties thereto, and the same shall be in effect from and after the time such contract shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State: provided, That no railroad shall be located upon or across the ground occupied by such asylums unless such line shall run and operate upon its line dummy cars and engines, or unless it be a horse, cable or electric street railway.

Sec. 6337 R. S. Lists of Deaf and Dumb. It shall be the duty of assessors at time of assessing personal property, to ascertain and set down in tables prepared for that purpose a list of all persons in their respective townships who are deaf and dumb * * * setting forth the name, age, and sex of each, also the names of the father, mother or guardian and post office address; * * * which lists they shall return to the county auditors. * * * The said county auditors shall report the same to the chief of the Bureau of Statistics * * * and said chief shall lay before the Superintendents of the institution for * * * the Deaf and Dumb copies of the lists so made. (Act 1881.)

Acts 1889. Board of State Charities. Sec. 2. They * * * shall investigate the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions of the State, examine into the condition and management thereof * * *: and the officers in charge of all such institutions shall furnish to the Board, on their request such information and statistics as they may require; and, to secure accuracy, uniformity and completeness in such statistics the Board may prescribe such forms of report and registration as they may deem essential. * * * The Board in its discretion, may at any time, make an investigation, by the whole Board or by a committee of its members, of the management of any penal, reformatory, or charitable institution of the State: and said Board or committee, in making any such investigation, shall have power to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths and affirmations: and the report of such investigation, with the testimony shall be made to the Governer, and shall be submitted by him, with his suggestions, to the General Assembly.

CHARLES E. HAUGH.

Treasurer Board of Trustees.

RULES OF TRUSTEES AND OF SUPERINTENDENT.

The Institution is governed by a Board of Trustees, three in number, who are appointed by the Governor of the State, and who hold office for the term of four years. This Board elects the Superintendent, who in turn makes all other appointments, subject, however, to confirmation by the Board. The following extract from "Rules and Regulations" will explain these matters.

AN ORDER OF THE BOARD.

(*Passed September 4, 1890.*)

MEETINGS.

I. Two regular meetings of the Board shall be held each month; one at the Institution on the Thursday following the first Monday, at 10 A. M., for the auditing of accounts and all general business of the Institution, excepting purchase of supplies; one at the State House on the last Friday of each month, at 10 A. M., for the purchase of supplies for the succeeding month, and such other business as may need immediate attention.

II. Special meetings of the Board may be called by any two members thereof signing a call.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

III. The Superintendent of the Institution shall be elected at the first regular meeting in July, and hold his office for such a term as may be fixed by the Board, dating from September 1st following, and until his successor is elected and qualified. The appointments of the Superintendent shall be reported to the Board from time to time as they are made. Should any of them be for a year, they shall be reported at the first regular meeting in August, same to take effect September 1st following.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

IV. The Superintendent shall be the executive head of the Institution and the organ of communication with subordinate departments.

V. Into the hands of the Superintendent is committed the management of the Institution *in all its departments;* and the subordinate officers, teachers and others, are to adhere to the plans of operation which he may mark out, and promptly and cheerfully comply with all his di-

rections, not only in the performance of the duties as may be by him specified in "Rules of the Superintendent," but also in such others as it may be deemed just and proper to assign them.

VI. No subordinate officer, teacher or employe, shall contravene or interfere with the directions given at any time by the Superintendent to the pupils, or to the persons by him employed; and shall report to him any neglect or act of disobedience.

VII. By statutory enactment he has powers concerning operatives, as follows: (1) He shall appoint all officers, teachers, secretaries, assistants, physicians, attendants and employes as may be necessary, but this Board shall prescribe the number thereof, confirm or reject the appointments and fix the amount of compensation. (2) He shall take personal charge and supervision of the Institution and of the inmates therein, and have the direction of all persons connected therewith, subject to the order and control of the Board of Trustees. (3) He may, for good cause, discharge any of said persons and appoint other competent persons in their places. He shall report such changes, and the causes therefor, to the Board at the next meeting thereof; and also the appointments made because of such change for confirmation or rejection. If rejected, he shall make other suitable appointments.

VIII. In his management of the finances he shall practice the most rigid economy, consistent with the comfort of the pupils and the prosperity of the Institution.

IX. He shall, from time to time, communicate to the Trustees such information as he may think necessary, or as they may require, in regard to the operations of the Institution, and the manner in which the various officers, teachers and employes, perform their duties.

X. He shall frequently inspect all parts of the establishment, and take the most efficient, or even stringent, measure for enforcing neatness, order and regularity in all departments. And it shall be his duty immediately to discharge any person employed who shall appear inefficient, neglect allotted duties, or manifest a spirit of insubordination.

XI. It shall be his duty to attend all meetings of the Board of Trustees, and he may speak upon any matter under discussion.

XII. He shall keep a list of all the regular employes not officers of the Institution, and at the monthly meetings of the Board he shall exhibit such list, with the duties and compensation of each person affixed thereto; and the Board shall thereupon proceed to allow to such persons the compensation to which they may be entitled.

XIII. At any time, when he shall deem it necessary to make any repairs of the Institution, or purchase any supplies for the same (except in cases of immediate necessity), he shall make out a statement of the repairs to be made, or supplies to be purchased, and lay the same before the Board, who, if they deem such repairs or purchases necessary, shall order the same made under his direction.

XIV. He shall receive all moneys which may be due the Institution,

and report the amount thereof, and the sources from whence derived, at each regular meeting of the Board.

XV. He shall teach the pupils to act from principle, and not from fear. He shall inculcate respect and govern them, as much as possible, by the influence of moral suasion.

XVI He shall superintend and direct their physical, intellectual, industrial and moral instruction.

XVII. He shall pay special attention to their health and comfort. And when the boys are engaged in labor, he shall intrust them to some reponsible person connected with the Institution.

XVIII. No officer, teacher or employe under him shall be absent from his or her duties without his permission.

XIX. In his temporary absence he shall designate some competent officer to perform his duties.

XX. He shall, from time to time, give such directions and prescribe such rules for the government of the officers, teachers and employes, and the conduct and deportment of the pupils, as he may deem necessary.

XXI. In thus taking general control he must pay especial attention to, and perform all duties prescribed by, legislative laws governing the Institution.

XXII. This shall stand as authoritive on the subject matter until repealed, and in lieu of all previous orders and by-laws.

RULES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

It must be understood that this code of rules for the regulation of the Institution is based upon the following principles:

I. That the Institution is established solely for the benefit of the pupils; to promote their highest physical, intellectual, industrial and moral improvement. Anything that will tend to bring about this improvement shall be considered as duty by all connected with the Institution.

II. That the State pays officers, teachers and employes for their time and services, and consequently expects of them a fulfillment of their duties in a diligent, painstaking and conscientious manner, a departure from which will indicate a lack of interest in their work, and, in consequence thereof, an unfitness for the position occupied.

III. That the Superintendent is directly and solely responsible to the Trustees for the correct and efficient management of the Institution in all its departments.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

I. The employment of officers and teachers will be for one year; of all others, for no definite period.

II. In the employment and continuance of officers special consideration will be given to their qualifications as to moral character, practical skill in management and competency in their particular work.

III. In the employment and continuance of teachers special consideration will be given to their qualifications as to moral character, literary and practical skill in instruction and management.

IV. In the employment and continuance of all others special consideration will be given to their qualifications as to moral character and general competency in their work.

V. Willful violation of rules, unfitness, or incompetence shall be cause for dismissal.

THE PRINCIPAL.

I. The Principal shall visit all the school-rooms as often as practicable, paying particular attention to the classification of the pupils and to the apportionment among the classes of the prescribed studies.

II. It shall be his duty to instruct classes, examine and grade pupils, and to supervise the instruction and discipline of teachers within their respective rooms.

III. He is authorized at any time during the year to promote pupils to a grade higher than the one to which they belong, or send them to the grade next below, as the best interests of the pupil and the school require. Such changes must be reported at once to the Superintendent.

IV. In passing daily from room to room, he shall endeavor to transfer improvements and remedy defects.

V. He shall see that the teachers are promptly notified and duly advised as to all rules and regulations pertaining to the government and classification of the school, and shall report to the Superintendent any refusal, after due and proper admonition, on the part of a teacher to comply with same.

VI. He shall make report to the Superintendent from time to time of the success of each one of the teachers, with suggestions of change or improvement in the course of study or discipline, or on other topics of general interest as may be thought worthy of consideration.

VII. In the performance of his duties he shall be entitled to the respect and deference of the teachers.

VIII. During the temporary absence of the Superintendent he shall exercise the functions of that office so far as the school is concerned.

TEACHERS.

I. Teachers are to regard their duty to the Institution as of the first importance, and shall not allow other engagements or business to interfere with the duties of the same.

II. They are expected to enter upon the opening service of their respective school-rooms at the precise minute appointed. They must be

JOSEPH L. BLASE.

Secretary Board of Trustees.

present in their class-rooms in time for the arrival of their pupils and see that they march in in an orderly manner. They must attend Sabbath school exercises in both class-room and chapel.

III. Whenever any teacher shall be temporarily absent from school because of sickness or accident, it shall be the duty of said teacher to send a statement to the Principal, to be by him transmitted to the Superintendent, giving the reason and probable time of such absence. In case permission be given by the Superintendent to teachers to absent themselves said teachers shall report such fact to the Principal before leaving.

IV. All teachers shall devote themselves exclusively to the duties of their classes during school hours, and shall use every available means for their improvement in the work of instruction and discipline.

V. They shall confine themselves to the prescribed course of study as closely as circumstances will permit.

VI. They shall make a faithful record upon the daily register of all required therein: at the end of the week they shall make an accurate weekly report in accordance with instructions on weekly report blanks, and present same to the Principal on Monday morning. They shall keep such other records and make such other reports as the Superintendent may require. All work, except the daily record, must be done outside of school hours.

VII. Teachers shall have charge of such classes as may be assigned them by the Superintendent. They shall be subject to his direction, and that of the Principal as mentioned above, and shall co-operate with them not only during school hours, but before and after.

VIII. They shall carefully guard against the introduction of questions of a sectarian or partisan character in the class-room, or elsewhere so far as pupils are concerned.

IX. They shall be held responsible for the order and discipline of their respective rooms (and study halls and chapel, when in charge of same), practicing such discipline as would be exercised by a kind, firm and judicious parent in his family.

X. They shall avoid corporal punishment except in the most aggravated cases. In case such punishment is inflicted, a full and complete statement specifying the name and age of the pupil punished, the offense charged and the kind and degree of punishment inflicted, must be made out and given to the Principal to be by him presented to the Superintendent.

XI. Whenever pupils are detained in the school-room at recess as a punishment they shall be allowed to pass out after the recess is closed. Pupils should be required to pass out of the school-room at recess unless it would occasion an exposure of health: but they shall never be required to remain out when the exposure would be injurious to health.

XII. It shall be the duty of teachers to give vigilant attention to the

ventilation and temperature of the school-rooms and to make themselves familiar with the means by which their respective rooms may be properly ventilated. A regular system of ventilation shall be practiced at all times by which the air in all their school-rooms shall be effectually changed at recess, and at such other times as may be necessary to prevent the breathing of impure air. Children shall in no case be allowed to sit in a draught of air.

XIII. On no account shall they dismiss their pupils earlier than the appointed time, nor for any day or part of a day, without permission from the Superintendent. If he be absent from the Institution, such permission must be obtained of the Principal.

XIV. They shall, in turn, have charge of the pupils during such periods outside of the school-rooms as may from time to time be assigned by the Superintendent. The gentlemen shall in regular order conduct the morning devotional exercises.

XV. They shall, at all times, give their support to the officers of the Institution, by inculcating in the minds of their respective classes proper principles of good order and obedience; and they shall never intimate to them matters to the discredit of any officer of the Institution.

XVI. They shall carefully abstain from all interference with the duties of the officers.

XVII. Teachers shall not be allowed to employ their time outside of school hours in any manner which will interfere with their efficiency or usefulness as teachers in the Institution.

XVIII. Attendance upon teachers' meetings will not be made obligatory, but attendance will naturally indicate interest in their work; non-attendance, lack of interest.

XIX. To obtain school-room supples, etc., teachers shall prepare lists of what is needed, upon the proper supply blanks, and send same to Superintendent, who will have all necessary supplies issued.

XX. It will be the duty of each teacher to read to the pupils, from time to time, such rules as apply to them, that they may have a clear understanding of the rules by which they are governed.

[Here follow rules outlining duties of book and store-keeper; matron; house-keeper; physicans; librarian; dining-room superior; ushers; supervisors; nurse; industrial instructors; overseer of farm and garden; engineer; watchman; watchwoman; chief of fire patrol, and carpenter. Also miscellaneous rules; rules governing library, and rules governing pupils.]

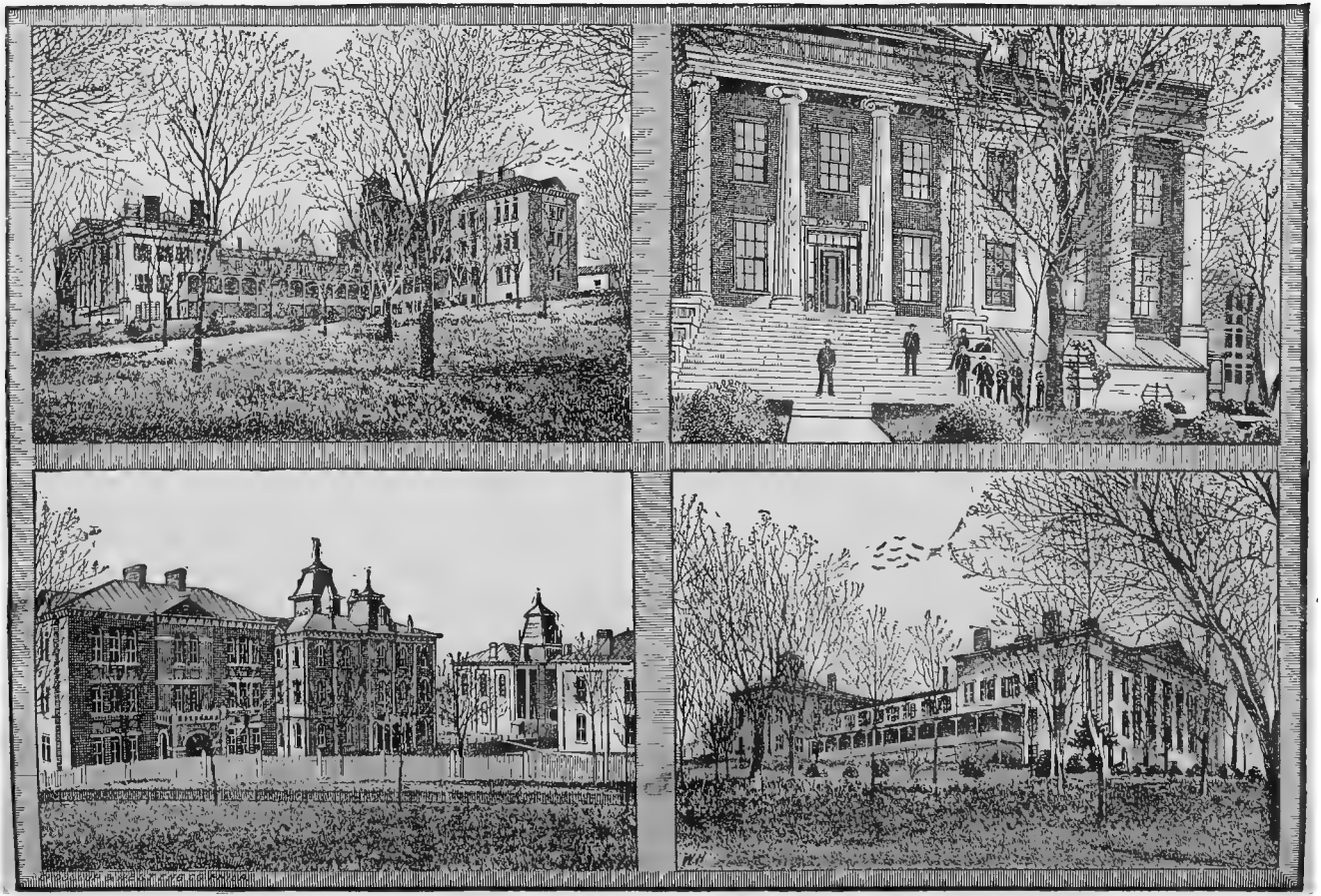
NOTICE.

I. All persons whose duties are above specified shall consider these rules as only a general outline of their duties, and must expect and be willing to perform such other duties as may, from time to time, be required of them by the Superintendent.

II. The plan of all books and papers to be kept, the scope and nature

of all rules to be established, the plan and nature of all reports to be made, the character of all supervision granted and the performance of all duties generally, must be by, and with full consent and approval of, the Superintendent.

III. All necessary arrangements for interchange of duties, so as to give officers, teachers and employes relief from duty at certain times, will be made by the Superintendent. In order to justly accomplish this, persons will be called upon at times to perform duties not in the line of their employment.



TENNESSEE DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL.

Tennessee Deaf and Dumb School,

LOCATED AT KNOXVILLE, TENN.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

1844 - 1893.

The Tennessee Deaf and Dumb School.

The first legislation looking to the establishment of a school for the deaf and dumb children of Tennessee was proposed and persistently advocated by the late General John Cocke, of Grainger county, when a member of the Senatorial branch of the General Assembly of the State; and the friends of deaf-mute education in Tennessee have ever held General Cocke in grateful remembrance as the one, above all others, to whose benevolent impluses and wise action the institution owes its existence.

On the 20th of December, 1843, General Cocke secured, as an amendment to a bill then pending for the establishment of a State school for the blind at Nashville, the insertion of an appropriation of one thousand dollars for putting in operation a school for the deaf and dumb at Knoxville This bill passed the Senate on December 21, 1843, and was finally passed in the House on January 29, 1844.

Governor James C. Jones appointed Messrs. R. B. McMullen, Joseph Estabrook and D. R. McAnally to constitute the first Board of Trustees. These gentlemen met in the counting-room of Cowan & Dickinson, at Knoxville, on July 27, 1844, and organized by the election of Rev. R. B. McMullen, President, and Rev. D. R. McAnally, Secretary.

The President was requested to address letters to the American Asylum at Hartford, to the New York Institution, and to other schools, then in operation asking for information to aid the trustees in the proper organization of the school, and he was also requested to address a circular letter to the people of Tennessee asking for information in regard to the deaf and dumb of school age throughout the State.

After considerable correspondence the Board of Trustees secured the services of Rev. Thomas MacIntire, then a teacher in the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, to

take charge of the Tennessee school, as principal and instructor. Mr. MacIntire entered upon his duties April 1st, 1845, and served the institution faithfully and satisfactorily for five years when he resigned and returned to his home in Ohio.

The school was begun in rented premises in what was known as the Churchwell House, an old residence, in East Knoxville. Upon assuming his duties Mr. MacIntire set to work at once to procure needed furniture, &c., and advertised the opening of the school on April 14th. Pupils arrived slowly, but on the first Monday of June, 1845, Mr. MacIntire began the work of instruction with a class of six pupils. The number in attendance soon increased to nine pupils with which the first session of the school closed on the first Monday of the following September.

The sum of one thousand dollars realized from the original appropriation was supplemented by private subscriptions to the amount of about four hundred dollars, so that the money available for the expenses of the first session of the school was about fourteen hundred dollars.

The succeeding legislature was urged by the Board of Trustees to make an appropriation for buildings but failed to do so. In response to the appeal of the Trustees, who had with great zeal undertaken the work of establishing the school upon a permanent basis, the people of East Tennessee subscribed about five thousand dollars for the erection of a building and the continuance of the school. This money was mostly contributed in small sums and was secured by the efforts of Messrs. W. G. McAdoo and J. M. Davis, agents appointed by the Trustees to canvass Knox and adjoining counties in the interest of the institution.

The money thus raised was used mainly in the erection of a three-story brick building twenty-five feet wide by eighty feet in length, now constituting the east wing of the main building according to the original design. Except for these special efforts on the part of the Trustees and the generous response of the public the school would probably have been closed indefinitely in 1846, as the building then occupied could be retained no longer and no means were available to procure other quarters without securing special private contributions.

On June 8th, 1846, Calvin Morgan, Esq., of Knoxville,

generously donated to the school two acres of land situated immediately west of the limits of the town at that time, but now in the heart of the city.

Six years later, June 25, 1852, the Trustees purchased from the estate of Mr. Morgan, for two thousand dollars, three and a half acres of land adjoining the original lot on the north and east, and on May 21, 1858, two and a half acres additional were purchased on the west for five thousand eight hundred dollars making the present premises contain eight acres, the total cost of which has been seven thousand eight hundred dollars. The grounds of the institution front toward the south on Asylum street, being bounded on the north by Vine street and lying between Locust street on the east and Broad street on the west. The premises are kept in good order, with flower gardens, walks. and shaded lawns on the east, south and west, with boys' play ground and out-buildings on the north.

The main building is fifty by one hundred feet having three stories and an attic. It was erected in 1848, the corner stone having been laid with interesting public ceremonies on the 13th of May of that year. Among other publications lately received from the family of the first principal, Mr. MacIntire, was a pamphlet, printed by James C. and John L. Moses, at the office of the Knoxville Register, giving an account of the proceedings at the laying of this corner-stone with the address of Rev. Thomas W Humes on that occasion. As evidencing the public interest in the school at that time it may n t be inappropriate to give here a part of the account of the exercises.

"The corner-stone of the main edifice of the Tennessee Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Knoxville. was laid on Saturday, May 13th, 1848, by Mt. Libanus Lodge, No. 59, of *Free Masons.*"

A procession was formed in the following order:

Mt. Libanus Lodge of Free Masons.
Clergy.
Trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Institution.
Teachers.
Pupils.
East Tennessee Division of the Sons of Temperance.
University Division.

Trustees of East Tennessee University.
President and Faculty.
Students.
Young Men's Literary Society.
Mayor and Aldermen of Knoxville.
Citizens.

A fervent prayer was offered by Rev. W. E. G. Cunningham, Chaplain of the Lodge. The ceremonies of laying the corner-stone were conducted by B. R. Strong, W. M.; James W. Campbell, S. W., and Joseph L. King, J. W. The exercises closed with the singing of an ode by the Lodge after a most appropriate and eloquent address by Rev. Thomas W. Humes.

This main building has a wide cornice with high corinthian columns, and though not of the present style of architecture is quite a handsome and imposing structure, it being, to many minds, more attractive than the more recent additions of modern style. Probably the first considerable use, for outside work, of white Tennessee marble, which has lately become so famous as a building stone and for monumental purposes, was in the construction of the marble stairs at the front of the main building erected forty-five years ago. There was of this marble work about one thousand cubic feet, and it was thought by some persons at that time to be an extravagant expenditure of money, but with scarcely any repairs or care the work stands to-day as good as when first constructed, thus demonstrating the real economy of the original large outlay. In 1852 the western wing corresponding to the one on the east—twenty-five by eighty feet and three stories high was constructed according to the original plan. Later additions have been made of a two-story chapel building forty by sixty feet, a two-story building for industrial purposes thirty by fifty feet, two school-room buildings thirty-five by sixty feet each and three stories high, a two-story building twenty-five by thirty feet for laundry purposes, and an eight-room frame house for principal's residence.

The total first cost of buildings and grounds has been about one hundred thousand dollars.

The last building erected one of the school buildings mentioned above—was built in 1891, at a cost of ten thou-

sand dollars. An appropriation for such a building had been long needed and its necessity recognized by the members of the General Assembly, but, in answer to the appeal therefor, they had plead the straitened financial condition of the State and had put off the matter from session to session.

The Trustees renewed the application to the Forty-seventh General Assembly which convened in Nashville on the first Monday in January, 1891, and the matter was put in the hands of Hon. W. L. Ledgerwood, Representative from Knox county. The growth of the school had made an additional building a necessity, but the committees having recommended that no special appropriations be made for any purpose of the kind and other efforts having been already killed in the Legislature, it seemed as though there was little hope of securing what at least nine-tenths of the members had decided could not be then granted; but on the last day of the session Mr. Ledgerwood left a sick-bed and went to the House and, in committee of the whole on the appropriation bill, he secured an amendment giving the institution ten thousand dollars for this building by an earnest and eloquent appeal which entitles Mr. Ledgerwood to be held with General Cocke, the author of the legislation establishing the school, as one of its truest friends and chief benefactors.

Organization and Government.

The original act of the General Assembly of 1844, under which the school was established, was superseded by an act passed January 31, 1846, by which it was enacted, "That the Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb now in existence and operation in the town of Knoxville be and is hereby incorporated under the name and style of the Tennessee Deaf and Dumb School under the control and management of a Board of Trustees composed of the following six gentlemen: viz., Rev. R. B. McMullen, Rev. D. R. McAnally, Joseph Estabrook, Rev. T. Sullins, James H. Cowan and Campbell Wallace, and their successors in office." The three original trustees were retained by this act and three others added. Subsequently the membership of the Board of Trustees was increased, the number now be-

ing fourteen including the State Superintendent of Public Instruction who is ex-officio a member of the Board.

The charter of the school or act of incorporation of 1846 was signed in behalf of the Senate, as Speaker by H. M. Waterson and by Brookins Campbell as Speaker of the House. This charter placed the entire control of the institution in the hands of the Board of Trustees who were thereby required to report to each General Assembly of the State.

The following gentlemen have served the school as Trustees since the organization of the Board in 1844:

R. B. McMullen, Joseph Estabrook, D. R. McAnally, T. Sullins, James H. Cowan, Campbell Wallace, Thomas W. Humes, M. D. Bearden, James Park, Joseph Jackson, Joseph H. Walker, James C. Moses, J. D. Gibson, John H. Crozier, Daniel McCallum, W. J. Baker, S. B. Boyd, O W. Morris, Abner G. Jackson, Matthew Hillsman, O. P Temple, R. D. Jourolmon, Henry Ault, S. R. Rogers, M. A. Williams, W. D. Carnes, John Baxter, W. B. Shapard, Samuel B. Boyd, John L. Moses, William K. Eckle, George H. Smith, C. W. Jones, Alfred Caldwell. J. M. Thornburgh, Richard C. Jackson, Joseph Jaques, J. F. Deaderick, L. C. Shepard, John S. Van Gilder, John M. Boyd, Samuel T. Atkin, W. W. Woodruff, Samuel B. Ault, R. S. Payne. J. W. Caldwell, John McCoy, Frank A. Moses, John M. Allen, H. T. Ault, J. Y. Johnston, and State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Frank M. Smith. The fourteen last named gentlemen constitute the present Board of Trustees.

The State and the School have been fortunate in the character, ability and zeal of the men who have constituted the Board. They have been, from the beginning of the institution, uniformly, representatives of the best element of the business and professional men of the community. They have served without any compensation whatever and without cost to the State in the way of expenses. This service has been rendered cheerfully, and with a fidelity and punctuality seldom known in any body of men so constituted. The members of this Board have esteemed it a high privilege to thus serve humanity and God and they have done conscientious, efficient work in behalf of the State and the deaf and dumb children of Tennessee. Speaking for himself and his associate Trustees, the President of the

Board said a few weeks since. "We want the fact of our being Trustees of this school engraven upon our tomb-stones." "We regard a well managed institution of this character as the proudest monument we could have."

Maintenance.

The institution has no endowment fund and is supported wholly by the State of Tennessee. After the appropriation of one thousand dollars to found the school and maintain it the first year, the Legislature appropriated twenty-five hundred dollars per annum for the next two years for support, and five thousand dollars annually thereafter for several years, special appropriation being made from time to time for buildings and improvements.

The Legislature of 1857 passed an act appropriating two hundred dollars annually for each "pauper mute" in the State attending the school This law required a certificate to the effect that the parents of children seeking admission as state pupils were paupers, and this humiliating requirement kept many children at home who should have entered the school.

In 1860 this provision was modified so that the Trustees could admit children as State, or free, pupils when satisfied of the inability of parents to pay for their maintenance at school.

In 1877 all requirements as to payment were stricken out of the laws governing the admission of pupils, and the school was made free to all deaf children in the State regardless of the financial ability of parents, or their poverty.

This was but a recognition of the principle of common justice that all the children of the State were entitled to an education, and ought not to be debarred therefrom by deafness or poverty. The change has proven greatly to the advantage of the deaf and dumb of the State. It has worked well in the management of the school by abolishing the spirit of caste which will grow up in any school composed in part of pay pupils, and it has added but little to the cost of the institution to the State.

In 1866 the General Assembly passed a law giving to the school five thousand dollars annually, in addition to the per capita allowance, and the institution was supported under

these laws for many years; but under the present laws in Tennessee as to appropriations, specified sums are appropriated biennially for the maintenance of the school upon estimates of the Trustees. The estimate for current expenses, for the next two years, is twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Colored Department.

In October, 1881, a separate school for colored deaf and dumb children was begun in East Knoxville in rented premises very near the spot where the school for white children had been organized thirty-six years before.

The department for colored children is under the same general management as the department for white children.

In 1885, upon application of the Board of Trustees, the Legislature appropriated five thousand, five hundred dollars to purchase grounds and buildings for the colored department then offered at that price. These premises were situated two miles east of Knoxville and contained twenty-seven acres of land, well adapted to the purposes of the school, with commodious and comfortable brick buildings formerly occupied as a country home and costing originally largely more than the price at which the entire premises were secured.

An additional outlay of thirty-five hundred dollars has provided sufficient accommodations for the present needs of this department in which there are now twenty-six pupils.

Attendance.

The total enrollment of both departments of the institution for the present session is one hundred and seventy—the largest in its history. Since the organization of the school, seven hundred and seventy-six pupils have been under instruction.

Five sessions were lost on account of the suspension during the civil war.

There were sixteen sessions previous to the suspension with the following attendance by terms:

9, 10, 15, 22, 22, 26, 21, 31, 44, 64, 59, 60, 70, 58, 57, 55.

Since the reorganization there have been twenty-seven sessions with an attendance as follows:

39, 58, 74, 78, 102, 115, 102, 128, 132, 133, 110, 103, 107, 108, 113, 119, 115, 116, 128, 136, 129, 129, 130, 154, 158, 164, 170.

The age of admission is eight years and the term of instruction is eight years. The average term of attendance has been about five years.

Methods of Instruction.

The sign or manual method of instruction in use at Hartford and in the other American Schools in 1845 was adopted by Mr. MacIntire at the beginning of the work in the Tennessee School, and this system was followed exclusively for many years.

Under the management of Mr. Ijams, semi-mutes and others who seemed most capable of receiving such instruction were taught orally by the principal and by hearing teachers in connection with their manual work. In 1880 a regular teacher of articulation was employed, and since that time oral work has been systematically pursued, it being the purpose to conform, as nearly as practicable, to the approved methods of the combined system as defined by the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf.

At present about one hundred pupils are taught in part by the manual method and in part orally, the remainder being instructed by the manual method exclusively.

Industrial Training.

Early in the history of the school instruction in shoe-making and cabinet-making was begun and continued satisfactorily until the suspension of the school in 1861.

After the reorganization, printing was substituted for cabinet-making and now the trades taught are printing and shoe-making.

A semi-monthly paper, "The Silent Observer," now in its seventeenth volume, is issued from the printing office.

In the shoe-shop the mending of shoes for all the pupils is done, indigent children are furnished with shoes, and the surplus product is generally sold in exchange for coal.

Many ex-pupils throughout the State who learned these trades in the school are earning comfortable support as shoe-makers and printers.

Efforts are now being made by the Trustees to secure means to enlarge the industrial department and to increase the number of trades taught.

Joseph H. Ijams, the sixth principal of the school, was called to take charge of the institution at a critical period of its history. He proved to be fully equal to the emergency; and to his intelligent and untiring labors is largely due the prosperity of the school since its reorganization in 1866.

In June, 1861, the sixteenth session of the school was closed about two weeks earlier than had been contemplated on account of the excitement then existing because of the civil war which had begun some two months before. The question of reopening the school in the following fall was held in abeyance by the Board of Trustees until August 3, 1861, when the school was suspended indefinitely and the services of all teachers and officers dispensed with.

From this time until September, 1865, the premises were in the hands of the contending armies. They were first occupied by the Confederate soldiers for about two years, and then by the Federal army for about the same length of time. The buildings were used for hospital purposes and the grounds as a camp. All books, papers, furniture, &c., were appropriated or destroyed, and only such things remained as were too heavy to be carried away and so strong as not to be easily broken, and these were in a terrible state of dilapidation and filth.

Of a fine forest only four oaks, a hickory, and a cherry were left standing. General Burnsides' northern line of the fortifications of the city had extended through the grounds from Locust street to Broad street, and the entire premises afforded a striking object lesson of the desolations of war.

In May, 1866, the work of restoring the buildings and grounds was begun by the Trustees and steps taken by them looking to the reorganization of the school. This work was pursued diligently during the summer of 1866, and in October of that year Mr. Ijams was called to the principalship of the institution. He accepted the position and the following month entered with enthusiasm upon the arduous

task of reorganizing and rebuilding the institution. His success was marked and rapid. The school was reopened December 3, 1866. Thirty-nine pupils were enrolled the first session with an increased attendance each succeeding term for ten years, more than one hundred pupils being received the fifth session. After sixteen years of most faithful and honored service Mr. Ijams died, on December 24th, 1882, universally loved and lamented. The present principal, Thomas L. Moses, who had taught in the school under Mr. Ijams for ten years preceding 1880, when he had retired to engage in business, was called to take charge of the school January 1st, 1883. He accepted the position and has served the institution as principal since that time.

Soon after the opening of the school in 1845, Mr. MacIntire found the services of a school-room assistant necessary, and Mr. Charles W. Myers, of Ohio, an educated deaf-mute, was chosen to be the first assistant teacher of the institution.

Mr. Myers proved to be a most acceptable and successful teacher, but his labors were soon ended. He passed away November 10th, 1849, greatly regretted and kindly remembered by all connected with the school, and his remains now rest in the institution burial plat, in Gray Cemetery this city.

Officers of the Institution.

The adminstrative officers of the school are—Principal teachers, physician, matrons, steward and house-keepers.

Officers of the Board.

The officers of the Board of Trustees are—President, treasurer, secretary and executive committee The executive power of the Board is vested in this committee of three members who exercise general supervision as to the carrying out of the rules of the Board and audit monthly all accounts. The executive committee was organized January 8th, 1869, superceding all other committees of the Board.

The following is a list of those who have been officially connected with the institution:

PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

R. B. McMullen, W. D. Carnes, John H. Crozier, James C. Moses, John L. Moses, John M. Boyd.

TREASURERS.

D. R. McAnally, James H. Cowan, Joseph H. Walker, Henry Ault, Abner G. Jackson, Samuel B. Boyd, John S. Van Gilder.

SECRETARIES.

D. R. McAnally, J. P. N. Craighead, James Park, R. D. Jourolmon, Joseph H. Ijams, Thomas L. Moses.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

John S. Van Gilder, Samuel B. Boyd, William K. Eckle, Samuel B. Ault, John McCoy.

PRINCIPALS OF THE SCHOOL.

Thomas MacIntire, 1845–1850; O. W. Morris, 1851–1853; H. S. Gillet, 1853–1856; A. G. Scott, 1856–1859; James Park, 1859–1861.

Joseph H. Ijams, 1866–1882; Thomas L. Moses, 1883–1893.

TEACHERS.

C. W. Myers, Charles Brown, G. E. Branson, H. S. Gillet, A. G. Scott, H. A. Goodrick, Laura S. Richardson, C. H. Bliss, James Fisher, D. C. Hommel, W. B. Sanders, J. A. Russell, L. Brasher, Georgiana Sanford, Margaret Bickford, Eliza Ijams, T. J. Barrier, W. O. Branum, James A. Lyons, Thomas L. Moses, Louis A. Houghton, William F. Pope, Jesse B. Pope, Bettie Davis, Kate R. Ogden (oral teacher), Lizzie Hill, Mary E. Branner, Mary H. Ijams, Helen A. Ferguson (oral teacher), Iva M. Boyd, Rilla L. Parker (oral teacher), Matt. R. Mann (teacher colored department).

PHYSICIANS.

Washington H. Lyon, W. J. Baker, J. P. Garvin, Frank A. Ramsey, C. W. Crozier, R. O. Currey, John M. Boyd.

MATRONS

M. E. MacIntire, Julia A. Comstock, S. Morris, A. J. Brooks, M. J. Corley, Anna Jones, E L. Henderson, Bettie Davis, Sallie L. Jackson, Rhoda H. Mason (matron colored department).

STEWARDS.

J. P. N. Craighead, J. W. Gaut, G. Morehouse, E. C. Jones, Calvin A. Gurley.

HOUSE-KEEPERS.

P. C. Park, Anna Jones, Lizzie Gurley; Rhoda H. Mason (house-keeper colored department).

Societies.

On April 6th, 1890, the pupils of the school and the deaf-mutes living in Knoxville and vicinity, with some of the teachers and officers of the institution, organized a society which they called The Tennessee Deaf-Mute Helpers. The primary object of the organization was to raise money to aid Mrs. Mills in the establishment of schools for the deaf in China, and it has been maintained for the purpose of extending help wherever a field for such work should be presented. The practical application of the missionary idea was to many of the members of the society a new revelation. The thinking on the things of others, of the blessings which they themselves enjoy and of which thousand of others know nothing, seems to have given a new pleaasure and to have made them realize in its fullness the truth, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

In some of the voluntary contributions and work of the members of the society, have been manifested some touching and beautiful instances of loving self-sacrifice. The effect of this society upon pupils and others has been most salutary, being helpful to the members of the society and to the institution as well.

The society holds monthly meetings in the chapel of the institution on the second Sabbath of each month, when a lecture is given and a collection taken.

In connection with this society, a sewing-circle has been or-

ganized called The Samuel Boyd Workers, in memory of an honored member of the Board of Trustees for thirty years and a life-long friend of the deaf.

This auxiliary society meets every Tuesday. Many articles of fancy work have been made and sold by the members for the benefit of the society. Two fairs have been held yielding more than one hundred dollars each. Mrs. Mamie Hahn is the president of this organization and the instructor in needle-work, and to her is chiefly due the credit of its success.

OFFICERS OF TENNESSEE DEAF-MUTE HELPERS.

President—W. O. Branum.
Vice-President—M. R. Mann.
Secretary—D. C. Watson.
Treasurer—C. F. Jackson.

OFFICERS OF THE SAMUEL BOYD WORKERS.

President—Mrs. Mamie Hahn.
Vice President—Mrs. Fannie Mann.
Treasurer—Mrs. Lizzie Gurley.
Secretary—Mrs. Hattie Houghton.

LITERARY AND SOCIAL SOCIETY.

The deaf-mutes in the vicinity of the school, with the older pupils, have organized a society for mutual improvement and social intercourse. This organization meets the first Saturday night of each month and has debates and addresses. The officers are:

President—D. C. Watson.
Vice President—J. W. Kennedy.
Secretary—Matt. R. Mann.
Treasurer—W. O. Branum.

The North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA,

1845–1893.

By E. McK. GOODWIN,

Advisory Superintendent of the North Carolina School.

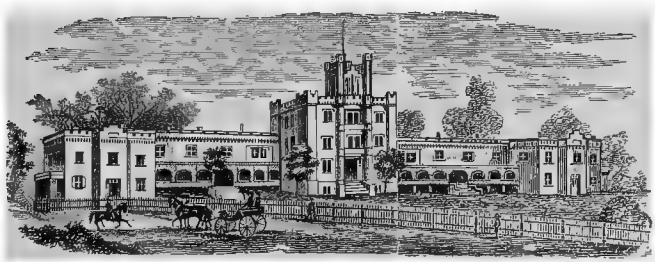
NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

In 1843 the question of establishing a school for educating the deaf and dumb was agitated. Mr. W. D. Cooke, of Virginia, came to the State the same year and went into several counties giving exhibitions of the manner of teaching the deaf and dumb.

Governor Morehead urged the establishment by the State of such an institution. On January 12, 1845, a bill entitled "An act to provide for the education and maintenance of poor and indigent deaf-mutes and blind persons in the State" was passed. The sum of $5,000 annually was appropriated.

The act placed this fund under the supervision of the "president and directors of the library board." The board was composed of His Excellency Governor Graham, *ex officio*, president of the board, and Weston R. Gales, David Stone, Charles Manly, and R. S. Myers.

The board secured a building on Hillsboro street, and the school was organized by the appointment of Wm. D. Cooke, A. M., principal. On the first day of May, 1845, the school opened with seven pupils, and during the session seventeen entered.



NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

At the session of the general assembly of North Carolina in 1847 an act was passed to provide for the erection of a suitable building for the comfortable accommodations of deaf-mutes and blind persons in the State. The act appropriated only $5,000, but provided that the surplus out of the annual appropriations, amounting to ten thousand ($10,000), be placed in the hands of the board.

On the 14th day of April, 1849, the corner-stone of the main building, on Coswell square, was laid by the Grand Lodge of Masons, under the direction of William F. Collins, M. W. G. M., after which an address was made by Rev. Samuel S. Bryan, of New Berne, N. C.

In 1851 Mr. John Kelly, of Orange county, N. C., bequeathed the sum of six thousand dollars to aid in the education of indigent deaf-mutes. The will provided that only the interest accruing on this fund should be used.

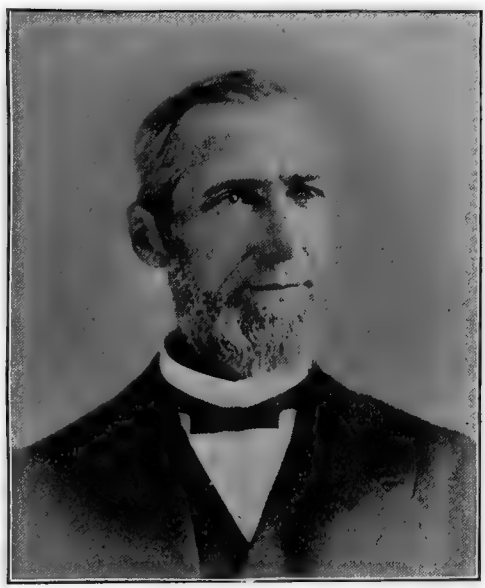
Mr. Cooke continued principal till 1860, at which time he was succeeded by W. J. Palmer, who remained till 1869, when he went to Belleville, Canada, to assume the superintendency of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. The school was kept open during the entire time of the Civil War, although the means for maintenance were very limited. Mr. John Nichols, who had no professional experience with the education of the deaf, succeeded Mr. Palmer as principal. In 1871 Mr. Nichols was succeeded by Mr. S. F. Tomlinson. He had no knowledge or experience in such work. But Mr. Tomlinson remained only about two years, being succeeded in 1873 by Mr. Nichols, whom he had so recently succeeded. These changes were made on political grounds. About this time the Governor appointed a board, among whom was one negro who could not sign his own name. Under such management were our unfortunate children placed for their physical, mental, moral, and spiritual instruction.

It will be remembered that formerly our Institution owned and operated a well-equipped printing-office and bookbindery. At one time the Institution did the printing for the State printer. The *American Annals for the Deaf* was printed in this office, and the Institution published a paper, "The Deaf-Mute Casket." The office had costly appliances for printing raised type, and printed several works for the blind. But during the administration of politicians the printing appliances were sold and the building torn down. A costly press was sold to a foundry as "old iron." The same press was afterwards purchased from the foundry and is now in use in one of the leading printing houses of the city. It appears that the board thought it unjust for the deaf to compete against the printing houses and thereby take some of the public patronage of the State printer.

In 1877 Mr. H. A. Gudger was elected principal, he having

had no professional experience in the education of the deaf. But he devoted his energy and attention to the work and became conversant with the sign-language and methods of instruction. It was during Mr. Gudger's administration that the articulation department was introduced. Notwithstanding all these changes that the Institution underwent and the inexperience of the chief officers, it continued to grow in numbers.

Mr. Gudger remained as superintendent till January, 1883, when he resigned and was succeeded by Mr. W. J. Young, who had been principal teacher in the blind department for more than twenty years. When Mr. Gudger resigned there were 193 pupils on his roll, and the number has steadily increased, till now our last report shows 299.



W. J. YOUNG, M. A.

The North Carolina Institution has furnished to the profession some prominent teachers who have been honored in other States. Mr. W. J. Palmer was called to the responsible position of principal of the Ontario Institution at Belleville, Canada, and Mr. Coleman also went to the same Institution as teacher, where he still remains in the profession. Mr. Grow, the Maryland school, first "taught the young idea how to

shoot" in North Carolina. Mr. D. C. Dudley spent his youth and young manhood in the North Carolina Institution, from whence he went to the Kentucky Institution, and afterward filled so acceptably the superintendency of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind. Mr. Hill, superintendent of the West Virginia Institution, gained his first experience in North Carolina. Mr. John E. Ray, the efficient and progressive superintendent of the Colorado Institution, spent ten years teaching the deaf in his native State. It might not be out of place for North Carolina also to claim Mr. J. A. Tillinghast, now in the Colorado Institution.

The colored department has furnished teachers to the South Carolina, Georgia, and Texas Institutions.

In 1868 the general assembly made provisions for the education of the colored deaf and dumb and blind children of the State. North Carolina was the first State to provide an institution for the colored race. The colored department opened on the 4th of January, 1869, with 26 pupils. Mr. John J. Turner was in charge of this department for one session, when Mr. Z. W. Haynes was elected. He taught in this department for twenty years, and was removed to the white department in 1890.

The Institution for the Colored is a commodious, well arranged building, more suitable for its purpose than the buildings for the white department. The colored department is under the same general management as the white department, and enjoys the same care and privileges. This department has been under the immediate charge of W. F. Debnam since 1874.

Board of Trustees, January 1, 1893.

Major R. S. Tucker, President.

Mr. James A. Briggs,	Mr. B. F. Park,
Mr. B. F. Montague,	Capt. C. D. Heartt,
Mr. J. Ruffin Williams,	Col. L. D. Stephenson.

Officers and Teachers.

Mr. W. J. Young, ...	Superintendent.
Mr. J. G. B. Grimes, ...	Steward.
Mrs. C. M. Costner, ...	Housekeeper.
Miss Etta Sykes, ...	Matron for the Deaf.
Mrs. Lottie Harrison, ...	For the Blind.

Teachers for the Deaf.

Mr. David R. Tillinghast, .	From 1868 to the present.
Mr. Thos. H. Tillinghast, .	" 1874 " "
Mrs. Laura A. Winston, . .	" 1889 " "
Mr. Z. W. Haynes, in White Dept.,	" 1890 " "
Mr. E. McK. Goodwin, . .	" 1888 " "
Miss Effie Johnston, . .	" 1892 " "
Mr. John C. Miller, . .	" 1890 " "
Mr. W. F. Debnam, .	In charge of Colored Dept. since 1874.

Teachers in the Blind Department.

Mr. I. C. Blair,	Miss Laura Cosby,
Miss Maggie Brumley,	Miss Fannie Floyd,
Miss Mary Shenck,	Mrs. John A. Simpson.
Mr. John A. Simpson, ...	Musical Director.
Mr. Jonas M. Costner, . . .	Colored Department.
Mr. Walter R. Reaves, . . .	" "

Industrial Department.

Mr. Jas. P. Wedden, . . .	Foreman Shoe Shop.
Mr. James Anderson, .	Foreman Broom and Mattress Shop.

An act of the general assembly of North Carolina creating and establishing the new North Carolina School for the Deaf and Dumb was passed and ratified March 7, 1891.

The School is located at Morganton, in Burke County. This location is just east of the Blue Ridge, and is surrounded on three sides by the mountains, and commands good views of South Mountains, Table Rock, and Grandfather Mountains.

The first brick in the building was laid by two deaf children, Maggie LeGrand and Robert Miller, May 16, 1892.

The building, designed by A. G. Bauer, architect, is a brick structure, three stories high (above basement), and is two hundred and fifty-six feet long, contains one hundred and fifty rooms, and will accommodate three hundred children.

The building is modelled after the "Advanced" building of the Pennsylvania Institution. It will be furnished with modern appliances and equipments.

The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind at Raleigh has had very limited facilities for educating the deaf, caring for less than one hundred white mutes, with perhaps four hundred growing up in ignorance in the State.

In addition to the regular school course, there will be taught several industrial trades and arts—printing, tailoring, carpentry, free-hand and industrial drawing, shoemaking, broom and mattress making, and practical farming, gardening, and dairying. The School owns and will operate a farm of two hundred and thirteen acres. A very large per centum of our children are the sons and daughters of farmers, and our facili-

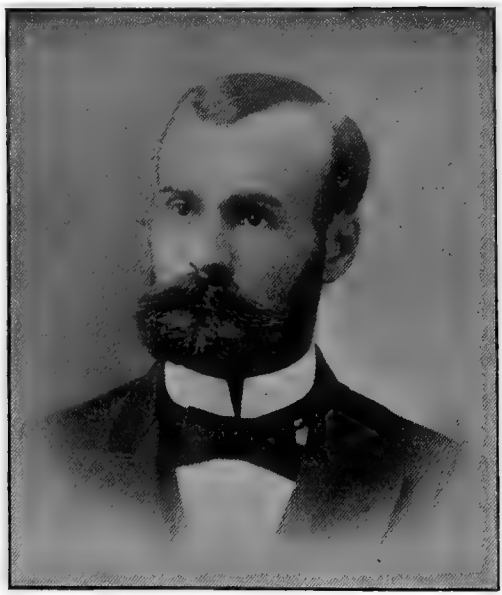
NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, MORGANTON, N. C.

ties to train the boys in the practical part of agriculture will be very good, and we can thus prepare them for their life-work.

The following gentlemen were appointed a board of directors:

Hon. M. L. Reed,	Baltimore.
Hon. R. A. Grier,	Charlotte.
Hon. J. J. Long,	Eoka.
Hon. B. F. Aycock,	Fremont.
Col. S. McD. Tate,	Morganton.
Prof. M. H. Holt,	Oak Ridge.
Mr. N. B. Broughton,	Raleigh.

The board of directors met in Morganton and organized April 22, 1891. At this meeting E. McK. Goodwin, of the Institution for the Deaf and the Blind at Raleigh, was elected advisory superintendent, and Mr. Jno. A. Dickson was elected secretary and treasurer. Mr. Dickson resigned, and at a subsequent meeting Capt. Geo. L. Phifer was elected to fill



E. MCK. GOODWIN.

the vacancy. Col. S. McD. Tate having been appointed State treasurer, Dr. P. L. Murphy was appointed a director.

At the recent session of the general assembly a stringent law was passed requiring professional experience in the training and management of deaf-mutes for eligibility to the superintendency of the School.

It is hoped that the building will be completed by the first of November, 1893.

HISTORY

OF THE

ILLINOIS INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.:
H. W. ROKKER, STATE PRINTER AND BINDER.
1892.

HISTORY

OF THE

ILLINOIS INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

During the year 1838 Hon. Orville H. Browning, a resident of Quincy, Ill., while making a journey by steamboat on the Mississippi river, met an educated deaf mute gentleman who interested him very much not only in himself but in the subject of deaf mute education. Mr. Browning, a man of legal talent, was abreast of the times in all public educational and humane enterprises. Indeed he was rather ahead of his times in such causes. The interest once aroused in his mind on this subject did not abate. He at once entered into correspondence with Rev. J. A. Jacobs, Principal of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, asking his advice as to the best method of procedure to establish an institution in Illinois. Mr. Browning, being a man whom his fellow citizens delighted to honor (he was often in the public service in various capacities as Congressman, U. S. Senator and member of President Lincoln's Cabinet), was a member of the Senate of the State of Illinois at the session of the General Assembly which convened at the capital (Vandalia) in December, 1838. He prepared and presented at that session a bill which became the charter of what is now known as the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, though it was at first styled an asylum, as was common in those days. Mr. Browning's bill very clearly shows that he had the correct estimate of the character of such an institution as purely educational; and that the deaf mute from being an infant in law might, by educational instrumentalities, be advanced to the position of honorable and responsi-

ble manhood. That one having this just and proper conception should consent to style the proposed corporation an asylum seems strange. But this may be in a measure explained by the consideration that in practical affairs it is often necessary to defer to the unintelligent views that prevail in society. There has always been and still remains a disposition to regard institutions for the deaf as asylums. We can understand why this should be so in case of the earliest institutions for them, as previously they were held as little better than human brutes on whom the contempt and jeers of coarse minds were too frequently visited, or as infants incapable of rational acts, so that they did, indeed, require an asylum for their better protection, and to withhold them from the perpetration of unreasonable conduct that their ignorance often impelled them to. An uneducated adult deaf mute is at once a pitiable and a dangerous character. Absolute solitude is one of the most dreadful conditions to which one can be subjected. A poet has sung

> Oh solitude, where are the charms
> That sages have seen in thy face?
> Better dwell in the midst of alarms
> Than reign in this horrible place.

Alexander Selkirk on the island of Juan Fernandez was scarcely more solitary than is an uneducated deaf person. The consequence is that his ceaseless, unintelligent introspection with the many taunts he receives, in time brings him to the verge of lunacy, ferocity or brutishness. As children they are as lovely and interesting as any others, but as adults they have only the infant mind, with manly passions and brute strength. Were there no schools for their education, the asylum for their protection and restraint would, indeed, be of the first importance. This was always obvious even to the careless thinker. Hence it is easy to perceive that when the first movements were proposed for their amelioration, the asylum idea should be first and uppermost in the public mind. Though scarcely more than twenty years had elapsed since the first efforts to instruct the deaf and dumb had been made in America, yet Mr. Browning in his bill showed a conception of the nature of the work to be done quite in advance of the popular idea. Section third of his bill says: "The object of said corporation shall be to promote

by all proper and possible means, the intellectual, moral and physical culture of that unfortunate portion of the community, who, by the mysterious dispensation of Providence, have been born, or by disease become deaf, and, of course, dumb; and by a judicious and well adopted course of education, to reclaim them from their lonely and cheerless condition, restore them to the rank of their species, and fit them for the discharge of the social and domestic duties of life."

Mr. Browning's bill passed the Senate without a dissenting vote, and passed the House of Representatives by a large majority and was approved by Governor Thos. Carlin, February 23, 1839. For the support of the institution the bill appropriated one quarter per cent. of the interest upon the whole amount of the school, college and seminary fund; thus most intimately connecting the new institution with the school system of the State, since its maintenance came from the same funds from which the public schools derived theirs. The theory was that the deaf mute children of the State had as good a right to a portion of school funds as those who were more favored. Certainly a most enlightened view.

In securing the passage of this bill Judge Browning was promptly assisted by the Senators and Representatives from Morgan county, among whom were Hon. William Thomas, Hon. Newton Cloud, and Gen. John J. Hardin. Gen. Hardin died on the battle-field of Buena Vista. Messrs. Thomas and Cloud were fast friends of the institution till far advanced in life. Never has a nobler type of honesty and magnanimity been in public life than Rev. Newton Cloud. When very far advanced in life as a member of the House of Representatives, a patriarch among the younger members, who delighted to honor him, he still gave to the institution his best service, and to his dying day delighted to visit it and rejoice in its growth and success.

The first Board of Directors of the institution named in the act of incorporation comprises a galaxy of brilliant names in the history of Illinois. Thomas Carlin, Thomas Cole, Joseph Duncan, each at different times governors of the State; Samuel D. Lockwood, Samuel H. Treat, Cyrus Walker, eminent jurists and judges of the Supreme Court; William Thomas, repeatedly a member of the Legislature, and many years a member of the Board; Julian M. Sturtevant, President of Illinois

College, and one of the foremost educators of the State; Otway Wilkinson, Dennis Rockwell, George M. Chambers, and Matthew Stacy, men who to the close of life enjoyed the highest confidence of their fellow citizens. In this connection there is but one cause of regret, which is that the name of Hon. Orville H. Browning does not appear. No name might more fittingly have appeared. But the act was drawn by Judge Browning, and the modesty that accompanies merit caused him, while naming others to omit himself. Strange that some one did not move to insert his name in the bill; but though never actively and officially connected with the institution, he never ceased to entertain for it the liveliest interest as was manifested by his sending to it valuable public documents while he remained in public life, and by his earnest inquiries concerning its work until his earthly career terminated. Judge Browning's complete disinterestedness in the subject is manifested by his naming another place for the location of the institution than the city of his own residence. The best and most convenient location was the one he desired, and as Jacksonville seemed in those days (preceding railroads) to combine most advantages, he named that city in the act, only stipulating that the citizens should provide a site comprising not of less than five acres of land. The omission of his name is the more to be regretted since we may hope that had he been one of the Board of Directors seven years would not have elapsed before the school would have been opened for pupils as was the case.

On the 29th of June, 1839, a majority of the directors named in the Act of Incorporation met in Jacksonville and proceeded to organize. Gen. Joseph Duncan was elected President, Samuel D. Lockwood, Vice President, Otway Wilkinson, Treasurer, and George M. Chambers, Secretary. Gen. Duncan was a most suitable man to be placed at the head of any educational enterprise, having, in addition to his experience in Congress and as a general in the Black Hawk war, had the honor of being the author of the first school law of the State of Illinois. He was a man of large views, of noble impulses and public spirit. Gen. Duncan continued President of the Board until his demise, when he was succeeded by Col. James Dunlap, July 1, 1845. Col. Dunlap had been elected a member of the Board February 16, 1842, vice Thomas Carlin, resigned. He had, at the incipiency

of the enterprise, shown a deep interest in the institution, having made the largest subscription toward the purchase of land required by the Act of Incorporation. He was continued in the Presidency of the Board as long as he remained a member of it. His interest in the institution continued to the close of his life. One of the last acts of his life was on his death-bed, to send for the superintendent of the institution and talk with him upon matters connected with the institution. Col. Dunlap was a man who devised liberal things and undertook large enterprises. There have been but few, if any, more public spirited citizens in Illinois than Col. James Dunlap.

With such men as have been named in the Board of Directors it seems strange to us at this distance of time that two years and a half elapsed before a site had been secured for the institution, and that seven years should pass before any deaf-mutes had been admitted to its halls, or any instruction given them, and then to only four pupils. But it is due to the good men of those times to remember that the grand scheme of internal improvements which had been inaugurated in 1835 had collapsed, leaving the state overwhelmed with debt, its bonds and state warrants far below par, and hard times prevailing with a severity of which the active generation of to-day have no knowledge. The first and uppermost thought of the citizen then was to extinguish the debt of the state, and of the people to secure their homes. It is also true that a great system of State Institutions, such as now form so important a part of every State government, was then unknown.

This was the first institution established by the State for the alleviation of misfortune, and upon it fell the task of arousing the public mind to the practicability and importance of public beneficience, and of the extent of the demand for it, as well as the unavoidable outlay necessary in its prosecution. Institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb have this distinction in almost all States of the union. The American Asylum (for the education of the deaf and dumb) at Hartford, Connecticut, opened in 1817, was the precursor of all those great institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind, the Insane and the Feeble-Minded, that form so large a department of the government of all the States of the Union, for whose support, in some States, more than half of the public expenditure is made.

In view of these facts it is not at all strange that, in the third decade of this century, and only twenty years after the first institution had been established in the old and well peopled east, that a new and young State should proceed in a manner that now seems to us, in the light of seventy years' experience, quite slow. But, though the progress of the first few years was slow, it was determined. That such a humane work should be commenced immediately on its suggestion, though at a time of most distressing financial depression, is greatly to the credit of the men of those days. It seems to one reviewing it like a turning away from the wild speculation of a few years before, when, as a historian of the State says, "the fever of speculation rapidly advanced in intensity until the fever developed into mania, reason was dethroned, and the folly of inflation held high carnival," to the more honorable work of caring for those who could not care for themselves, in practical obedience to the Divine command, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Obedience to the Divine command was speedily followed with the blessing of Providence, and the State of Illinois at once entered upon a career of prosperity, slow indeed at first, but unremitting in growth and increasing in rapidity that is the marvel of the world. "Them that honor me I will honor" has been shown to apply to the State as well as to individuals. The State can in no more forceful manner acknowledge the Creator than by beneficence to the needy and helpless.

There are two beneficent results accruing from the instruction of the deaf and dumb by the body politic. First, to its subjects who are elevated to a plane of enlightment in which they can enjoy the noblest pleasures of family ties and social life, and secondly, to the State which thus secures for itself intelligent, self-reliant citizens instead of ignorant dependents who, otherwise for the term of their natural lives, would be an incubus upon society in some form. It costs less to educate the deaf child, maintaining him for a few years, than to care for and support him for several decades as a man but little elevated above a brute. The sum of money expended by the people of Illinois in the support of its Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is large in the aggregate and is easily computed, but what the expenditures by society for its beneficiaries would otherwise have amounted

to, being made in innumerable driblets, no one can compute with certainty, but certain it is that the sum of all these would far exceed the former.

Let it not be supposed that between the incorporation of the institution in February, 1839, and its opening in February, 1846, that the Board of Directors had been unmindful of their trust. There were frequent meetings of the Board and its Prudential Committee during those years. A building, then deemed ample for many generations, was erected and paid for. To effect this result in times of financial depression, so severe that Auditor's warrants were sold as low as thirty cents on the dollar, was a matter of such difficulty as the present generation knows nothing of, when the State Treasury contains a surplus, the State debt is all paid, and holders of its bonds refuse to present them for payment. The building erected was eighty-six feet long, fifty feet wide, three stories and an attic high. The writer has been told that by some it was then regarded as far beyond all the requirements of the next hundred years, and sometimes derisively styled the State's folly, so little was the demand for such an institution understood. Not a vestige of that building remained after thirty years. Could the men of that day, with prophet's ken, have looked down the vista of only forty years upon the great and beautiful structures that now succeed theirs, it would have seemed to them that they were viewing the baseless fabrics of a dream. But in their day they planned and labored as hard as we have since, and practiced far more self-denial than has fallen to our lot. During the summer of 1845 eight rooms of the building were finished. With these the Board of Directors felt that they would be able to open the school. They were now brought to the most serious and important duty that could come to them. In all that had thus far devolved upon them in their respective spheres of life the members of the Board were as wise and as sagacious as any body of a similar number that could be gathered in Illinois or any other State. They were, as already seen, men eminent at the forum, in the halls of legislation, in agricultion, the pulpit and the arenas of trade. They were fully cognizant of the necessity of the greatest prudence in the selection of a principal whose success or failure in the conduct of the institution would make effective or

paralized all they had thus far done, thus bringing credit or mortification to them. There is probably no position in society in which a man more surely requires technical skill, based upon years of actual experience, than does the position of superintendent or principal of an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb. The gentleman who first, in America, undertook this peculiar work, prepared himself by long previous study, investigation and work in institutions of foreign lands, and then, not until he succeeded in inducing a man of still longer experience in a European institution to assist him in his new work, did he actively enter upon it. The first instructors of the deaf and dumb in America were all college bred men of the most brilliant attainments, and of ability that would, and did in some cases, achieve success and distinction in the most exalted walks of life; some in college faculties, some in divinity, some in law, and some in authorship. No profession—for the instruction of the deaf is as truly a profession as law, medicine, theology or art—was ever inaugurated by a better class of men or style of mind than was this. Its prestine dignity it has maintained as well as any other profession. That some individuals have been improperly admitted to it is not to be denied. Still more regretful is the fact that there have been foisted upon it some incompetent and unsuitable persons as a reward of party service. But this has not, in any case, been by the influence of members of the profession, but in spite of them. Repeatedly has the high-toned and expert instructor felt the tinge of shame and indignation when he has seen his loved and honorable profession made a shuttle-cock to be bandied back and forth by party heelers as though it was legitimate party spoils. If the "boodler" could be of some service the case would not be so shameful, but he not only can do nothing in his new sphere, but he is actually an obstacle who can only strut around, hold down an office chair and draw a salary he has not earned. To direct the benefactions of a generous people, appropriated by them for a noble purpose to such use, lacks but little, if any, of the essential spirit of knavery and robbery, even though it is done under the forms of law. It is impossible to conceive of anything more absurd than to place in charge of a company of youth, to direct their morals, manners, instruction, and look after their welfare, one who cannot even ask after their ailments in sickness, or give them a word

of comfort in trouble. This iniquity, it is due to say, has not often been practiced. anywhere, and never in connection with this institution.

The Board of Trustees have from the first recognized and acted upon the principle that so sacred a work as superintending such an institution should be entrusted only to one who was versed in the work of instructing the deaf, who could communicate with them in their own language since they cannot use ours.

Before the building was ready for occupancy the Board had appointed a committee to seek for a thoroughly competent man to take charge of the new institution at its opening. Extensive correspondence was opened with institutions in other States with the result that Mr. Thomas Officer, who five years preceding had been engaged as a teacher in the Ohio institution, was elected principal. It is quite surprising that the records of the Board and the reports of the institution make very little reference to Mr. Officer. So far as they are concerned it would only appear that he was employed at a meagre salary, and after a period of nine years withdrew from the institution. The writer, as his successor and from some personal acquaintance, and from inquiry of his coadjutors and comrades both in the Ohio and in this institution is prepared to say that the Board made a most happy and fortunate selection for their first principal. Mr. Officer was well posted in his profession to which he was an ornament, was a good teacher, a fine executive, with pleasant, genial bearing, eminently becoming the Christian gentleman. He had an urbane and winning manner that ingratiated him instantly with all well disposed persons and soon fixed him in their confidence. While the earlier reports of the institution after his advent make very little reference to Mr. Officer, the subjects they discuss and the manner of their discussion, is so different from those preceding them as to clearly show that they are inspired by a mind such as previous reports have not felt the influence of. That mind could have been no other than Mr. Officer himself, though his name was not attached to them. In March, 1849, Mr. Officer was elected secretary of the Board, and in that capacity prepared and signed the last three reports

of the Board before the time of his departure from the institution. This statement will readily explain the fact of so little reference to him in the printed reports of the institution.

Mr. Officer arrived in October, 1845. Necessary arrangements for opening the school were made, such as providing furniture and the appointment of a steward, and the first day of December fixed upon as the date for opening the school, notice of which was published in the newspapers throughout the State. The day for opening came but no deaf-mutes came with it. Accordingly, Mr. Officer started out on a search for them. In the course of several weeks twelve were found whose parents promised to send them, but at the designated time they failed to put in an appearance. However, by the last of January, 1846, four had reached the institution, and in the month of February, seven years after the passage of the bill establishing the institution, it began its noble work. Accessions to the number of pupils were made during the next spring so that during the first term there were nine deaf-mutes admitted. This seems to us now a small beginning, but other institutions had before this been opened with small numbers; the American Asylum with but six; the Pennsylvania with seven; the Ohio Institution with three, only six more during its entire first year; the Tennessee Institution with nine, and the Indiana Institution with six. Hence the directors, nothing daunted, sent out on a tour of search the superintendent during the summer vacation. His success in securing promises of attendance were so encouraging that an additional teacher was employed for the new term which was to open on the 17th of September. During the fall and early winter there were five accessions, so that in its second term fourteen pupils were enrolled, some being quite tardy in their arrival. In their report made at this time, December, 1846, the directors state to ths General Assembly that if the means to complete the building were supplied they could also admit the deaf-mutes of Missouri, Iowa, Arkansas and Wisconsin to a participation in its advantages. Except Arkansas, all of these States did, in a few years, send deaf children to this institution for instruction.

A regulation that seriously impeded the growth of the institution in its early history was one which had a similar paralyzing effect on institutions in other States, namely, a provision

that required parents of deaf children who could not command the means to pay for their tuition and board to make an affidavit to that effect before a justice of the peace who should then certify to that fact. In recommending the repeal of this provision the directors say: "The only effect in requiring these certificates, so far as we can see, is to deprive many of those who are actually too poor to pay for the advantages of the institution. Many parents, though barely able to provide food and clothing for their families, cannot bring themselves to submit to the disagreeable task of going before justices of the peace and asking for certificates of poverty." During the year 1846 earnest efforts were made to ascertain the number, names and residences of the deaf and dumb within the State by personal exploration of the State, circulars of inquiry to census commissioners of 1845, and to clergymen of various denominations, by which means the names of one hundred and sixty were obtained of whom but six or eight were in circumstances to pay for their support at the school. These efforts in time bore fruit, though probably not as soon as was expected.

In the fourth biennial report, December, 1848, only three years after the opening of the school, the directors find that the building that in their first report they had stated would answer for many years to come, and in their third report had intimated its adequacy for the deaf-mutes, not only of Illinois, but also for those of Missouri, Iowa, Arkansas and Wisconsin, was now quite crowded, though only sixty pupils had been received, ten of whom were from Missouri and one from Iowa. They accordingly applied to the General Assembly for an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to extend the buildings by the erection of a main building to which the existing structure should be a wing. For most other purposes the building then in use would have been adequate for a much larger number of persons than it then served. Such a multiplicity of things must be done for the deaf and dumb in the course of their education that they require more room than any other class of people, Separate provision must be made in sitting-room, dining-room, bed-room, school-room, chapel and shop so that at the very infancy of this institution for each one six separate and distinct provisions

had to be made, beside those provisions which can be used in common such as kitchen, bath rooms and lavatories and laundry.

With the coming of new classes at the opening of each school year it became necessary to employ additional instructors. At the outset the directors clearly determined that their policy should be to employ only competent instructors with previous experience in this peculiar work. The principle that had governed them in the selection of a principal they adopted as a governing one in the appointment of subordinate officers. In the fourth biennial report, the second after the opening of the school, the directors wisely say, "In the employment of intructors the directors have endeavored as far as possible to engage none but those possessing the very best qualifications, and it is their design to continue in future to act upon the same principle. The difficulties to be encountered in teaching the deaf and dumb are such that persons possessing even the best common education could be of little service. We deem it, therefore, of the highest importance that the instructors be men possessing a thorough education." No profession or vocation in life more seriously demands skillful training and protracted experience than the profession of deaf mute instruction, and yet it seems impossible to make many people understand this. No one would seriously think of placing a piece of fine goods in the hands of a novice to make a garment, yet the importunities sometimes made to place a mere tyro in charge of a class of children to practice on their minds for a term of years until he acquires skill would be amusing were they not astounding. It is a pitiful scene to witness the blunders of a novice in his efforts to instruct a class of deaf mutes. The intentions are good and the well-meant efforts are the best he can do. If the loss resulting from his mistakes was visited upon the tyro it might be patiently tolerated, but, alas, it falls upon the deaf mute child whose golden moments are being wasted. A thoroughly educated young person with a natural aptitude for teaching can not become fully equipped for this work in a shorter time than seven years, and even then will, if honest, confess that he has but just entered into acquaintance with the profession and is but beginning to get a view of its philosophy and scope and the immense difficulties it involves. The loss of a capable teacher is

a calamity to an institution, while to gain one is a stroke of good fortune indeed. This institution has been compelled to train and induct some young persons into this work who, in process of time, have become thoroughly efficient, but whenever able to do so, has drawn them from elsewhere. Upon the institutions in ten States we have at various times made drafts.

When the school was first opened the policy was adopted of entrusting the domestic department to a steward, allowing him a stipulated sum for boarding each pupil. This plan was continued for two years, when, being found unsatisfactory, it was discontinued and the steward was made an agent of the Board. He was, however, continued an independent officer amenable only to the Board. This arrangement makes an institution a double-headed affair, in which there will inevitably be conflict and misunderstanding. It has been tried in most, if not quite all public institutions with the same results. It has seemed almost as inevitable for an institution to pass through this experience as for children to be attacked with colic, measles and whooping-cough. It is a principle that everywhere else is universally condemned as subversive of order and system. As well undertake to wage a war with two generals to an army, or send a ship on a voyage with two captains, as to undertake to successfully operate a public institution with two heads by whatever titles they may be called. This plan was followed in this institution for eight years with such friction that the Legislature by legal enactment, regardless of the Board of Directors, abolished the office of steward and placed the institution under the sole management of one head. Had this sensible and reasonable plan been entered upon at the outset a vast amount of unnecessary animosity and wrangling would have been avoided. This action of the General Assembly was upon a recommendation of a special committee appointed to inquire into the difficulties and troubles that had so long disturbed the institution. This was a joint committee from the Senate and House of Representatives, of which Senator Robert Boal, then of Marshall county, but later of Peoria, Illinois, was chairman. Dr. Boal was soon after appointed a member of the Board of Directors, which relation he sustained for seventeen years, part of the time being President of the Board. Dr. Boal's influence on the institution was most enlightened, helpful and progressive.

The subject of industrial training secured immediate attention upon the opening of the institution. The pupils when admitted in those days had already become stout youth and were well able to perform physical labor. The boys were required to pass a portion of each day in doing such chores as sawing, splitting and carrying wood, and work in the garden. The girls were taught various kinds of housework and sewing, but there was soon developed the necessity for trades as a department of systematic instruction. The first teacher who was permanently employed, Mr. Nathan M. Totten, while a pupil of the New York Institution had acquired some knowledge of cabinet-making. In May, 1848, the Board purchased an inferior frame structure which they hauled upon the grounds of the institution. In the following month Mr. Totten, in addition to his labors in the school-room began the instruction of male pupils in the cabinet-maker's trade. About this time some sporadic work was done by pupils at shoe-making, but not till October, 1857, was the instruction in this trade systematic and regular. The directors in their fifth report, December, 1859, speaking on the importance of trades in an institution for the deaf and dumb speak so wisely that it is fancied a more lucid and satisfactory statement of the whole question has seldom, if ever been made.

"The more we see of the practical workings of the plan of connecting manual labor with mental and moral instruction, of calling into exercise the physical energies, and directing them to some definite and useful object, while the intellect and heart are being trained, the more we are convinced of its importance and practicability. Without some regular employment, requiring bodily exercise, many neglect to take such an amount of daily exercise as is necessary to a healthy condition of the body, or to a vigorous exercise of the mind. Although at times the ordinary games and sports of youth, in which the deaf and dumb engage with as much zest as others, would seem to afford an abundance of healthy exercise, yet these all in turn become wearisome to the most lively and playful, and frequently for weeks together they seem to take no pleasure in them. This want of exercise superinduces listlessness, low spirits, discontent, dissatisfaction, and other kindred feelings, which are utterly incompatible with success in the great object for which they are assembled together.

"Another advantage gained by the connection of manual with intellectual labor is, that there is much less liability to disturbances and irregularities of conduct among the pupils after school hours. This, among a large number of youth, is a matter of no small consequence. Possessing, as mutes do, all the varieties of disposition as exhibited by others, it would be unreasonable to expect harmony and good conduct among so many, if left without regular employment during the hours necessarily devoted to exercise and recreation. Frequent disputes and difficulties would unavoidably arise. Furnishing them with some stated occupation during a portion of those hours is the best security against these difficulties. No serious disturbance has ever occurred among the pupils at the Illinois institution, and it is chiefly to be attributed to the fact that they are thus occupied.

"But the chief advantage remains yet to be mentioned. It is that the pupils thus acquire habits of industry, which are of great value to them in after years. In comparison with this it is a small matter that a few dollars are saved annually to the institution by the labor of the pupils. The attainment of this object would, we think, justify the outlay of considerable sums, if necessary; for unless such habits are formed before leaving school, it is greatly to be feared that, in view of the difficulties which a mute has to encounter in getting employment, many of them will lack the energy and tact necessary in providing for themselves. Failing in this they will lose their self-respect and will be too apt to become wandering beggars, living upon the charities of others. Wherever there is a mute in the family it almost universally calls forth the tenderest sympathies of the parents. Feeling that they cannot reason with it as they can with their other children, about right and propriety, they too often allow it to grow up almost entirely without restraint, requiring of it no more labor than seems agreeable to its own feelings. If the habits of indolence which they thus form are allowed to continue during the whole period of their attendance upon school, by the time that they are ready to go forth from the institution, these habits will have become so fixed that there will be little prospect of their ever being entirely eradicated. When, moreover, it is considered that the pursuits upon which

a large majority of them must depend for earning a livelihood are of that class which requires considerable physical exertion, we cannot but regard manual labor, and the training to habits of industry, as a necessary part of the system of education which should be adopted in all such institutions.

"In the accomplishment of this object, shops are an indispensable requisite. Without them it would be impossible to furnish many of the pupils with regular employment, and besides, their energy should, as far as practicable, be directed to the acquirement of some useful occupation The aim and purpose of every institution for the deaf and dumb should be to prepare the pupils in every respect—physically as well as mentally and morally—for becoming good and useful citizens, supporting themselves by their own exertions, without being dependent upon the community at large or their friends. To this end not only should industrious habits be formed, but opportunity should be given for acquiring practical knowledge and skill in some honest and useful calling. An institution which makes no such provision fails to discharge an important duty which it owes to the deaf and dumb. For, however, good their education may be in other respects when they go forth from the institution, unless they have also acquired some considerable knowledge of a trade, experience proves that few tradesmen will take the pains necessary to impart that knowledge to them. The difficulty does not arise from any want of aptness on the part of the deaf and dumb to learn trades; on the contrary, their ingenuity is proverbial; but it arises solely from the inconvenience which necessarily attends the communication of ideas on the part of those unacquainted with the sign language. This makes it important that trades be taught them at the institution, where, through the medium of their own natural language, instruction in mechanics can be imparted to them as readily as any other kind of instruction.

"As there is the same diversity of talent and taste among mutes as among hearing and speaking people, it is important that several trades be established at the institution. Those who cannot succeed in one trade may be found to excel in another, and it would be well to give them an opportunity to make a selection from several pursuits."

In their fourth report the directors made two important recommendations to the General Assembly, which, by an act approved February 3, 1849, were carried into effect. The first, changing the name of the corporation from the Illinois Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, to the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the second, providing that section 7 of the act of incorporation which required certificates of poverty from all who were unable to pay tuition and board, should be repealed, and that the institution be made free to all within the bounds of the State. The Board, in urging the latter change, state: "The only effect of requiring these certificates, as far as we can see, is to deprive many of those who are actually too poor to pay, of the advantages of the institution. Many parents, though barely able to provide food and raiment for their families, cannot bring themselves to the disagreeable task of going before two justices of the peace and asking for certificates of poverty."

Funds for the support of the institution and for making improvements were supplied first by a provision of the act of incorporation which set apart one quarter per cent. of interest upon the whole amount of the school, college and seminary fund, for the use of the institution, and secondly, by an act approved February 23, 1847, making a permanent appropriation of three thousand dollars per annum for the same purpose, and thirdly, by special appropriation for specific purposes until the year 1851. In the meantime, the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, and the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind, had come into existence and were sustained by a special tax which gave to them an assured stability very desirable, and one which this institution very greatly needed for its more confident progress. The vicissitudes that always attend an appropriation before a legislature are seriously distracting, not only to a board of trustees and superintendent, but also to all subordinate officers who cannot be oblivious to the fact that an oversight or a clerical error may subject them for two years to weighty inconvenience, if not to the entire loss of the means of subsistence; and to the pupils also, who are well aware that the entire course of their life may be changed to their very great and lifelong disadvantage and perhaps discomfiture. It is as true of deaf mutes

as of others, that for the best results of school work their minds require the absence of distracting anxieties and disturbing influences. It is entirely an error to suppose that the pupils of such an institution take no thought upon these subjects. Indeed no other class of students enter more fully into all that affects their instructors as well as themselves. The directors in the fifth report presented this subject to the General Assembly and recommended that the institution thereafter should be sustained by special tax.

"The directors would respectfully urge upon your consideration the propriety of establishing the institution upon a more permanent basis. Although the institution for the deaf and dumb was the pioneer of the three noble state charities amongst us, yet, while the other two have a permanent fund upon which to rely for their support from year to year, this institution is obliged to solicit special appropriations at every session of the legislature. We have no cause to complain of any want of liberality on the part of the legislature towards the institution; on the contrary, we are proud in being able to say that no appeal has ever been made by the institution but what has been met by a hearty response from both branches of the General Assembly. Still we cannot but feel that there is a degree of uncertainty and instability necessarily connected with this method of supporting the institution, which is a disadvantage to it. We would therefore beg leave to recommend that the institution be supported either by an appropriation which shall be annual and sufficient to cover at least the ordinary expenses, or by a special tax, as is the case with the other two institutions. Of the two methods proposed, the Board would prefer the latter, as it would relieve them of the responsibility and embarrassment connected with the disposal of so large an amount of auditor's warrants, and as the institution would thereby become more extensively known throughout the State than by any means of publication within the power of the Board."

This subject was favorably considered by the General Assembly, and an act approved April 18, 1857, provided:

"That for the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenses of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, a separate fund is hereby created and established, in addition

to the fund provided for in the act of incorporation, to be denominated, 'The fund for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb,' which shall consist of one-sixth of a mill upon each dollar's worth of taxable property in the State, to be taken and deducted from the tax of two mills on the dollar, authorized to be assessed and collected for paying the ordinary expenses of government by the act passed on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, entitled 'An act to provide for paying a portion of interest on the State debt,' and as the revenue of the State is collected and passed into the treasury, the Auditor shall direct the Treasurer to credit the aforesaid fund by the amount of one-sixth of a mill, in a separate account to be kept for that purpose."

Such a provision for the support of an institution is the ideal one, so far as the institution itself is concerned, but whether this does not in a measure estop the frequent exhibit to the people of its workings and prevent the recognition of the accountability which should never be forgotten by public officers may be seriously questioned. As the manager of an institution one should most unhesitatingly favor it, but as a citizen and taxpayer one would object to it. But whether the wisest or not, the law under consideration was continued in force only four years, being repealed by an act amending the revenue laws, February 14, 1855, since which time its necessities have been provided for by special acts of successive sessions of the General Assembly, with the exception of the small amount that accrued to the institution in pursuance of the act of incorporation, which set apart to it, as already detailed, a small portion of the interest of the school, college and seminary fund. This, however, was taken from it and turned over to the Illinois Normal University in the year 1872.

Reference has been made to the conflict between the principal's and steward's departments, which resulted in the dismissal of three stewards by the Board and the abolishment of the steward's office in all the institutions of the State by an act of the General Assembly, February 13, 1857. The events that led up to these dismissals and this enactment were attended with very unpleasant controversies between the friends of the parties most interested. Bitter antagonisms, as was inevitable under such

circumstances, were engendered which could not be suppressed. The consequence was that after the failure of repeated efforts to harmonize the discordant elements in the Board of Directors, and in the institution, that on the 16th of October, 1855, Mr. Thomas Officer resigned the office of principal of the institution. This was shortly followed by the resignation of the secretary and treasurer, and by the withdrawal of two members from the Board. Rev. Thomas M. Newell, who had been one of the instructors for four years, was offered the office of principal, but declined to accept it or even to superintend the school until a competent principal could be found. The institution being without a competent head was thrown into great confusion: the pupils most of them absconded, or were removed by friends; some teachers withdrew, and others, having nothing to do, were dispensed with, only two remaining to instruct the few pupils who had continued at the institution. Rev. Newton Cloud, a member of the Board, a gentlemen held in the highest esteem by the entire community, was requested to accept the office of principal, and was by action of the Board clothed with all authority pertaining to that position. Mr. Cloud consented to do the best he could under the demoralized condition of affairs, but knowing himself not qualified for the position, and being too honest to hold a position he could not faithfully and efficiently fill, would only consent to occupy it until a competent principal qualified by professional knowledge and actual experience could be obtained to discharge its duties permanently. Soon after Mr. Officer's resignation a committee of five members of the Board was appointed "To ascertain who can be employed to act as principal of the institution," but the withdrawal of the chairman of the committee from the Board and other causes prevented their doing anything in the matter. After reorganization and some futile efforts to act, the committee, upon their own request, were discharged, and the president of the Board was requested to visit various institutions in search of a competent man for the position. After a search of two months he returned and recommended to the Board Mr. Edward Peet, of New York, who was unanimously elected and notified thereof, and requested to enter upon his duties as principal of the institution without delay. Mr. Peet promptly ap-

peared on the ground, and a meeting of the Board was convened at his desire to conclude negotiations, but when the Board convened, to their surprise, Mr. Peet had "quietly folded his tent" and returned to New York without waiting to meet the gentlemen of the Board, some of whom lived in remote places in the State. Mr. Peet, however, favored the Board with a letter from his home in New York declining to accept the appointment. The president of the Board was instructed to open immediate communication with Mr. Philip G. Gillett, of the Indiana institution, with whom he had some negotiations while on his way to the East, and who had failed to receive an important communication forwarded him by mail several weeks before. The president carried out his instructions by deputizing Rev. Newton Cloud, the acting principal, to personally visit Mr. Gillett at his home in Indianapolis and close an engagement with him if possible. Mr. Cloud, who had grown weary of the novel labors he had undertaken and had become satiated with its honors, lost no time in making the proposed visit and bringing back with him the young man in search of whom he was dispatched. Mr. Cloud having captured, wisely bagged his game and took him at once to the institution, where he was safe from any evil influences that might tend to scare him away. Mr. Gillett, after a few days' survey of the situation, and becoming assured that all requisite and proper authority and prerogatives, including the selection of all subordinate officers, would be accorded him, and that he should be the sole head of the institution and the sole organ of communication between the Board and the subordinate departments, signified his willingness to accept the position of principal. Some of his friends thought it a rash thing for a beardless youth to do, but accounted for it upon the principle that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread." Mr. Gillett (derisively styled "that boy that's come to run the deaf and dumb") at once (April 26, 1856) entered upon the duties of the principalship of the institution. Of the one hundred and seven pupils that had been present in the fa... only twenty-two remained. The matron and all but two of the teachers had left the institution, feeling, as one of the local papers said in announcing Mr. Gillett's coming, that "Acceptance under

such circumstances was proof positive of incompetence and untrustworthiness." To bring together and organize a new corps of officers and restore confidence in former pupils and their parents, and overcome prejudice, was the difficult task to be done as soon as possible. Guilty of the "atrocious crime of being a young man," with a face innocent of down, he not unfrequently experienced amusing episodes as well as trying and vexatious unreasonableness. Time, however, rapidly healed the misfortune of youth, as Mr. Gillett promised it should if only a due amount of patience was shown him. The Board of Directors in the eighth biennial report, December 26, 1856, eight months after Mr. Gillett's advent, in announcing the change of principals, say, "The Board of Directors now have the pleasure to announce that they have been enabled to procure the services of Mr. Philip G. Gillett, of Indiana, as superintendent, and that the school opened this session with, and has now a larger number of pupils than at any previous session, the number being one hundred and nine. The Board of Directors deem themselves fortunate in having procured the services of Mr. Gillett. He is a gentleman of strong and vigorous mind, and accomplished scholar and experienced in teaching the sign language; indeed, he has made this his occupation for life, and with him it is as much a labor of love as duty. Mr. Gillett comes to us highly recommended from the Indiana school and from distinguished citizens of our neighboring State, and we are well satisfied that the people of Illinois will be content with the action of the Board in calling Mr. Gillett to the head of the institution." Twenty years later, in 1876, in preparing their report for the centennial year, the Illinois State Board of Public Charities review the history of all the State institutions then in existence, and in their review of this institution say, "With the advent of Mr. Phillip G. Gillett to the superintendency, in 1856, the institution entered upon a new career of vigorous youth and expansion. His energetic spirit has driven the school the public and even the Legislature before him. When this has been impossible, he has sometimes gone in advance himself and waited for the rest to come up."

Three serious problems presented themselves to the new principal immediately upon assuming the responsibilities of his office. The first was to secure the return of the absent pupils and to gain

the confidence of their parents and friends; the second to bring together and organize a corps of officers; and third to hasten the completion and proper furnishing of uncompleted buildings. No parents are more chary of entrusting their children to strangers than the parents of deaf-mutes. This is reasonable, for the deaf child's every want has been the subject of parental solicitude in every hour of its life. Unable to make known its wants by ordinary methods, their anticipation has become the parental habit, and its limited gestures always appealing most touchingly to the sympathy of members of the family, are understood by them only. It is extremely hard for the parents to believe that another can or will do this better than themselves. The ordeal of committing a deaf child to strangers is one of the most trying that ever comes to a parent. After witnessing it continuously for forty years, and having been one of the parties in more than two thousand cases, it still remains to me an affecting scene. While of necessity it possesses an element of business, yet its element of sentiment is as decided as at first. Personal visits in the homes of the pupils were the means chiefly relied upon and found most effective in inducing the return of pupils to the institution at the beginning of the next term, which opened with a larger attendance of pupils than any previous term.

Experienced teachers and a matron were secured in other states, some former teachers were continued or re-engaged and a new one was taken under training in time to be of some avail when needed. Up to this time the profession of instructing the deaf and dumb had been practiced only by men, and solely by hearing and speaking men who were college graduates or by deaf men who were graduates from institutions for the deaf and dumb. No women to this time had been regularly appointed anywhere upon the corps of instruction, though there were a very few instances in which females who were born or reared in institutions had been for a time engaged to supply vacancies, but this had been regarded as unprofessional, irregular and not to be approved. Necessity sometimes drives us to the adoption of most excellent expedients, as was the case of the women alluded to. There are no other persons who so well know the deaf and dumb, and so fully enter into sympathy with them,

and so clearly understand their inner life, as those who have been born and reared among them. In entering upon the work of instructing the deaf they have advantages at the outset that one differently reared can acquire only by long years of association with them. Indeed, it may be questioned if any others even as fully, accurately, and justly understand the deaf and dumb as they. Consequently it would seem as almost an imperative duty for such persons to devote their lives to the work of deaf-mute instruction.

Mr. Gillett having seen some of these sporadic cases of women temporarily engaged in instructing deaf-mutes, and believing that as teachers of children none are superior to women, in organizing a corps of instruction appointed a woman upon it as a regular and permanent teacher. This has been followed by similar appointments in this and all the other institutions of America, until now more than two-thirds of the teachers of deaf-mutes in America are women. It is urged by eminent authority that in this the profession had deteriorated, but no one has yet shown that the work accomplished in the school rooms of the institutions for the deaf and dumb is at all inferior to that of forty years ago. It is believed to be better. In selecting women for instructors the same governing principles were recognized as in selecting men, that they should have a college education or its equivalent. On this subject, in his first report to the Board of Directors, the principal insisted. In the organization of an institution nothing is of greater importance than to secure persons of superior attainments to fill the offices of the intellectual and its cognate departments, and to make their situations permanent. "No person is qualified for a situation in a deaf mute institution who could not succeed in any profession, especially one which depended mainly on public speaking; nor will the ordinary duties admit of taking men worn out in other professions; nowhere does a drone succeed more poorly than teaching the deaf and dumb. For teachers we must look to young, enterprising persons in the prime of life; and, as a general rule, the employment of young, active officers is desirable in all departments. If we expect persons in the prime of life, with the world opening before them its long vista of hopes and anticipations, it must be perfectly evident that a remuneration corre-

sponding with the emoluments of other professions must be afforded, otherwise we shall be unable to procure and retain men of the right stamp; a result which would be extremely detrimental to the literary character of the institution and of but slight advantage as regards its finances." These have been the ruling principles in the selection of officers to the present time. No influence has ever been allowed to contravene them. In consequence its corps has always maintained a high standard of efficiency and honor. This is well attested by the fact that from its corps, ten have been called to superintend similar institutions in other states; two have been called to college professorships, and one to the acting presidency of an important college. To obtain capable, experienced officers has been no slight difficulty. Applications for situations have been numerous, but from individuals who had no knowledge of the labors they were seeking to enter upon. Young men who would not trust their skill to cut a side of leather to make a pair of shoes, and young women who would not trust themselves to cut a piece of silk to make for themselves a dress lest there might be waste of material, have often thought it a very proper thing that they be entrusted with twenty plastic minds to practice on, it order to acquire skill in the intricate and difficult work of instructing the deaf and dumb. If the blunders and mistakes entailed loss only on themselves they might be tolerated for a time, but unfortunately upon the deaf-mute pupils are visited the evil consequences of inexperince in the teachers.

In securing competent persons for its official corps this institution has, at various times, drawn from those of eleven other States. The only question that has ever been discussed with reference to proposed appointments has been capability and fitness. Party affiliations and sectarian predilections have never been considered in this connection. That practice that of late years has debased some institutions for the deaf and dumb in other States to party boodleism has never invaded the Illinois institution.

The subject that engaged much solicitude at the reorganization of the institution was the condition of the buildings. The members of the first Board of Directors were men eminent and successful in their own callings, and of great prominence in the State, but they are a striking instance of how important it is for any enterprise to be directed by a mind that understands

what he has in hand and how to accomplish the work in contemplation. The first building erected, in three years after its occupancy, was proved inadequate, which the directors explain in their fifth report, saying: "The original building was put up before anyone had been employed who was familiar with the wants of such an institution." Some remodeling was done on this in connection with the construction of a main edifice which was completed in the year 1852. But in two years this latter was found to be insecure, and in the year 1854 its front was torn down to be rebuilt in connection with the erection of a north wing. At the time of the reorganization these buildings were incomplete, being unplastered and only partially floored. The plans for warming and lighting them contemplated ordinary wood stoves and lard oil lamps. This subject was accordingly urged upon the Board and the legislature with the result that the appropriations were made to adopt steam heating and gas lighting.

In the first report he prepared, Mr. Gillett called the attention of the legislature to the subject of the education of feeble-minded children. The processes of education practiced in this institution being the most elementary of any practiced in the State, such children were often brought here under the misapprehension that as they were speechless that they must be deaf. A mistake common even yet, a frequent concomitant of mental imbecility being absence of speech when the hearing faculty is perfect. At that time there was a general disbelief in the practicability of teaching the feeble-minded, though in the Eastern States a few institutions for this class were advocated by the most cautious and conservative citizens as a wise measure of political economy, as well as a public duty. In this report (the eighth), Mr. Gillett stated: "It will certainly be a proud day for Illinois when she can boast of institutions whose blessings, like the rains and dews, the air and sunshine, are festooned alike upon all her unfortunates." This subject was presented from time to time till the legislature, in 1865, was induced to make an appropriation for an experimental school for feeble-minded children, which was conducted by the trustees and principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb until it was established upon the same independent basis as the other State institutions. It is with no

little pleasure that that institution, in a sense the child of this, is seen to occupy a most honorable position among those of a similar nature throughout the world.

Soon after steam heating was adopted as a means of warming the institution, a scarcity of water was experienced. Previous to this, wells and cisterns had been found adequate, but under the new system so much more water was required that they utterly failed to meet the requirements. Resort was had to hauling water from other sources, but this was expensive and laborious, and obliged the limited use of an element that should be used freely. An expedient was adopted of throwing out wing ditches on the north side of College Hill, to catch the storm water and conduct it to a resorvoir on a piece of low ground on the institution premises, but this failed to meet the expectations that had been entertained. The subject became more serious until it threatened the life of the institution. In the early winter of 1870 the Board of Directors decided to construct a water-works plant on a stream known as "The Brook," a mile south of the institution, and pump the water therefrom to the reservoir they had already built. It would have been wiser had they abandoned that reservoir and constructed a new one on the high ground over which the water was pumped from the brook. This plan would have ever after placed the water in the building by gravity and saved the perpetual labor of pumping it. This was appreciated at the time, but, having as a dernier resort assumed the authority of constructing the water-works, the Board of Trustees, influenced by a desire to make the smallest possible outlay, continued the use of the old reservoir. The water-works were not finished until midwinter, the pipe being laid in trenches, dug through hard, frozen ground, much of the way the frost being driven out of the ground by fires along the line where it was proposed to lay the pipes and the foundation for the pump and boiler house. This proved successful and had the effect not only to relieve the institution from its distress but demonstrated to the public the practicability of securing a supply of water for the city of Jacksonville upon the same general plan. But a few years later the city constructed a system of water-works for its own use, from which the institution has since secured its supply of water, favorable terms having been offered upon which this service would be rendered. Only one

who has passed through the experience of managing, with a limited supply of water, a large establishment when the warmth, cleanliness, health and daily routine of work and study of a multitude of persons is involved, can fully appreciate the situation of one so circumstanced. The spectres that rise before one in this condition are truly appalling.

The satisfactory settlement of the water question opened the way for the rapid growth and enlargement of the institution, which was at that time greatly needed, as an epidemic of cerebro-spinal-meningitis largely increased the number of deaf children in the state.

The south wing, that had been completed in 1846 and remodeled in 1850, was deemed unsafe and was, in 1871, rebuilt in a substantial manner, and in style corresponding with the north wing and main building, as rebuilt in 1855 and 1856. Two years later a dining hall, one hundred by sixty-seven feet, and a hospital of sixteen rooms were erected. These were followed by the erection, in 1874 and 1875, of the school and chapel building, containing twenty-eight school-rooms and an auditorium capable of seating a company of twelve hundred persons. This building has been pronounced by competent judges one of the best school-houses in the country. Of the dining hall it is an almost universal remark that it is one of the most satisfactory and pleasing anywhere to be found.

In 1877 the present industrial building, with ample room for schools of printing, cabinet-making (with use of planing mill, circular and scroll saw, with lathes for wood-turning), shoe-making, and a machine shop and gardener's room and engine and other steam machinery, was erected. During the year 1879 a large and well equipped laundry was built.

In the year 1881 spacious horse-barns, and a cottage for boys, a store, bakery and library were constructed and occupied. In 1883 a large dairy barn was built, and in 1884 a splendid kitchen and a cold storage plant were erected; in 1886 a gymnasium, natatorium and drill hall and a cottage for little girls were built; in 1888 and 1889 the electric light plant was extended through the entire institution, extensive street improvements were made and the grounds improved and extended; in 1891 a farm was purchased for the use of the institution, and the heating plant enlarged.

Thus it is seen that the institution has been from its founding in 1839 an almost constant scene of building and extension. The improvements since the year 1855 have all been of a substantial and durable character, designed in the light of experience for the uses to which they were to be applied. Elaborate ornamentation has been avoided in all of them, yet all are handsome and tasteful. The buildings comprise twenty in number and occupy fifteen acres of ground. They have a mile and a half of cornice, eighteen acres of plastering, eight acres of flooring, fifteen hundred windows and seven hundred doors. A thousand electric light lamps are used for their lighting; seven large steam boilers, with several miles of steam pipe, are a part of their heating apparatus. The boilers are also used in culinary operations and furnish power for driving the machinery which consists of a planing-mill, three turning lathes, a circular saw and a scroll saw in the cabinet-shop; an engine lathe, a pipe machine and a small lathe in the machine-shop; three presses in the printing-office; five washing-machines, a hydro extractor, a laundry callender, a shirt ironer and a Sturtevant blower in the laundry; a rotary oven and two cracker machines in the bakery.

Until the year 1868 the sign system was the one pursued in this institution in the instruction of its pupils. That is to say, not that signs themselves were taught, but that in explanation of principles and truths or the narration of events and in ordinary conversation with pupils the language of signs or gestures was used extensively and its use encouraged. At the same time it had always been the case that much use was made of writing and finger spelling, while comparatively little attention was given to articulation and lip signs. For be it remembered that for a deaf person there can be no articulation though there is articulation by him. Articulation or speech is a combination of sounds. It is as absurd to speak of seeing a sound or reading speech, as of hearing a color. The deaf person can produce the sounds but cannot hear them. To him they are as unreal as if they did not exist. Hence he is forced to substitute vision for hearing. A sign is a distinctive guiding indication to the eye, whether made by the hand, the arms, the body, the countenance or the lips. A spoken

word is a distinctive guiding indication to the ear. That which is sometimes termed speech-reading is but the observation of lip movements or lip signs much less distinct than manual or brachial signs. As one who understands several languages will use the one which pleases and aids him most, so the deaf person will use such class of signs as is most satisfactory to him. Signs made with the hands and arms, aided by the countenance, being more perspicuous and often ideographic, the deaf person, if left to himself, will almost universally adopt. Hence it is that children who lose hearing after speech has been acquired cease to talk and will not resume it until special efforts are taken to induce them to do so. To impart speech to one who does not hear, or for such an one to acquire speech, is one of the most difficult undertakings to which a human being can address himself, for he possesses only half of the organ of speech since the organ of hearing is as important an element in speech as the organ of voice. There is no speech of any race of men independent of the sense of hearing.

In that large class of persons commonly known in community as deaf-mutes, there are several divisions, whose conditions are quite unlike; 1st, those whose deafness is congenital, or supervened before speech had been learned; 2d, those whose deafness was acquired after they had learned to talk but at so early an age that their memory of speech is indistinct; 3d, those who became deaf so late that they retain a distinct recollection of speech; 4th, those whose deafness is only partial. The third and fourth of these divisions can, with comparative ease, use vocal utterance, though the fourth experience much less difficulty in reading the lip signs of others. Many of the second and a few of the first division can learn to speak, though all of the first and second divisions experience difficulty in reading the lip-signs of others. Just which members of these classes will be successful articulators and lip-readers no one can know until an opportunity is given all of them to test their ability. In the year 1868 classes in articulation and lip-reading were organized in this institution, and have been continued to the present time. The practice of the institution is to test all pupils who are admitted, to learn who give promise of success in these classes, and continue such in them during their continuance in the institution.

Some meet with very gratifying success while others but poorly repay the great labor involved in their instruction. Many enter upon it with avidity which some maintain to the end, but others, after a time, importune to be excused from articulation classes, urging that it is a lifeless, uninteresting procedure to them. The testimony of many of their friends as to its value to them when away from the institution is very encouraging, but some parents think it labor in vain and request its discontinuance with their children. In the estimation of the public generally it is regarded as marvelous, and calls to mind the time of the Savior of mankind to whom

> "The blind, the deaf, the dumb were brought
> Lepers and lame, and all were healed."

This department of the institution has been continuously extended until there are now eight instructors whose sole duty is to teach articulation and lip-reading.

As this was the first of the State institutions of Illinois, which have become so numerous, and whose support involves so large an expenditure in recent years, comprising more than half the annual expenditures provided for by the General Assembly, it will not be a matter of surprise that there have been a number of changes in the law governing its support and management. The act of incorporation approved February 23, 1839, empowered the directors, twenty in number, to fill all vacancies in their own body whether occurring by death, resignation or otherwise. The Board exercised this prerogative until the year 1849, when by an act approved February 3 the number of directors was reduced to twelve, to be appointed by the governor for the term of two years exclusive of the principal, who was to continue a director, with the provision that vacancies occurring between the biennial appointments made by the governor should be filled by the Board of Directors themselves. Under these two acts always a majority and much of the time all the directors were residents of Morgan county. An act of February 12, 1853, provided that the directors should be divided into three classes of four, each holding office for six years, exclusive of the principal, who was continued ex-officio a member of the Board, it being enacted that a majority of the members of the Board should reside without the county of Morgan. February 13, 1857, following the dissensions already referred to, the General Assembly

reduced the number of directors to six, exclusive of the principal, who was continued ex-officio a member of the Board, no two of whom should be residents of the same county, with a provision that no member of the Board should be employed or appointed in or to any office or place under the authority of the Board, or should be directly or indirectly interested in any contract to be made by said Board for any purpose whatever.

This law continued in force till April 9, 1869, when this institution with all the others belonging to or sustained in whole or in part by the State were brought under the operation of one act intended to unify the institutional work of the State government. This last act and one supplemental to it approved April 15, 1875, still in force, are founded in wisdom. The population and resources and improvements of the State of Illinois for three decades had been growing with unexampled rapidity. Along with this growth was a large increase of those classes of people found in all times and races who by some physical or mental impairment require unusual means of instruction, treatment or care. The humane and enlightened influences of the people of the State kept pace with the necessities of the times. The consequence was that the little Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb chartered in 1839 and opened in 1846 with four deaf mutes had been followed by others, one at a time, until at the end of thirty years after the first legislative action they numbered thirteen, and their inmates were counted by the thousand with the outlook indicating that an increase of institutions and a large increase of their inmates were inevitable in the not remote future. Each of the institutions existed by virtue of enactments peculiar to itself, no two of them being very similar, and their management as dissimilar as the laws bringing them into existence; of course there would inevitably be confusion if not conflict of interest from so many institutions in various localities throughout the State. It would not be considered at all strange if under such circumstances the managers of the institutions felt themselves invited to the exercise of such adroit expedients as they deemed not improper for advancement of their several institutions. The systems of keeping accounts were so diverse that the citizen desiring to ascertain correct information as to the use of public funds appropriated to the various institutions could do so only with difficulty.

The Acts of 1869 and 1875 embodied as much practical wisdom as any that can be found in any one of the United States; it has not, in this respect, been surpassed by the act of any other state since its enactment, while it has been copied by many. Their adjustment of prerogatives and responsibilities between the boards of the respective institutions, and a board having powers of inspection, suggestion and recommendation, but no administrative power, styled the Board of Charities assures to the respective institutions all the advantages of the interest of its own board, and secures for it the advantage of frequent intelligent inspection, and regular times of accounting for all expenditures. There is nothing more important for a public officer than the performance of this service often, regularly and systematically. It is the popular impression that the public interest demands this, but the officer himself is as much interested therein as the public. Another eminently wise provision of this law is the one that members of the local boards and the Board of Charities shall serve without compensation, the result of this being that the trusteeships are not sought after for mercenary reasons, and honorable, high-minded men, actuated by a desire to advance noble, humane and educational enterprises, are chosen for members of all the boards. There can always be found such men in a community such as constitutes the population of Illinois. The character and wisdom of the members of these boards for the last twenty-three years is aptly illustrated by their reports. No more reliable, just and true compendium of the relations of the defective classes to the public and the obligations of the public to them can anywhere be found than is contained in the eleven biennial reports of the Illinois Board of Public Charities. Their discussions and conclusions will be dissented from by different persons, and especially experts in various departments of institutional work, but these reports will surely stand as acknowledged authority upon the subjects they treat upon, and an honor to the members of that Board and their able secretary, Mr. F. H. Wines, who has prepared them.

That the system of institutional management tends to induce if not to cause controversy on projected improvements and methods cannot be denied, but controversy, when conducted by earnest, sincere and capable disputants, can only result in good.

The proper, eager interest of one whose life-thought and work has been given to a particular enterprise may preclude him from duly recognizing the just claims of others, and his schemes for future development may, for this reason, all the more fittingly be carefully scrutinized by wise and discriminating persons who sustain advisory relations to many others. That there have been sharp differences between the officers of this institution and the Board of Charities upon the wisdom of proposed policies, and animated discussions upon them is true, but, as should always be the case with high minded men after the questions at issue were settled and the "smoke of the contest had cleared away," no personal animosities remained, and the general good had been advanced. All the operations of both the boards have been conducted with a view upon the part of each to do the best possible. The pleasant working of this system, so far as this institution is concerned, has been largely due to the fact that the members of both boards were men of honor, entirely above influence of partisan or personal considerations. Only men of such character are suitable for such trusts. The State of Illinois may be congratulated that its executives have so wisely exercised their appointive power.

The subject of a library for the use of the pupils and the officers of the institution received no attention worth naming in the first years of its existence. Some regard was had to it in the second decade of the institution, but it was not until the year 1870 that the subject was systematically and energetically taken in hand. At every session of the General Assembly since that, the subject has been presented, with an application for a small appropriation to be used in this way. It is a pleasure to say that this has met with the most ready and hearty approval of every session of that honorable body. An annual appropriation of five hundred dollars, for the purchase of books and repairs of the old and worn ones, has been made. A judicious use of the money, with the trade discounts, has brought together a collection of over thirteen thousand volumes, which are among the best productions of ancient and modern times. The greatest care has been exercised in the selection of these books to secure

the works of the best authors. The departments of history, poetry, fiction, travel, science, biography, and art, with the best encyclopedias and other books of reference are each quite full. Nothing tends more to give an institution a good uplift than a good library. Its influence is not ephemeral but far reaching, affecting the taste and habits of the pupils to the remotest period of their lives, keeping them upon a higher plane than they would, without it, ever have attained. The love of good books is one of the most ennobling traits than any one can possess, but for a deaf person it is of far greater importance than to any other person.

Since the commencement of the school there have been two thousand, two hundred and fifty-five pupils enrolled, of whom one thousand, two hundred and eighty seven are males, and nine hundred and sixty-eight are females. They were members of two thousand and seven families. In one family there were six deaf-mutes. In seven families there were four deaf mutes. In fifty-four families there were three deaf mutes. In one hundred and fifteen families there were two deaf mutes. In one thousand, eight hundred and twenty-nine families there was one deaf-mute.

Though there are, doubtless, some of whom the fact has not been learned, yet one hundred and ten of the pupils enrolled have been reported as the off-spring of parents of consanguineous origin as follows:

79 children of first cousins.
12 children of second cousins.
11 children of third cousins.
8 children of fourth cousins.
1 the grandchild of first cousins.
1 the child of uncle and niece.

It is worthy of note that in families where the parents were first cousins in one case there were four deaf-mutes; in three cases there were three deaf-mutes; in seven cases there were two deaf-mutes. In families where the parents were second cousins in one case there were three deaf-mutes; and in one there were two deaf-mutes. In families where the parents were third cousins in one case there were three deaf-mutes and in two there were

two deaf-mutes. In families where the parents were fourth cousins in one case there were four deaf-mutes and in one case there were three deaf-mutes.

The deaf-mute relationships reported among the 2,255 pupils enrolled (though there are probably others) are as follows:

Father and mother	8	cases.
Father, mother and brother	2	"
Father, mother and two grandparents	1	"
Father, mother and two brothers, two uncles and two aunts	1	"
Father, mother, brother, sister, two uncles and two aunts	2	"
Father, mother, uncle and two grandparents	1	"
Father, mother, aunt and half uncle	1	"
Father, grandfather and uncle	1	"
Father and brother	1	"
Father and sister	1	"
Father, uncle and aunt	1	"
Mother	1	"
One brother	101	"
Two brothers	30	"
Three brothers	3	"
Two brothers and sister	9	"
One brother and one sister	52	"
One brother and two sisters	8	"
One brother and half sister	3	"
Two brothers and one sister	1	"
Three brothers and two sisters	1	"
One half brother	3	"
Three brothers and sister	3	"
Four brothers and one sister	2	"
One half brother and half sister	1	"
One half brother and sister	1	"
Brother, sister and two grandparents	2	"
Brother, sister and uncle	2	"
Brother, uncle and aunt	1	"
One brother and one great uncle	3	"
One brother, two sisters and one second cousin	1	"
Two brothers and one uncle	1	"
Two brothers and third cousin	3	"
One brother and three third cousins	2	"
One brother and one second cousin	1	"
One brother and two cousins	2	"
One brother and three cousins	2	"
Two brothers and one cousin	1	"
Two brothers and three cousins	2	"
One brother, one sister and three cousins	2	"
One brother and one cousin	1	"
One brother and two second cousins	1	"
One brother, one sister, one unc e and two aunts	4	"
One brother, two sisters, one uncle and two aunts	3	"
Two brothers, one sister, two uncles and four aunts	3	"
One brother, one sister and cousin	3	"
One brother, one sister and second cousin	2	"
Two brothers and two cousins	1	"
One half brother and one sister	1	"
One brother and one niece	1	"
One brother, one great uncle and one great aunt	1	"
One brother and one fourth cousin	3	"
One brother and one great uncle	1	"
One sister	92	"
Two sisters	24	"
Three sisters	2	"
One sister and one cousin	1	"
One sister and one second cousin	3	"
One sister and one third cousin	2	"
One sister and one fourth cousin	1	"
One sister and two second cousins	1	"
Two sisters and two second cousins	2	"
Two sisters and two great grand parents	1	"
One sister and one great uncle	1	"
One sister, one great uncle and one great aunt	1	"

One cousin	57	cases.
Three cousins	6	"
Five cousins	1	"
One second cousin	15	"
Two second cousins	8	"
Four second cousins	2	"
One third cousin	7	"
Two third cousins	2	"
One fourth cousin	2	"
One cousin and three second cousins	1	"
One second cousin and one third cousin	1	"
Three second cousins	1	"
Two fourth cousins	1	"
One uncle	1	"
One uncle and one great uncle	1	"
One uncle and two aunts	1	"
One uncle and one niece	1	"
Two uncles and one aunt	1	"
One great uncle	1	"
Two great grand uncles	1	"
One niece	1	"
Two nephews and one niece	1	"
One aunt	2	"
Two great aunts	1	"
One niece	1	"

The assigned causes of deafness supervening after birth have been reported by friends, usually the parents, to be as follows:

Cerebro-spinal meningitis	333	Intermittent fever	4
Scarlet fever	155	Fall into water	3
Brain fever	110	Remitting fever	2
Sickness (not specified	92	Congestion of the spine	2
Fever	56	Sunstroke	2
Gathering in head	55	Malarial fever	2
Typhoid fever	56	Cramps	2
Measles	54	Seasickness	2
Cold	33	Small-pox	2
Fall	30	Cold water	1
Inflammation of the brain	28	Stroke on the head	1
Whooping cough	24	Hemorrhage	1
Spasms	21	Pernicious fever	1
Catarrh	20	Heat	1
Diphtheria	16	Sprain	1
Quinine	15	Chicken-pox	1
Congestion of the brain	13	Bronchitis	1
Dropsy of the brain	11	Typhus fever	1
Lung fever	10	Bronchial affection	1
Scrofula	10	Shingles	1
Inflammation of the ear	9	Worm fever	1
Bilious fever	9	Clap of thunder	1
Mumps	8	Water on brain	1
Winter fever	8	Collection in ear	1
Teething	7	Kidney disease	1
Nervous fever	6	Congestive fever	1
Spinal fever	5	Jaundice	1
Disease of the ear	5	Cancer	1
Congestive chill	5	Absence of external ear and aural orifice	1
Paralysis	4	Perforation of tympanum	1
Catarrhal fever	4	Lye	1
Disease of the ear	4	Cold plague	1
Pneumonia	4	Scald	1
Cholera infantum	4	Ague	1
Fright	4	Apoplexy	1
Sore mouth	4	Drinking lye	1
Erysipelas	4		

Fall on stove	1	Weakness	1
Scald head	1	Cramp	1
Burn	1	Influenza	1
Chill	1	Salt in ear	1
Pneumonitis	1	Concussion of the brain	1
Rickets	1	Vomiting	1
Cholera	1	Inflammation of bowels	1
Shock of lightning	1	Cough	1
Swelling in head	1		

A cause inducing congenital deafness which does not appear on the foregoing list is one upon which, from its peculiar nature, it is exceedingly difficult to obtain information. Reference is here made to prenatal impressions, popularly known as birthmarks. As opportunity has favored, inquiries have been made of parents with reference to this, causiug the persuasion that it is an active cause, and may account for many cases of deafness otherwise inexplicable.

The ages at which deafness has occurred, as far as information has been furnished, have been as follows:

	Cases.		Cases.
Congenital	588	At nine years	11
Under one year	297	At ten years	16
At one year	212	At eleven years	14
At two years	217	At twelve years	3
At three years	131	At thirteen years	10
At four years	81	At fourteen years	9
At five years	60	At fifteen years	1
At six years	33	At sixteen years	1
At seven years	38	At seventeen years	1
At eight years	18	At twenty years	1

The reports received of pupils who have passed through the institution and are engaged in the battle of life are of a very gratifying nature. They are in a great variety of occupations, including the clergy, teachers, artists, farmers, book-keepers, mercantile and all the mechanic arts. Thirty-three of them are known to have been engaged as teachers in schools for the deaf. An extended account of their successes and difficulties might be written, but present limits will not admit. Their position in society is such that they enjoy the universal respect and esteem of the community wherein they reside. As heads of families many of them are rearing excellent and well-ordered

households, bringing their children up to a condition of usefulness and respectability that is quite equal, if it does not surpass that of the average in society at large. Their intermarriage has been promotive of their happiness and comfort, and has not tended to the multiplication of deaf-mutes, as may be seen by a careful study of the preceding table of pupils.

The institution is an honor to the State of Illinois, and has repaid manifold all that has been expended in its upbuilding and support.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, from its Organization to June 30, 1892.

PRESIDENTS OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Name.	Term of service began.	Term of service expired.
Gov. Joseph Duncan	1839	1844
Col. James Dunlap	1845	1857
Geo. T. Brown	1857	1861
Hon. William Thomas	1861	1867
John R. Woods	1867	1869
Hon. Robert Boal	1869	1874
M. A. Cushing	1874	....

SECRETARIES OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

George M. Chambers	1839	1845
Hon. William Thomas	1845	1849
Thomas Officer	1849	1855
Hon. William Thomas	1855	1855
John L. McConnell	1855	1856
Hon. William Thomas	1857	1861
Phillip G. Gillett	1861	....

TREASURERS.

Otway Wilkinson	1839	1849
William B. Warren	1849	1855
David Robb	1855	1857
William H. Campbell	1857	1859
Augustus E. Ayers	1859	....

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Carlin	1839	1842
Daniel G. Whitney	1839	1841
Thomas Cole	1839	1849
Otway Wilkinson	1839	1849
Samuel D. Lockwood	1839	1853
Joseph Duncan	1839	1844
Dennis Rockwell	1839	1853
William Thomas	1839	1855
Julian M. Sturtevant	1839	1849

List of Officers—Continued.

TRUSTEES.

Name.	Term of service began.	Term of service expired.
George M. Chambers	1839	1849
Samuel M. Prosser	1839	1846
Porter Clay	1839	1849
Mathew Stacy	1839	1849
Richard F. Barrett	1839	1846
Samuel H. Treat	1839	1842
Cyrus Walker	1839	1842
Benjamin F. Morris	1839	1846
William E. Withrow	1839	1841
James McCrosky	1839	1841
Thomas Worthington	1839	1842
James Dunlap	1842	1857
Andrew Todd	1845	1849
Thomas Officer	1845	1855
Orvill H. Browning	1846	1849
David A. Smith	1846	1849
William Brown	1846	1849
George Craig	1849	1853
Stephen Sutton	1849	1853
A. C. Dickson	1849	1857
William S. Hurst	1849	1853
Joseph Morton	1849	1853
William B. Warren	1849	1857
James Finley	1849	1851
William W. Happy	1851	1853
William Brown	1851	1853
J. M. Taggart	1853	1855
John A. McClernand	1853	1855
George T. Brown	1853	1855
Newton Cloud	1853	1857
Austin Brooks	1853	1857
G. D. A. Parks	1853	1859
William Smith	1853	1857
Mark Skinner	1853	1855
M. M. Bane	1855	1857
John S. Roberts	1855	1857
John L. McConnell	1855	1857
E. H. Didlake	1856	1857
William Reddick	1856	1857
R. V. Dodge	1856	1857
Philip G. Gillett	1856	1875
Robert Boal	1857	1874
William Thomas	1857	1868
Nathaniel Niles	1857	1859
George T. Brown	1857	1861
L. E. Worcester	1860	1869
N. W. Matheny	1859	1859
James N. Brown	1861	1868
John R. Woods	1861	1869
John Wood	1861	1864
Isaac G. Wilson	1865	1869
John A. Chesnut	1868	1874
William P. Barr	1869	1874
Melville A. Cushing	1874	....
Isaac Lesem	1874	1876
Stephen R. Capps	1874	....
Joseph M. Patterson	1876	1879
John G. Manahan	1879	....

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Thomas Officer	1845	1855
Newton Cloud	1856	1856
Philip G. Gillett	1856	....

List of Officers—Continued.

SUPERINTENDENTS' SECRETARIES.

Name.	Term of service began.	Term of service expired.
S. Tefft Walker	1873	1874
Harriet Gillett	1874	1881
Charles P. Gillett	1881	....

TEACHERS.

*Thomas H. Dunlap	1846	1847
*Nathan M. Totten	1847	1851
*Selah Wait	1848	1882
John S. Officer	1848	1856
*Abel B. Baker	1849	1867
Frederick B. Holmes	1850	1852
Thomas M. Newell	1851	1856
William E. Ijams	1852	1854
Thomas Caldwell	1854	1857
Samuel F. Dunlap, A. M.	1856	1857
Louis H. Jenkins	1856	1867
Elizabeth Lawrence	1856	1857
George B. Dodge	1857	1866
Eliza Trotter	1857	1859
Charles H. Laughlin	1857	1873
Marquis L. Brock	1858	1869
‖Cornelia Trask	1859	1883
*Rachel Veitch	1859	1863
Elvira P. Gage	1860	1871
*Mary Waldro	1863	1867
John H. Woods	1863	....
*Frank Read	1864	....
Anna B. Osgood	1866	1871
Harvey W. Milligan	1867	1882
John W. Swiler	1867	1880
Jane L. Eggleston	1867	1869
Isabel E. Woods	1867	1871
Henry C. Hammond	1868	1873
Mary Dutch	1868	1880
Gertrude M. Whipple	1866	1872
*James H. Logan	1869	1875
Frances E. Goode	1870	1873
Annie Morse	1871	....
Elizabeth W. Locke	1871	1875
*Ellen M. Dunning	1871	1875
Frances W. Rockwell	1872	1881
Frances Brown	1873	1877
*Lavinia Eden	1873	....
†Agnes J. Griffith	1873	1888
S. Tefft Walker	1875	1883
Frances Wood	1875	....
Marquis L. Brock	1875	....
§Rinda C. Tomlin	1875	1882
§Eliza A. Rockwell	1875	1882
Ella Westgate	1876	1883
Lucy King	1876	1881
†Florence Clement	1877	1882
Mary Morse	1877	1878
Isabella Palmer	1878	1885
Mary L. Martin	1878	....
Louise Gillett	1879	1880
Sarah L. Wood	1879	1882
Emma E. Wait	1880	1882
*Luella J. Getty	1880	1885
Laura C. Sheridan	1880	....
Mary J. Sheridan	1880	....
Cornelia S. Goode	1880	....

* Deaf-Mute.
§ Teacher of Articulation.
† Teacher in Art Department.
‖ Sign and Articulation Department.

List of Officers—Continued.

TEACHERS.

Name.	Term of service began.	Term of service expired.
*Lester Goodman	1880	1882
Mary E. C. Johnson	1881	1886
*Naomi S. Hiatt	1881	1886
‖Alma Gillett	1882	....
§Josephine Milligan	1882	1887
Francis F. Wait	1882	....
Allen L. Waddell	1882	....
*Cynthia J. Luttrell	1882	....
*D. Webster George	1882	....
§Laura B. Richards	1882	1884
§Kate A. Getty	1882	1885
†*Eleanor M. Patten	1882	1888
†*Mary B. Peek	1882	....
‡†*Edward C. Campbell	1882	1883
‡†*Thomas J. Rogers	1883	....
‖Mary A. Selby	1883	....
John A. Kennedy	1883	....
§Louise K. Thompson	1884	1886
§Marie Toles	1884	1886
Sarah Noves	1885	....
Frances Henderson	1885	1889
Mary Henderson	1885	1889
†Lucinda Gallaher	1885	1886
George Wing	1885	1886
Cora B. Gunn	1885	....
*Philip J. Hasenstab	1886	....
§Rosetta M. Ritsher	1886	1887
§Idelia M. Parkhurst	1886	1887
§Frances Filson	1886	1892
‖Helen H. Wait	1887	....
Henry Chester Hammond	1887	....
§Jane Vaughn Gillett	1887	....
Madian H. Appleby	1887	1892
§Grace L. Higgins	1887	....
Annie E. Tanner	1888	....
§Eliza Kent	1888	....
†David D. Smith	1888	....
Minnie M. Wait	1889	....
Helen L. Palmer	1891	....
Frank Read, Jr.	1891	....
§Jane L. Russel	1892	....
§Mary E. Holder	1892	....

INSTRUCTORS OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

*James H. Cloud	1887	1890
John W. Fulton	1890	1892
Grace Farr	1892	....
George H. Scurlock	1892	....

MATRONS.

*Mrs. Mary E. Totten	1847	1851
Mrs. E. J. Hewitt	1851	1854
*Mrs. Mary E. Totten	1854	1855
Mrs. Sarah Hurst	1855	1856
Maria S. Sawyer	1856	1882
Catharine Bull	1882	1892
Sarah D. Gibson	1892	....

* Deaf-Mute.
§ Teacher of Articulation.
† Teacher in Art Department.
‡ Penmanship Department.
‖ Sign and Articulation Departments.

List of Officers—Continued.

ASSISTANT MATRONS.

Name.	Term of service began.	Term of service expired.
Sarah Mitchell	1857	1860
Letitia Westgate	1860	1875
Catharine Bull	1868	1882
*Martha Beeley	1868	1871
*Lavinia Eden	1871	1873
*Ellen S. Berry	1873	1886
Ruth A. Sturtevant	1882	1885
Lavilla Sawyer	1885	1887
*Margaret Hieronymus	1886	1889
Emma Braun	1887	1888
Della Murphy	1888	1892
*Eva Ore	1889	1892
Amanda Temple	1892	....

PHYSICIANS.

E. R. Roe, M. D	1853	1853
Owen M. Long, M. D	1853	1861
C. H. Knight, M. D	1861	1879
A. H. Kellogg, M. D	1879	....

STEWARDS.

John Humphrey	1845	1852
John T. Jones	1852	1853
William S. Hurst	1853	1857

CLERKS.

Leonidas R. Parsons	1857	1862
J. M. Gillham	1862	1862
Frank Hine	1862	....

BOOKKEEPER.

Lew. H. Pratt	1881	....

STOREKEEPERS.

Frank C. Taylor	1881	1882
Frank Griffith	1885	....
Irving Woods	1887	1889
George H. Scurlock	1889	1892
Chalmer W. Sanders	1892	....

* Deaf-Mute.

List of Officers—Continued.

SUPERVISORS.

Name.	Term of service began.	Term of service expired.
S. Tefft Walker	1873	1874
Frank C. Taylor	1873	1876
William D. Reaugh	1874	1879
Mary S. Billings	1876	1880
*Luella J. Getty	1876	1880
Charles Chapman	1876	1879
T. F. Mosely	1877	1880
Allen L. Waddell	1879	1882
William K. Barr	1880	1881
Emma Westgate	1880	1882
*Cynthia J. Luttrell	1880	1882
James F. Keeney	1882	1883
George G. Wait	1882	1885
Lavilla Sawyer	1882	1885
Emma M. Braun	1882	1887
Philip J. Hasenstab	1885	1886
Edward Sheridan	1885	1885
Margaret DeMotte	1885	1887
Madian H. Appleby	1885	1887
James H. Cloud	1886	1887
William J. Lane	1887	1889
Oscar Vaught	1887	1891
Dell Bartoo	1887	1891
Grace Alexander	1887	1892
Frank Read, Jr.	1889	1892
Hallie Bartoo	1891	1892
Ellery W. Heiss	1891	....
James Frank Maynard	1891	....
Essie Belle Howard	1892	....
Jennie F. Barr	1892	....

VISITORS' ATTENDANTS.

Mary S. Billings	1874	1876
Ruth M. Palmer	1876	1879
Margaret Samuel	1879	1882
Eleanor Allen	1882	1885
Jane V. Gillett	1885	1887
Essie Belle Howard	1887	1892
Emily I. Rodgers	1892	....

FOREMEN OF CABINET SHOP.

*Nathan M. Totten	1848	1851
Jacob Searfoss	1851	1853
Silas Veitch	1853	1854
Robert R. Jenkins	1854	1867
Val. B. Hummel	1867	1867
Jacob Braun	1867	....

FOREMEN OF SHOE SHOP.

*Thomas H. Dunlap	1851	1855
Charles Chappel	1855	1864
John H. Hunt	1864	1876
Patrick Divine	1876	1884
John S. Nimens	1884	....

*Deaf-Mute.

List of Officers—Concluded.

FOREMEN OF PRINTING OFFICE.

NAME.	Term of service began.	Term of service expired.
Bezaleel B. Andrews	1869	1874
David E. Swales	1874	....

FOREMEN OF FARM AND GARDEN.

Henry Boschen	1857	1863
Abel L. Hay	1868	....

Yours sincerely
Philip J. Gillett

MAIN BUILDING

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

LITTLE GIRLS' COTTAGE

REAR OF MAIN BUILDING, DINING HALL AND HOSPITAL
Side view of Employes' Quarters, Kitchen, Cold Storage, Bakery and Store, and Library

PUPILS IN CHAPEL—Over the Sundrum present.

LIBRARY—14,500 volumes and pamphlets

A CLASS IN SCHOOL—One of thirty.

A SCHOOL-ROOM—One of thirty.

A SKETCH CLASS.

AN ARTICULATION CLASS—One of thirty-nine.

AN ARTICULATION CLASS—One of thirty-nine

AN ARTICULATION CLASS—One of thirty-nine.

THE TIFFIN CADETS.

THE FIFER CADETS

A GIRLS' GYMNASIUM CLASS—One of nine.

A GIRLS' GYMNASIUM CLASS—One of nine.

EAST END OF PRINTING OFFICE.

CABINET SHOP.

EAST END OF SHOE SHOP.

BAKERY.

BOYS AT WORK IN GARDEN.

A BOYS' DORMITORY—One of thirty-two.

A GIRLS' DORMITORY—One of thirty-seven.

DINING HALL. Tables spread for five hundred and twenty-two persons

SOUTH SIDE OF KITCHEN.

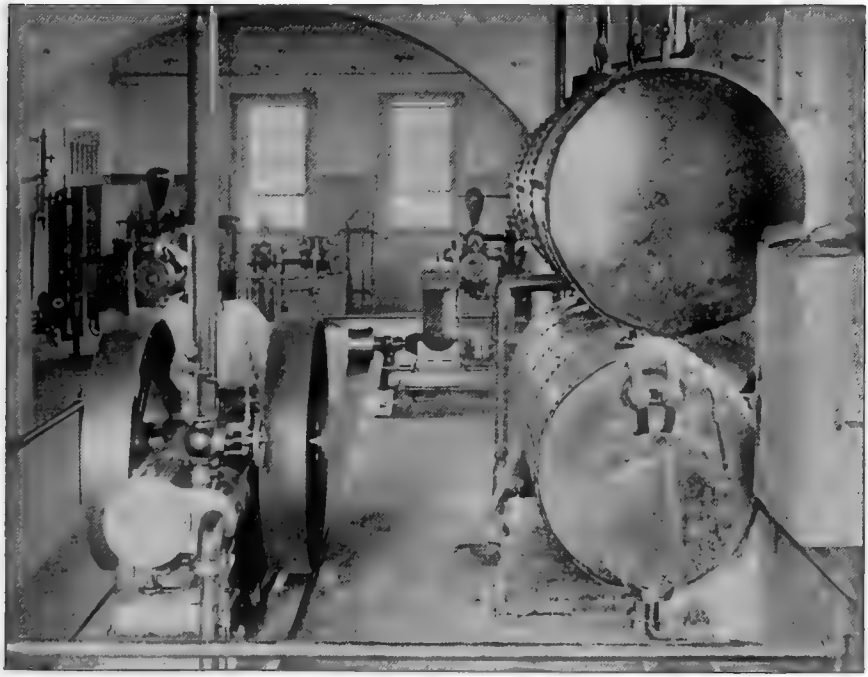
NORTH SIDE OF KITCHEN.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

EAST SIDE OF LAUNDRY

IRONING ROOM.

BOILER ROOM.



DYNAMO AND PUMP ROOM.

PART OF DAIRY HERD.

NORTH END OF GYMASIUM.

DAIRY BARN, HORSE BARN AND CARRIAGE HOUSE.

LIST OF PUPILS

Admitted to the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, from its opening, January 26, 1846, till September 30, 1886.

EXPLANATIONS.—G., graduated; H. D., honorably discharged; D. R., dropped from the rolls; D , died at the institution; R. S., removed from the State; Ex., expelled. Those not marked are still on the rolls of the institution.

RELATIVES.—Fr., father; Mr., mother; Br., brother; Sr., sister; U., uncle; A., aunt; C., cousin; Gu., great uncle; Ga., great aunt; Nep., nephew; Nce., niece.

REMARKS.—M'd. D. M., married a deaf-mute. Figures in the columns of Remarks and Deaf-Mute Relatives refer to numbers in this catalogue.

In columns of Cause and Age, B. indicates at birth or born deaf.

In the column of Remarks where no mention is made of children, the understanding is that they all hear.

LIST OF

Number.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended.
1	Aaronson, Bertha	Chicago	Cook	1876	14	G. 1880	4
2	Abbott, William	"	"	1876	11	D.R.,1884	8
3	Abell, Albert	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	1889	10		3
4	Abercrombie, Bessie Alice	Neoga	Cumberland	1885	10	D.R.,1889	2
5	Abrahamson, Emily	Malden	Bureau	1873	9	D.R.,1884	10
6	Abrams, Louis	Chicago	Cook	1889	10		3
7	Adair, Mary J.	Rock Island	Rock Island	1882	9	D.R.,1888	5
8	Adams, James Q.	Hanover	JoDaviess	1862	13	D.R.,1866	4
9	Adams, Jennie	Joliet	Will	1880	9	D.R.,1884	3
10	Adams, John	Booneville	Missouri	1849	9	H.D.,1858	9
11	Adams, John	Becks Creek	Shelby	1867	16	H.D.,1873	4
12	Adams, Lillian Jeannette	New Boston	Mercer	1891	10		1
13	Adams, Mary Lura	Chesterfield	Macoupin	1891	10	R.S.,1892	1
14	Adams, Mattie Matilda	Rockwood (Rand.Co.)	Jackson	1887	11		4
15	Adams, Sarah E.	Farlow's Grove	Mercer	1852	17	D. 1853	1
16	Adleman, George W.	Durand	Winnebago	1881	9	D.R.,1891	2
17	Adleman, John E.	"	Winnebago	1881	12	D.R.,1891	2
18	Adsit, Dorcas	Milford	Iroquois	1891	22	D.R.,1892	1
19	Agnew, Tyler P.	Earlville	LaSalle	1867	13	H.D.,1868	1
20	A'Herrin, Daniel	Girard	Macoupin	1869	10	D.R.,1879	10
21	Ahrens, Bertha Cathrina	Champaign	Champaign	1884	12		3
22	Ahrns, Wilhelm	Shiloh Hill	Randol h	1886	12		1
23	Aikens, James W.	Kewanee	Henry	1866	27	D.R.,1869	2
24	Albaugh, Louis J.	Urbana	Champaign	1874	10	D.R.,1884	6
25	Aldrich, Harry Leroy	East St. Louis	St. Clair	1891	16		1
26	Allard, Charles D	St. Anne	Kankakee	1879	11	G., 1889	5
27	Allbert, Frederick	Bardolph	McDonough	1881	9		2
28	Allcorn, Anna Maria	Noble	Richland	1880	11	G., 1892	12
29	Alldridge, James M.	Iola	Clay	1890	7		2
30	Allen, Angeline	Sherburnville	Kankakee	1866	11	H.D.,1868	1
31	Allen, Bailey	Gallatia	Saline	1867	13	H.D.,1876	6
32	Allen, John	Ray	Schuyler	1885	8	D.R.,1887	2
33	Allen, Mary E.	Belle Rive	Jefferson	1880	13	D.R.,1887	3
34	Allen, Sarah Eleanor	Aurora	Kane	1890	15		2
35	Allen, Susannah	Terre Haute	Henderson	1863	10	H.D.,1874	11
36	Allen, William S	Liberty	Adams	1858	11	H.D.,1869	10
37	Almon, Nelson M	Hillsboro	Montgomery	1848	15	H.D.,1855	8
38	Ames, Melville O	Galesburg	Knox	1868	10	D.R.,1876	6
39	Ammerman, Ulysses T.	Leoti	Henry	1857	14	D.R.,1863	7
40	Ammons, John	Oconee	Shelby	1855	[illegible]	H.D.,1865	6
41	Ammons, Pheriba	Hurricane	Montgomery	1847	19	H.D.,1857	11
42	Ammons, Thomas	"	"	1817	10	D., 1852	5
43	Anders, Ida	Junction City	Gallatin	1886	8		6
44	Anders, Noble	"	"	1890	8		2
45	Anders, William	"	"	1886	10		5
46	Anderson, Adolph	Chicago	Cook	1878	15	D.R.,1886	8
47	Anderson, Almedia E.	Galesburg	Knox	1881	13	H.D.,1886	4
48	Anderson, Andrew Julius	Chicago	Cook	1888	8		3
49	Anderson, Caroline	Jacksonville	Morgan	1864	10	G., 1873	9
50	Anderson, David	Chicago	Cook	1889	12		....
51	Anderson, Eliza A.	Jacksonville	Morgan	1864	12	G., 1873	9
52	Anderson, Ella A.	Putnam	Putnam	1867	9	G., 1878	11
53	Anderson, Gustolf A	Woodhull	Henry	1869	24	H.D.,1872	5
54	Anderson, Jennie Elisse	Chicago	Cook	1888	10	R.S.,1892	3
55	Anderson, Laura A.	Warsaw	Hancock	1866	10	H.D.,1876	9

PUPILS.

Number.	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
1	Whooping cough	4 years			Hebrew
2		B			Irish
3	Spinal disease	4½ years			
4	Congenital				
5					Swede, M'd. d. m. (440)
6	Typhoid fever	9 months			
7		B			
8					
9					
10	Cold				
11	Fever	2 years			Md. d. m. (617)
12		B			
13	Measles	20 mo's			
14	Catarrh	2½			
15	Cold				
16		B	Br. (17)		
17		B	Br. (16)		
18	Spinal meningitis	4 years	2 Cs		
19		B			
20	Spinal meningitis	6 years			Irish
21	Brain fever	12 mo's			German
22	Spinal meningitis	2½ years			German
23	Scarlet fever				
24		2 years			
25	Spasmodic cough	2 years			
26	Spinal meningitis	5 years			French
27	"				
28					
29	Gathering in head	6 weeks			
30	Cold	6 mo's	3d C		
31		B			
32		B			
33	Spinal meningitis				
34		B	Fr. (partially)		
35	Gathering in head	3 years	Br	C	M'd d. m. (687)
36	Inflam'n of bowels				
37	Sickness	1 year	Sr		
38	Brain fever	2 years			
39					
40		B	Sr. (41), Br. (42)		
41		B	2 Brs. (40, 42)		
42		B	1 Br. 40), 1 Sr, (41)		
43		B	2 A., 1 U., 2 Br., 1 Sr		
44		B	2 A., 1 U., 1 Br., 2 Srs		
45		B	2 A., 1 U., 2 Brs., 1 Sr		
46	Brain fever	4½ years			Swede
47	"	3½ years			Swede
48		B			
49	Cold cutting teeth	11 mo's	2 Srs. (51)	C	Swede; m'd d. m. (1492)
50	Inflam'n of brain	3½ years	Fr. (partially)		Swede
51	Cold cutting teeth	11 mo's	2 Srs	C	M'd d. m.
52	Fall in water	4 years			M'd d. m. (1111)
53	Fever	4 mo's			Swede
54	Brain fever and spinal disease	2½ years			Norwegian
55		B	2 Brs		

Number	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended
56	Anderson, Leroy W	Warsaw	Hancock	1868	8	D.R., 1884	10
57	Anderson, Rufus W	"	"	1866	11	H.D., 1876	9
58	Anderton, Charles W	Lynville	Morgan	1861	10	G., 1866	9
59	Andre, Marcellus	Charleston	Coles	1860	20	D.R., 1862	1
60	Andres, Eliza	Shawneetown	Gallatin	1864	10	D., 1864	1
61	Andrews, Clarinda	Hidalgo	Jasper	1861	12	D.R., 1862	1
62	Andrews, Cinnie Carlyle	Centralia	Marion	1891	10		1
63	Andrews, Melville W	Webster	Hancock	1867	12	D.R., 1876	8
64	Angelo, Francis A	Lowder	Sangamon	1875	11	D.R., 1883	8
65	Angle, Charles H	Champaign	Champaign	1867	10	G., 1878	10
66	Angle, Mary E	"	"	1861	9	G., 1871	10
67	Armstrong, Mary	Long Creek	Macon	1877	10	G., 1888	10
68	Arnold, Walter	Chicago	Cook	1870	10	D.R., 1879	8
69	Asbell, Caroline	Summum	Fulton	1882	11	D., 1883	1
70	Asbell, Martha	"	"	1882	11	D.R., 1888	4
71	Asche, Amelia H	Freeport	Stephenson	1874	7	D.R., 1881	4
72	Asche, Anna M	"	"	1874	10	D.R., 1879	5
73	Asher, William W	Coatsburg	Adams	1880	10		7
74	Ashman, Alford Mason	Murphysboro	Jackson	1883	11		9
75	Ashman, David M	Danforth	Iroquois	1875	9	D.R., 1887	12
76	Ashmead, Marquis L	Lebanon	St. Clair	1851	10	H.D. 1857	5
77	Aske, Regina S	Cornell	Livingston	1878	12	D.R. 1887	5
78	Atkinson, Charles H	Rantoul	Champaign	1869	10	H.D. 1882	11
79	Attridge, John	Oak Hill	Lake	1859	14	H.D. 1869	7
80	Atzger, George	Morrisonville	Christian	1889	9		1
81	Aurand, Susan Elizabeth	Lanark	Carroll	1887	15		1
82	Ausemus, Martha J	Jacksonville	Morgan	1858	20	D.R. 1862	4
83	Austin, John	Keenville	Wayne	1886			4
84	Austin, Laura E	"	"	1881	10		7
85	Austin, William L	"	"	1881	8		8
86	Bailey, Burtie	Chicago	Cook	1882	11	D.R. 1884	2
87	Bailey, Cora	Gardner	Grundy	1877	10	D.R. 1886	6
88	Bailey, Elzea	Hardin	Calhoun	1880	18	D.R. 1884	3
89	Bailey, Jacob	Pekin	Tazewell	1847	10	D.R. 1853	2
90	Bailey, John E	Indianola	Vermilion	1857	12	D.R. 1861	6
91	Baird, Austin	Bridgeport	Lawrence	1879	9	D.R. 1888	8
92	Baird, Luella	"	"	1 74	11	G. 1885	11
93	Baker, Jessie W	LaSalle	LaSalle	1879	10	R.S. 1883	3
94	Baker, Julia A	Rochester	Sangamon	1819	17	D.R. 1853	3
95	Baker, Lydia D	Sullivan	Moultrie	1879	10	D.R. 1886	4
96	Ballard, Hudson L	Chelsea	Will	1850	22	H.D. 1857	5
97	Ballard, Norah	White Hall	Greene	1889	9		3
98	Ballard, Samuel A	Chelsea	Will	1850	14	H.D. 1857	7
99	Ballard, Volney P	"	"	1850	12	H.D. 1857	7
100	Barber, Frank	Boody	Macon	1880	14	H.D. 1889	3
101	Barber, James	"	"	1880	13	G. 1892	13
102	Barker, Charles	Farmington	Fulton	1883	13	H.D. 1892	8
103	Barker, James Henry	Belmont	Wabash	1887	26	D.R. 1891	2
104	Baricklow, Julia	Ashmore	Coles	1859	14	H.D. 1867	7
105	Barlow. Alice	Coatsburg	Adams	1873	14	D.R. 1879	1
106	Barlow, Sarah B	Danville	Vermilion	1867	12	D.R. 1876	8
107	Barnes, Julia A	Williamsburg	Mercer	1848	19	H.D. 1849	1
108	Barnes, Martha M	Girard	Macoupin	1882	11	D.R. 1891	9
109	Barnes, Perry	Millersburg	Mercer	1847	12	H.D. 1854	7
110	Barnes, William H	"	"	1848	24	H.D. 1849	1
111	Barnet, Agnes J	Blandinsville	McDonough	1874	14	D.R. 1884	3
112	Barney, Albert W	Augusta	Hancock	18 7	8	R.S. 1878	11
113	Barrett, Michael	Peoria	Peoria	1890	18		2
114	Barrow, Washington	Chicago	Cook	1887	10		5
115	Barsby, Charles	Bucklem	Winnebago	1848	12	D.R. 1854	7

—Continued.

Number.	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
56		B.	Br., Sr		
57		B.	Br., Sr		English; m'd d. m.
58					
59	Inflammation head	B.			M'd d. m. (2118)
60		B.			
61	Inflammation brain	8 mo's.			
62	Spinal meningitis	2 years			
63	Intermittent fever	1 year			
64	Lung fever	6 mo's.			
65		B.	Sr	Cs	
66		B.	Br	Cs	M'd d. m. (1658)
67	Spinal meningitis	5 years			
68		B.			German; m'd d. m. (1957)
69	Spinal meningitis		Twin Sr. (70)		
70	"		Twin Sr. (69)		
71		B.	Sr. (72)		German
72		B.	Sr. (71)		German; m'd d. m.
73	Spinal meningitis	18 mo's.			
74	"	8 mo's.			English
75	"	1 year			
76	Winter fever	3 years			
77					Swede
78	Measles	2 years	2d C		M'd d. m. (1135)
79	Typhoid fever				Irish
80		B.			
81		B.			
82	Scarlet fever				
83		B.	Br. (85), Sr. (84), 2d C. (2005)		
84		B.	2 Brs. (83), (85), 2d C. (2005)		
85		B.	Br. (83), Sr. (84), 2d C. (2005)		
86	Scarlet fever	9 years			
87	Spinal meningitis	5 years			Irish, m'd d. m. (1936)
88	Spinal meningitis	10 years			
89	Cold	3 years			M'd a woman not deaf
90		B.	Cs		
91		B.	Sr. (92), G. u., G. a	3d C	
92		B.	Br. (91), G. u., G. a	3d Cs	
93	Remittent fever	2 years			
94		B.			
95	Spinal meningitis	4 years			
96		B.	2 Brs. (98), (99)		M'd d. m.
97		B.			
98		B.	2 Brs. (96), (97)		M'd d. m.
99		B.	2 Brs. (96), (98)		M'd d. m.
100			Br. (101)		
101			Br. (100)		
102	Throat disease	16 mo's.			
103	Inflam. of brain	9 years			
104	Winter fever	3 years			M'd d. m. (452)
105	Typhoid fever	3 years			
106					
107		B.	Br. (110), 4th C		
108			4th C		
109	Scarlet fever	2 years			M'd d. m., became teacher in Iowa
110		B.	Sr. (107), 4th C		
111	Brain fever	15 mo's.			M'd d. m. (261)
112	Lung fever	6 mo's.			
113	Brain fever	2 years			
114		B.			
115	Scarlet fever	5½ years			M'd d. m. (319)

Number...	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended...
116	Bartley, Alexander	Blue Island	Cook	1868	11	D.R. 1879	12
117	Bartoo, Clara	Plainfield	Will	1864	10	G. 1877	11
118	Bartoo, Harriet M.	"	"	1867	10	G. 1878	12
119	Bates, Eva M	Ava	Jackson	1890	10		2
120	Baugness, Thomas W	Milersburg	Mercer	1861	15	H.D. 1870	7
121	Baumann, Freida	Chicago	Cook	1889	13		3
122	Bayless, Matilda C	Mt. Pleasant	Iowa (state)	1852	13	D. 1854	2
123	Bayne, Sarah	Savanna	Carroll	1848	13	D.R. 1849	1
124	Beaman, Henry A	Oregon	Ogle	1867	9	D.R. 1876	8
125	Beaman, Theodore	"	"	1871	9	D.R. 1884	12
126	Bean, Ellen Sarah	Mattoon	Coles	1874	13	D.R., 1881	5
127	Beard, Florence A	Ridott	Stephenson	1877	12	D.R., 1884	7
128	Beard, Mary Rebecca	Xenia	Marion	1886	11		4
129	Beardsley, John	Stockton	JoDaviess	1854	11	H.D., 1864	8
130	Baubien, Julia C	Chicago	Cook	1869	17	D.R., 1876	5
131	Beaver, William	Freeport	Stephenson	1860	10	H.D., 1869	8
132	Becht, Annie Minnie C. W.	Peru	LaSalle	1879	11	D.R., 1886	7
133	Bechtloft, Peter	O'Fallon	St. Clair	1880	10	D.R., 1892	8
134	Beck, Constance A	Bethany	Moultrie	1880	10	D.R., 1886	1
135	Beck, Mary E	Williamsville	Sangamon	1867	11	H.D., 1877	9
136	Becker, Elizabeth	Beardstown	Cass	1877	10	G., 1891	13
137	Beckham, Stephen	Okaw	Washington	1848	27	D.R., 1850	1
138	Beeley, Martha H	Arenzville	Cass	1852	10	G., 1866	9
139	Belcke, Charles	Peoria	Peoria	1879	9	D.R., 1886	6
140	Belcke William	"	"	1854	10	D.R., 1864	9
141	Bell, Alva Earl	Clayton	Adams	1889	8		3
142	Bell, John Henry	Streator	LaSalle	1889	8		3
143	Bell, Joseph	Quincy	Adams	1862	13	D.R., 1864	2
144	Bell, Louisa V	Osceola	Stark	1849	13	H.D., 1855	6
145	Bellm, Joseph F	Grant Fork	Madison	1879	8	D.R., 1890	8
146	Beltz, Lulu	Taylorville	Christian	1880	9	D.R., 1892	11
147	Benson, George M	Rantoul	Champaign	1877	9	R.S., 1879	2
148	Benton, Melissa	Bushnell	McDonough	1859	9	H.D., 1869	9
149	Berger, John	Tremont	Tazewell	1873	14	D.R., 1881	3
150	Berner, Charles	Chicago	Cook	1889	18	D.R., 1891	2
151	Bernstein, Joseph	"	"	1890	8		2
152	Berry, Charles W	Brighton	Macoupin	1855	11	G., 1865	10
153	Berry, Ellen S	"	"	1862	11	G., 1873	10
154	Berry, Mary	"	"	1850	13	H.D., 1858	8
155	Berry, Rebecca	"	"	1850	10	H.D., 1860	10
156	Betsinger, Emeline	Peoria	Peoria	1867	10	H.D., 1869	1
157	Bevan, Martha	Braidwood	Will	1872	12	H.D., 1882	10
158	Bickford, Margaret	Warsaw	Hancock	1865	21	G., 1866	1
159	Billerbeck, Conrad W	Cullom	Livingston	1886	11		5
160	Birkland, Gertrude	Morris	Grundy	1890			2
161	Bishop, George R	Ogle Station	Ogle	1866	22	H.D., 1870	4
162	Bishop, Samuel S	Groveland	Tazewell	1853	10	H.D., 1865	11
163	Bivins, William P	Shelbyville	Shelby	1862	10	H.D., 1872	8
164	Bixler, Harry E	Forsythe	Macon	1887	5		5
165	Bixler, Joseph B	Gardner	Grundy	1884	21	H.D., 1886	1
166	Bjorquest, August	Monmouth	Warren	1875	9	D.R., 1886	3
167	Bjorquest, Frederick	Clinton	DeWitt	1879	8	D.R., 1891	8
168	Bjorquest, Lenora N	"	"	1883	8		9
169	Black, Samuel H	Knoxville	Knox	1852	11	D.R., 1853	1
170	Blackman, Harry	Marseilles	LaSalle	1871	13	D.R., 1875	4
171	Blake, Nellie	Clayton	Adams	1870	17	H.D., 1870	1
172	Blasi, Carmine	Chicago	Cook	1889	9		1
173	Blattman, John	McHenry	McHenry	1867	10	D.R., 1876	9
174	Blevins, Eurith	Grand View	Edgar	1876	16	D.R., 1884	5
175	Blish, Addie	Wethersfield	Henry	1865	10	D.R., 1879	10

—Continued.

Number.	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
116	Fits	11 mo's.			German
117	Inflam. of brain	6 mo's.	Sr. (118)		
118		B.	Sr. (117)		M'd d. m. (2027)
119	Spinal meningitis	8 mo's.			
120	Gathering in head.	2 years.			
121	Remain'd deaf after fit of vomiting	7 years.			German
122	Cholera infantum				
123		B.			
124	Gathering in head.	9 mo's.	Br. (125)		
125		B.	Br. (124)		
126	Scarlet fever	18 mo's.			M'd. a man who hears
127	Sickness	9 mo's.			
128				2d Cs	
129	Sickness	6 mo's.			M'd d. m. (1645)
130	Scarlet fever	4 years.			M'd speaking man
131				Cs.	
132	Spinal meningitis	22 mo's.		Cs.	German
133	Cold	4 mo's.			German
134	Spinal meningitis				
135	Quinine	4 mo's.			M'd d. m.
136	Spinal meningitis	6 years.			German
137		B.			
138		B.			German; m'd d. m. (1766).
139		B.	Fr. (140), Mr. (186)		German
140	Scarlet fever	2 years.			German; m'd d. m. (186). 1 son h'rs; 1 son d.&d.(139).
141	Catarrhal fever	14 mo's.			
142		B.			
143					
144	Inflammation brain	7 years.			
145	Spinal meningitis.	4 years.			German
146	Spinal meningitis	2 years.			M'd d. m. (886)
147	" "				
148	Sick and quinine	3 years.			M'd d. m. (991)
149	Spinal meningitis	13 years.	Half Sr. (1663)		German
150	Brain fever	7 mo's.			
151	Sickness	1½ years			Pole
152		B.	3 Srs. (153), (154), (155)		M'd d. m.
153		B.	2 Srs. (154), (155), Br. (152)		M'd d. m. (1919)
154		B.	2 Srs. (153), (155), Br. (152)		M'd d. m. 2076)
155		B.	2 Srs. (153), (154), Br. (152)		M'd d. m. (1823)
156		B.			German
157		B.			Irish
158	Sickness	6 years.			M'd d. m.; became teacher in Iowa Inst.
159	Intermittent fever.				German
160					
161					M'd d. m. (1042)
162	Dropsy on brain	2 years.	Cs. (486)		M'd d. m. (373)
163	Sickness				
164	Scarlet fever	2 years.			
165	Brain fever				
166	Typhoid fever	2 years.	Br. (167), Sr. (168)		Swede
167		B.	Br. (166), Sr. (168)		Swede
168		B.	2 Brs. (166), (167)		Swede
169	Scarlet fever	2 years.			
170	Brain fever	8 mo's.			
171	Scarlet fever	2½ years			
172	Brain fever	27 mo's.			
173		B.			German
174	Disease of ear	1 year.	Aunt		
175	Fever	2 years.			

List of Pupils

Number	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended
176	Bloom, Abraham	Chicago	Cook	1883	15	G., 1888	4
177	Bloom, Annie	Groveland	Tazewell	1889	7	.....	3
178	Blout, Joshua	Ellisville	Fulton	1850	10	H.D.,1858	9
179	Blower, Jennie E	Pontiac	Livingston	1888	19	D.R.,1891	2
180	Blower, John	"	"	1888	15	D.R.,1891	1
181	Blower, Sophia	Griggsville	Pike	1860	10	H.D.,1867	7
182	Blume, John M	Springfield	Sangamon	1879	10	D.R.,1888	8
183	Boaz, Melissa J	Bushnell	McDonough	1869	10	R. S.,1876	4
184	Boden, Augustin J	Olney	Richland	1866	23	H.D.,1868	1
185	Boedeker, Carl C	Stone Church	Washington	1884	16	.....	8
186	Bogg, Emily J	Havana	Mason	1853	10	H.D.,1863	11
187	Bohart, Fannie Lucile	Chicago	Cook	1888	6	D.R.,1891	2
188	Bollman, Minnie D	Litchfield	Montgomery	1890	7	.....	3
189	Bottinghouse, Margaret	Grayville	White	1868	11	D.R.,1886	6
190	Bolton, Annie E	Peoria	Peoria	1877	12	G., 1883	5
191	Booker, George M. L. W	Paloma	Adams	1872	11	G., 1881	9
192	Boone, James R	Pekin	Tazewell	1852	10	G., 1865	12
193	Boro, Mary	Rock Island	Rock Island	1877	16	D.R.,1880	3
194	Borinstein, William	Chicago	Cook	1886	18	D R.,1887	1
195	Borst, George D	"	"	1882	7	D.R.,1891	5
196	Borucke, Michael	Chicago	Cook	1892	11	.....	1
197	Bostwick, Charles H	Maysville	Clay	1855	21	H.D.,1859	4
198	Boswell, Mary F	Canton	Fulton	1864	10	D.R.,1878	6
199	Boudreau, Marcis	Papineau	Iroquois	1882	10	D.R.,1888	5
200	Bowlby, Lillie M	Green Valley	Tazewell	1878	11	D.R.,1884	7
201	Bowser, Lessie	Nokomis	Montgomery	1891	10	.....	2
202	Boyd, Elizabeth	Avon	Fulton	1853	12	H.D.,1863	9
203	Boyd, Maggie M	Litchfield	Montgomery	1881	9	.....	11
204	Boyd, Mary Therina	Sparta	Randolph	1883	10	R.S.,1889	4
205	Boyd, Thomas	Avon	Fulton	1853	10	G., 1863	9
206	Boyd, William	Litchfield	Montgomery	1885	....	.....	6
207	Boyle, Cornelius	Cairo	Alexander	1866	10	H.D.,1874	7
208	Boylon, William J	Peoria	Peoria	1876	12	D R.,1887	5
209	Boyles, Adeline	Elkton	Crawford	1864	10	H.D.,1872	5
210	Bradley, Charles	Xenia	Clay	1887	12	.....	5
211	Brady, William Henry	Ottawa	LaSalle	1883	11	D.R.,1891	5
212	Bragg, Thomas	Sullivan	Moultrie	1869	13	D.R.,1880	11
213	Brand, Clara	Waukegan	Lake	1879	8	D.R.,1891	9
214	Brantzel, Hal	White Hall	Greene	1891	8	.....	1
215	Brashar, Edwin A	Rock Island	Rock Island	1849	11	H.D.,1859	10
216	Brashar, Fannie C	Rock Island	Rock Island	1882	13	G., 1892	10
217	Brashar, George Roy	"	"	1888	6	.....	4
218	Brashar, Sallie J	Chicago	Cook	1871	14	D.R.,1876	2
219	Brashar, William T	Rock Island	Rock Island	1886	8	.....	5
220	Brauer, Ernest	Chicago	Cook	1882	9	D., 1892	10
221	Brausch, Nicholas	Chicago	Cook	1879	10	D.R.,1887	8
222	Brave, Ernest D	New Douglas	Madison	1877	9	D.R.,1891	12
223	Breaton, Oscar	Chicago	Cook	1876	10	G., 1888	11
224	Breden, Francis M	Bunker Hill	Macoupin	1859	23	D.R.,1860	1
225	Breedlove, Gertrude	Jacksonville	Morgan	1867	9	R.S.,1875	7
226	Breese, Sidney Max	Hinsdale	DuPage	1890	8	.....	2
227	Breining, Frederick	Mendota	LaSalle	1870	11	H.D.,1871	1
228	Brennan, Michael	Wilmington	Will	1879	10	H.D.,1891	10
229	Breysacher, George	Marshall	Clark	1882	10	.....	10
230	Briggs, Clarissa B	Waynesville	DeWitt	1848	17	H.D.,1850	1

—Continued.

Number.	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
176	Concussion brain..	13 years.			Hebrew
177	Spinal meningitis..	6 weeks.			
178		B			Md. d. m.
179	Sore eyes, sore ears	1 year....	Sr., Br.		
180		B	2 Srs.		
181		B			German, m'd man who h'rs
182	Lung fever	3 years..			German
183	Gradual loss				
184		B			M'd d. m.
185	Spinal meningitis,.				German, fr. and g. fr. hard of hearing
186	Brain fever	3 mo's...			M'd d. m. (140), 1 son hears, 1 son d. and d. (139)
187		B			
188		B			
189	Scrofula	4 years..			
190	Spinal meningitis..				English, m'd d. m (1958)
191	Pneumonia				M'd d. m. (383)
192	Spasms				M'd d. m. (917)
193	Small pox	2 years..			Italian
194		B			Hebrew
195	Fall				German
196		B.			Pole
197	Scarlet fever	4 years..			
198		B			M'd d. m. (1980)
199					French
200					M'd d. m. (1948)
201		B			
202		B	Br. (205)		Scotch-Irish, m'd d.m. (1279)
203	Diphtheria	5 years..	Br. (206)		
204	Brain fever	8 mo's..	Br		
205		B	Sr. (202)		Scotch-Irish
206			Sr. (203)		
207	Scarlet fever	3 years..			M'd d. m. (426)
208	Typhoid fever	8 mo's...			Irish
209		B			
210		B			
211	Spinal meningitis..	4 years..			Irish
212	Cold	3 mo's...			
213	Spinal meningitis..	8 mo's...			German
214	"	6 mo's...			
215	Sickness	1 year...			M'd d. m. (958), 3 children d. and d. (216), (217), (219)..
216	Salt in ears	3 years..	Fr. (215), Mr. (958), 2 Brs. (217), (219) 2 U., 1 A		
217	Spasms	8 mo's...	Fr. (215), Mr. (958), Br. (219), Sr. (216)		
218	Influenza	10 years.			
219		B	Fr (215), Mr. (958), Sr. (216), Br. (219), 2 U., 1 A		
220					German
221					German
222	Spinal meningitis..	3 years..			German, m'd d. m. (358)
223					Swede
224		B			
225		B			
226		B			
227	Typhoid fever	3 years..			German
228	"	3 years..	C. (1266)		Irish
229	Brain fever	2 years..			
230	Hydrocephalus	1 year...			

Number.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended.
231	Bright, Ada	Farmer City	DeWitt	1876	10	H.D.,1888	11
232	Bright, George	South Grove	DeKalb	1890	7		2
233	Brimble, Alfred H	Chicago	Cook	1875	10	G., 1887	12
234	Brisbin, John	Naples	Scott	1847	12	H.D.,1855	4
235	Bristol, Aurelia	Lovilla	Hamilton	1864	12	H.D.,1874	8
236	Brittell, Willard	Paxton	Ford	1870	11	D.R.,1880	4
237	Bromfield, Gertrude E	Chicago	Cook	1891	10		1
238	Brooks, Charles G	Petersburg	Menard	1846	12	H.D.,1853	6
239	Brooks, Laura J	Makanda	Jackson	1876	9	H.D.,1889	11
240	Brooks, Philetus	Sparland	Marshall	1883	16	D.R.,1891	7
241	Brooks, Tip	Petersburg	Menard	1849	10	H.D.,1859	11
242	Brown, Anson C	Blandinsville	McDonough	1876	10	D.R.,1888	11
243	Brown, Catherine	Edgewood	Effingham	1891			1
243	Brown, Charles H	Blandinsville	McDonough	1877	8	Ex., 1886	9
245	Brown, Daniel C	Gooding's Grove	Will	1856	11	H.D.,1861	6
246	Brown, Edward	Richview	Washington	1879	11	D.R.,1886	6
247	Brown, George A	Utica	LaSalle	1873	10	D.R.,1884	10
248	Brown, Johanna C	Chicago	Cook	1871	15	H.D.,1872	1
249	Brown, Leander	Mt. Carmel	Wabash	1846	19	H.D.,1853	1
250	Brown, Lee Robert	Marbletown	Fulton	1876	11	D.R.,1884	5
251	Brown, Louise	Edwardsville	Madison	1849	23	H.D.,1852	2
252	Brown, Mary H	Blandinsville	McDonough	1876	14	D.R.,1883	8
253	Brown, May H	Aurora	Kane	1873	10	D.R.,1880	9
254	Brown, Polly A	Edwardsville	Madison	1849	30	H.D.,1852	2
255	Brown, Sarah Jane	Quincy	Adams	1865	14	H.D.,1876	11
256	Brown, Thomas J	Industry	McDonough	1858	15	H.D.,1865	6
257	Brown, Thomas J	Hampton	Moultrie	1873	10	D.R.,1886	10
258	Brown, William Thomas	Freeport	Stephenson	1859	17	H.D.,1863	5
259	Browning, Hugh	Edinburg	Christian	1887	9		4
260	Browning, Sarah J	Heyworth	McLean	1859	21	D.R.,1860	1
261	Bruegger, Peter	Nauvoo	Hancock	1883	19	H.D.,1889	4
262	Bruick, Michael	Chicago	Cook	1884	12	D.R.,1891	5
263	Bruns, Frieda	"	"	1889			3
264	Bryan, Martha J	Lincoln	Logan	1867	15	H.D.,1869	2
265	Bryant, Lory	Roland	White	1869	17	D.R.,1880	5
266	Bryant, Margaret	Roland	White	1869	19	D.R.,1880	5
267	Buchan, Champion L	Rockford	Winnebago	1867	20	G., 1872	5
268	Buchanan, Hannah	Lyndon	Whiteside	1862	12	H.D.,1867	6
269	Buckley, John C	Jacksonville	Morgan	1857	13	H.D.,1863	4
2 0	Buckley, Lydia	"	"	1857	15	H.D.,1863	4
271	Buckley, Stephen F	Girard	Macoupin	1859	8	H.D.,1869	7
272	Buel, Mary B	Chicago	Cook	1858	13	H.D.,1862	3
273	Bunch, William J	Peoria	Peoria	1888	9		4
274	Bunting, Ella Evangeline	Chicago	Cook	1888	7		4
275	Burch, Ernest	Handy	Crawford	1889	10		1
276	Burd, Hester E	Chatsworth	Livingston	1863	16	D.R.,1863	1
277	Burt, Phoebe M	Chatsworth	Livingston	1863	9	H.D.,1873	7
278	Buren, Annie	Chicago	Cook	1877	8	G., 1888	10
279	Burger, Mary	Blandinsville	McDonough	1880	9	D.R.,1887	3
280	Burget, Francis M	Brushy Fork	Douglas	1857	14	H.D.,1863	6
281	Burgland, Amanda	Galesburg	Knox	1878	13	G., 1887	7
282	Burke, Bridget	East St. Louis	St. Clair	1879	8	D.R.,1891	8
283	Burke, Ellen	Illinoistown	"	1857	10	H.D.,1860	2
284	Burns, James	Chicago	Cook	1883	14	D.R.,1891	7
285	Burns, Patrick	"	"	1891	16		1
286	Burns, Wilfred	Chicago	Cook	1882	16	D.R.,1886	5
287	Burrell, Sarah	Havana	Mason	1855	11	H.D.,1866	10
288	Burson, Joseph E	Yale	Jasper	1884	11	D.R.,1887	1
289	Buschick, Caroline May	Chicago	Cook	1891	12		1
290	Buschick, Catherine	"	"	1862	10	H.D.,1872	9

—Continued.

Number.	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
231	Brain fever	9 mo's			M'd d. m. (586)
232		2 years			
233	Scarlet fever	8 years			English
234	Mumps	4 years			
235					
236	Fever	2 years			M'd d. m.
237		B			
238		B	Br. (241)		
239	Gathering in head.	1 year			
240		6 years	U		
241		B	Br. (238)		
242		B	Br. (244), Sr. (252)		
243					
244		B	Br. (242), Sr. (252)		
245	Measles	4 years			M'd d. m. (1042)
246					Colored
246	Measles				
248					
249		B			M'd a woman who hears
250	Croup	18 mo's			
251		B	Sr. (254)		M'd d. m. (672)
252		B	2 Bros. (242), (244)		
253	Brain fever	1½ years			
254		B	Sr. (251)		
255		1 year			Colored
256				Cs	M'd d. m
257		B			M'd d. m. (448)
258	Gathering in head.	18 mo's			M'd d. m. (1005)
259	Scarlet fever	14 mo's			
260	"	1 year			
261	Typhoid fever	14 mo's			German, m'd d. m. (111)
262	Measles	2 years			German
263	Typhoid fever	5 years			
264	Measles	6 mo's	2 2d Cs		
265	Hydrocephalus	1 year	Sr. (266)		M'd d. m. (1417)
266		B	Sr. (265)		
267	Fever	5 years			M'd d. m. (1699), 2d (1553)
268		B			
269	Gathering in ears	1 year	Br. (271), Sr. (270)		M'd d. m
270	" "	1 year	2 Bros. (269). (270)		M'd d. m. (1986)
271		B	Br. (269), Sr. (270)		M'd d. m
272	Scarlet fever	2 years			
273	Spinal disease	3½ years			
274	Scarlet fever	8 mo's			
275	Dropsy of brain	10 mo's			
276		B	Sr. (279)		
277		B	Sr. (277)		M'd d. m. (1294)
278	Scarlet fever	5 mo's	3 Cs		Swede
279					German
280		2 mo's			M'd d. m. (1165)
281	Brain fever	2½ years			Swede
282	Spinal meningitis				Irish
283	Scarlet fever				"
284					M'd d. m. (2004)
285					
286					
287					M'd d. m., 1 deaf child
288	Measles	3 mo's	Br		
289	General weakness.	9 years	Sr. (290)		
290	Fever	9 mo's			German, m'd d.m. 1 d'f ch'ld

List of Pupils

Number.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended.
291	Busley, Mary	Waterloo	Monroe	1860	10	H.D.,1865	6
292	Butler, Genetta	Carlinville	Macoupin	1884	8	.....	7
293	Butler, William V.	Jeffersonville	Williamson	1876	17	D.R.,1880	4
294	Byran, Minnie Susan	Versailles	Brown	1890	6	.....	2
295	Byrnes, Catherine	Metcalf	Edgar	1879	14	D.R.,1886	8
296	Cadle, Virginia E.	Meredosia	Morgan	1863	10	D.R.,1872	7
297	Cadore, Mary	Watseka	Iroquois	1883	19	.....	6
298	Cadwallader, Sarah E.	Ipava	Fulton	1858	7	H.D.,1886	8
299	Cadwell, Minnie	Prairie City	McDonough	1877	17	D.R.,1879	2
300	Cahill, William	Danville	Vermilion	1860	23	D.R.,1861	1
301	Caillouette, William	Beaverville	Iroquois	1879	10	D.R.,1887	8
302	Calhoun, Sarah R.	Plymouth	Hancock	1880	7	D.R.,1886	3
303	Callaghan, John O.	Chicago	Cook	1871	10	D.R.,1881	7
304	Cain, Isaiah	Stonefort	Saline	1875	19	D.R.,1879	2
305	Cain, Loren E.	Chicago	Cook	1877	9	Ex., 1886	8
306	Cairnes, Agnes	Braidwood	Will	1873	10	D.R.,1881	7
307	Calvin, Leander	Alhambra	Madison	1852	20	H.D.,1856	4
308	Camenisch, Christine	LaSalle	LaSalle	1876	10	G., 1890	13
309	Campbell, Edward E.	Mattoon	Coles	1876	17	G., 1881	4
310	Campbell, William	Lowder	Sangamon	1875	19	D.R.,1876	1
311	Campbell, William I.	Alden	McHenry	1875	17	G., 1878	3
312	Cannon, John J.	Perry	Pike	1848	24	D.R.,1850	3
313	Cantrall, Sarah E.	Chincapin	Sangamon	1872	11	D.R.,1884	7
314	Carico, Member Ann	Lawrenceville	Lawrence	1874	19	D.R.,1876	1
315	Carlock, Francis Edward	Douglas	Union	1891	11	.....	1
316	Carlson, Edin Emanuel	Chicago	Cook	1889	8	D.R.,1891	1
317	Carpenter, Arthur	Orland	"	1891	9	.....	1
318	Carpenter, Clarence	Pittsfield	Pike	1888	7	.....	4
319	Carpenter, Harriet E.	Wales	Ogle	1858	15	H.D.,1865	6
320	Carpenter, James S.	Peoria	Peoria	1870	13	D.R.,1874	4
321	Carr, Milton W.	Sparta	Randolph	1866	10	G., 1877	11
322	Carrier, George W.	Lewiston	Fulton	1878	15	R.S.,1884	2
323	Carrier, Thomas E.	"	"	1878	10	R.S.,1884	2
324	Carringer, William E.	Wataga	Knox	1874	13	G., 1884	10
325	Carroll, Almari	Waverly	Morgan	1863	10	G., 1873	10
326	Carroll, John	Austin	Cook	1878	10	D.R.,1879	1
327	Carroll, John F.	Waverly	Morgan	1865	9	H.D.,1875	10
328	Carscadin, Emma	Monmouth	Warren	1875	19	D.R.,1876	1
329	Cartee, May B.	Thompson	Carroll	1873	12	R.S.,1879	6
330	Carter, George H.	Chicago	Cook	1875	15	D.R.,1881	6
331	Carter, John E.	Snow Flake	Franklin	1887	18	D.R.,1891	1
332	Cartwright, Catherine	Olney	Richland	1868	15	H.D.,1874	4
333	Cartwright, Joseph H.	"	"	1867	13	H.D.,1874	4
334	Cary, John	Earlville	LaSalle	1867	16	H.D.,1870	3
335	Cary, Urincis V.	Sterling	Whiteside	1866	12	H.D.,1869	2
336	Cashman, Margaret A.	Ottawa	LaSalle	1872	18	H.D.,1878	4
337	Cass, Granger F.	Amboy	Lee	1860	10	D.R.,1862	1
338	Casselman, Charles R.	Carbondale	Jackson	1868	7	R.S.,1872	4
339	Casteel, James	Murphysboro	"	1880	14	D.R.,1891	7
340	Caudle, Mary J.	Chesterfield	Macoupin	1863	16	H.D.,1867	3
341	Caudry, Clayton B.	Litchfield	Montgomery	1883	15	R.S.,1885	2
342	Chadwick, Julia A.	Chicago	Cook	1867	12	H.D.,1870	3
343	Chamberlain, Grace	Three Oaks	Michigan	1879	18	D.R.,1880	1
344	Chamberlain, Isaac N.	Chillicothe	Peoria	1855	10	H.D.,1860	8
345	Chamberlain, Rufus	Momence	Kankakee	1877	14	D.R.,1885	5
346	Chambers, Jessie C.	Savanna	Carroll	1862	10	H.D.,1869	7
347	Chambers, Sarah	Magnolia	Putnam	1859	17	D.R.,1861	2
348	Chany, Frank	Shelbyville	Shelby	1869	16	H.D.,1870	1
349	Chapin, Sylvia L.	Mattoon	Coles	1876	12	G., 1880	5
5 0	Charles, William D.	Sparland	Marshall	1874	13	D.R.,1887	6

—Continued.

Number...	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents...	Remarks.
291		B			German
292	Measles	18 mo's			
293		B			
294	Catarrhal fever	16 mo's			
295		B			Irish
296	Typhoid fever	7 years			
297	Brain fever	3 years			French
298	Fever	7 mo's			M'd a man not deaf
299					
300		B			
301					French
302	Brain fever	3 years			
363					Irish
304	Scarlet fever				
305	Inflammation brain	3 years	2d C		
306	Spinal meningitis	8 years			Irish
307		B			
308	Spinal meningitis				German
309	Swelling in head	4 years			M'd d. m. (652). Became a teacher in Colo. Inst.
310		B			
311	Spinal meningitis	14 years			
312	Cold	2 years			
313		B	5 Cs		
314					
315		B			
316	Cutting teeth	1½ years			
317		B			
318					
319	Scarlet fever	3½ years			M'd d. m. (115)
320		2 years			
321	Measles	2 years			
322			Br. (323)		
323			Br. (322)		
324	Brain fever	22 mo's			M'd d. m. (448)
325	Scrofula	1 year	Br. (326)		M'd d. m. (1719), 1 d. and d. child
226	Fright	3 years	Sr. (325)		
327		B	Br		Md. d. m. (1882)
328	Catarrh	10 or 12 y			
329	Brain fever	3 years			
330	Vaccination	3 years			M'd. d. m. ((1910)
331	Brain fever	17 mo's			
332			Br. (333)		M'd. d. m
333			Sr. (332)		
334		B			
335	Inflammation brain				
336	Brain fever	3 years			Irish
337		B	C	C	
338		B	C	C	M'd. d. m
339					
340	Fever	3 mo's	3 Cs		M'd. a man who hears
341	Spinal meningitis	14 years			
342		B			
343	Lung fever	3 years	1 2d C	Cs	
344					
345	Spinal meningitis	2½ years			M'd. d. m. (2003)
346	Sickness	5 years			
347		B			
348	Quinine	21 years			
349	Spinal meningitis				M'd. d. m. became teacher in Pennsylvania Inst.
350	Gathering in head				

Number...	Name.	Postoffce Address.	County or Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Dis-charge.	Terms At-tended...
351	Charlet, William	Kewanee	Henry	1879	13	H.D.,1886	7
352	Charlton, Francis G	Pickneyville	Perry	1880	8	D.R.,1887	7
353	Chenowith, Alice E	Oquawka	Henderson	1861	9	G., 1871	10
354	Cherry, William N	Mahomet	Champaign	1861	10	H.D.,1869	8
355	Chestile, John	Jefferson	Cook	1854	10	D.R.,1859	6
356	Christian, Edith	Macon	Macon	1883	8	D.R.,1884	1
357	Christian, James	Tamaroa	Perry	1890	10		2
358	Christianson, Gustavus	Chicago	Cook	1859	10	H.D.,1866	7
357	Christopher, Thomas	Peru	LaSalle	1881	10		6
360	Christy, Hannah L	Swedonia	Mercer	1869	17	H.D.,1874	2
361	Clair, Benjamin A	Warsaw	Hancock	1870	11	D.R.,1880	8
362	Clancy, William J	Ogden	Champaign	1881	10	D.R.,1891	8
363	Clanton, Samuel T	Quincy	Adams	1848	13	H.D.,1851	1
364	Clark, Edwin	Blackberry	Kane	1880	11	D.R.,1880	1
365	Clark, Emma F	Fort Smith	Arkansas	1865	19	H.D.,1870	5
366	Clark, Mary E	Kreuger	Woodford	1864	16	H.D.,1869	3
367	Clark, Mary J	Jacksonville	Morgan	1872	19	D.R.,1884	10
368	Clark, Rachel A	"	"	1872	13	D.R.,1884	10
369	Clark, Rosa	Yale	Jasper	1884			
370	Clarey, Jane	Lodi	Kane	1875	11	G., 1887	12
371	Clawson, Alfred	Henry	Marshall	1863	14	H.D.,1877	7
382	Cleary, John	Galesburg	Knox	1880	10	G., 1892	11
373	Clement, Amanda M	Bloomington	McLean	1857	12	H.D.,1866	6
374	Clement, Charles W	"	"	1857	9	H.D.,1867	8
375	Clifton, Higgins	Cole Fork	Warren	1854	14	H.D.,1854	1
376	Close, John W	Certreville	Piatt	1880	13	D.R.,1886	3
377	Cloud, James H	O'Fallon	St. Clair	1876	14	G., 1880	4
378	Cluney, William H	Havana	Mason	1881	9	D.R.,1891	6
379	Coan, Sallie	Olney	Richland	1878	19	G., 1879	1
380	Coats, Rebecca	Riggston	Scott	1877	8	D.R.,1891	12
381	Cochran, Charles	Marseilles	LaSalle	1871	9	R.S.,1874	3
382	Cochran Clara	Sterling	Whiteside	1871	10	G., 1881	10
383	Cockrill, Sarah J	Lynnville	Morgan	1870	8	D.R.,1883	13
384	Codman, Chester C.	Chicago	Cook	1869	9	G., 1878	9
385	Cody, Margaret	Bates	Sangamon	1876	11	R.S.,1877	2
386	Coel, Nellie	North Evanston	Cook	1884	10		5
387	Coffee Mary	Fulton	Whiteside	1873	11	R.S.,1879	6
388	Coffman, Willam O	Bentley	Hancock	1871	12	G., 1881	10
389	Coghill, Richard J	Oquawka	Henderson	1853	10	H.D.,1865	10
390	Colbert, William	Industry	McDonough	1874	9	D.R.,1884	5
391	Cole, Jonathan H	Kinmundy	Marion	1866	19	H.D.,1872	3
392	Colehane, William	Chenoa	McLean	1878		D.R.,1884	5
393	Coleman, Agnes	LaSalle	LaSalle	1885	10		1
394	Coleman, Frederick Charles.	Virginia	Cass	1891	16		1
395	Coleman. Martin	White Hall	Greene	1880	9	D.R.,1887	6
396	Coleman, Matilda	LaSalle	LaSalle	1889	8		3
397	Coleman, Reuben S	Galesburg	Knox	1874	12	D., 1875	2
398	Colson, Calvin C	Petersburg	Menard	1867	10	D.R.,1876	6
399	Coombe, Jacob Henry	Macon	Macon	1882	12		8
400	Comiskey, Ignatius Lyola	Chicago	Cook	1891	10		1
401	Comley, Kate W	Chester	Randolph	1879	16	D.R.,1884	3
402	Comp, Charles E	Buda	Bureau	1874	12	G., 1882	8
403	Comp, Harvey M	Tiskilwa	"	1858	10	H.D.,1865	7
404	Compton, Letitia B	Nokomis	Montgomery	1883	16	D.R.,1891	7
405	Conn, Frank	Chemung	McHenry	1877	18	D.R.,1884	5
406	Conn Mary	Chemung	McHenry	1877	16	D.R.,1884	5
407	Conn, Nancy	"	"	1877	14	D.R.,1884	5
408	Conner, Mabel M	Jacksonville	Morgan	1881	7		10
409	Conner, William	Orleans	"	1857	22	D.R.,1858	2
410	Connett, Alonzo	Hardinsville	Crawford	1884	9		7

—Continued.

Number.	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
351			2 Cs. (1534), (1535)		
352	Spinal meningitis				
353	Measles	2 years			
354	Winter fever	4 mo's		C	
355	Nervous fever	3 years			German
356	Spinal meningitis	3 mo's			
357	" "	2 years			
358	Scarlet fever	4½ years			Swede, m'd. d. m. (222)
359		B			Irish
360	Scarlet fever	5 years			
361	Congestion brain				
362	Sickness	9 mo's			Irish
363		B			
364		B			
365	Whooping cough	3 mo's			
366	Rising in head	3 mo's			
367		B	Sr. (368)		
368	Scarlet fever	7 mo's	Sr. (367)		Died at home 1884
369					Irish
370	Brain fever				
371	Intermittent fever	2 years			
372		B			Irish
373		B	Br. (374)	2d Cs	M'd. d. m. (162) 2d (869)
374		B	Sr. (373)	2d Cs	M'd. d. m. (2043)
375	Scarlet fever	6 years			
376	Spinal meningitis				Irish
377	Quinine	6 years			Gr't'd d. m. col. m'd d. m. (932), cl'g'm'n P. E. Church teacher in St. L., Mo.
378	Catarrh	8 mo's			Irish
379					
380	Lung fever	2 years			English
381		B			
382	Brain fever	3 years			
383		B			English, m'd d. m. (191)
384		B			M'd d. m. (2006)
385		B	Sr., 2 Brs.		Irish
386		B			
387	Fall				
388	Sickness	9 mo's			M'd d. m. (1670)
389	Rising in head	1 year			M'd d. m. (2155)
390	Spinal meningitis	8 years			
391	Bilious fever				Irish
392					
993	Spinal meningitis				
394		B			
395		B			
396	Spinal fever	2½ years			
397	Diphtheria				
398	Congestion of brain		C. (1752)		
399		B			
400					
401	Spinal meningitis				
402	"	8 years	C. (403)		M'd d. m. (1537)
403	Hydrocephalus	8 mo's	C. (402)		M'd d. m. (554)
404	Spinal meningitis	2½ years			
405	Fall and cold		2 Srs. (406, 407)		
406		B	Sr. (407) Br. (405)		
407		B	Sr. (406) Br. (405)		
408	Brain fever	14 mo's			
409	Sickness	3 years			
410	Disease of ear	18 mo's			

Number	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended
411	Conolly, John	Chicago	Cook	1858	11	H.D.,1866	6
412	Conrad, Annie P	Castleton	Stark	1879	10		7
413	Conrady, John E	Peru	LaSalle	1880	9		8
414	Conroy, Edwin	New Pittsburg	St. Clair	1880	9		11
415	Conway, Alice	Jerseyville	Jersey	1878	10	G., 18	12
416	Conway, Jotham J.	ElPaso	Woodford	1867	17	H.D.,1872	1
417	Conyers, William J	Quincy	Adams	1879	11	D.R.,1887	4
418	Cook, Harry	Ogden	Champaign	1881	12		9
419	Cook, Thomas	Sullivan	Moultrie	1878	7		12
420	Cooley, Maro S	Quincy	Adams	1850	10	H.D.,1855	5
421	Copeland, Caroline	Olney	Richland	1875	10	G., 1887	10
422	Copher, Emeline	Marion	Williamson	1877	11	D R.,1886	6
423	Copher, George	"	"	1876	14	D.R.,1884	6
424	Copher, Joshua	"	"	1875	14	D., 1880	5
425	Coplen, Leonidas L	Southport	Peoria	1863	17	H.D.,1865	2
426	Copple, Izona A	Laclede	Fayette	1872	8	D.R.,1882	11
427	Corey, Clarence A	Rockford	Winnebago	1868	14	R.S.,1872	5
428	Corey, Floretta May	Mt. Sterling	Brown	1889	9		3
429	Corley, Etta May	Yantisville	Shelby	1891	8		1
430	Cornell, Kruson	Wenona	Marshall	1869	18	H.D.,1872	1
431	Corwin, Leonard S	Canton	Fulton	1870	9	H.D.,1880	9
432	Couve, Mary A	Wethersfield	Henry	1859	14	D.R.,1863	4
433	Cowden, Virginia	Rock Island	Rock Island	1876	17	G., 1880	4
434	Cox, Charles S	Kappa	Woodford	1869	9	D.R.,1878	9
435	Cox, Joseph Garside	Canton	Fulton	1887	10		1
436	Cox, Joseph S	Decatur	Macon	1875	12	R.S.,1880	4
437	Cox, Mary	Canton	Fulton	1889	8	D.R.,1892	3
438	Cox, Melinda	Decatur	Macon	1865	10	H.D.,1875	10
439	Cox, Melville	Williamsport	Indiana	1887		H.D. 1889	2
440	Cox, Warren	Waverly	Morgan	1865	9	H.D.,1870	8
441	Coyne, Margaret	Alton	Madison	1878	6		13
442	Craig, John W	Woodstock	McHenry	1855	11	D., 1862	7
443	Cramer, Louisa E	Yale	Jasper	1884	18	D.R.,1891	7
444	Cramer, Sarah E	Yale	"	1884	12		5
445	Craven, Sallie	Jacksonville	Morgan	1851	9	H.D.,1859	11
446	Craven, Robert	Jacksonville	Morgan	1856	10	H.D.,1861	4
447	Cranwill, Thomas J	Manito	Mason	1874	10	G., 1885	11
448	Crawford, Cynthia E	Pesotum	Champaign	1873	14	D.R.,1887	9
449	Crawford, Huldah J	Pesotum		1873	15	D.R.,1884	8
450	Crawford, Richard	Denmark	Perry	1873	11	D., 1874	1
451	Crews, Marshall	Fairfield	Wayne	1869	19	D., 1872	3
452	Crispin, William A	Oakley	Macon	1857	13	G., 1866	7
453	Crisup, Herbert	Chicago	Cook	1880	14	D.R.,1880	1
454	Crocker, Winnie	Carlyle	Clinton	1891	9		1
455	Crockett, John	East St. Louis	St. Clair	1875	10	D.R.,1887	12
456	Cronin, Daniel	Pekin	Tazewell	1874	10	D.R.,1881	6
457	Crooks, Annie	Jacksonville	Morgan	1885	11		6
458	Crooks, Della	Jacksonville	"	1885	8		6
459	Crooks, Erwin	Jacksonville	"	1885	10		6
460	Cross, William	Etna	Coles	1867	21	H.D.,1882	2
461	Cross, William H	Beardstown	Cass	1886	16		5
462	Crossman, Lemuel	Fayetteville	St. Clair	1867	16	D.R.,1876	6
463	Cullen, Edward Joseph	Peoria	Peoria	1884	14	D.R.,1887	2
464	Cullen, William P	Brimfield	"	1864	10	H.D.,1879	5
465	Cully, Clara B	Jacksonville	Morgan	1876	10	H.D.,1891	12
466	Culver, Theodore A	Delavan	Tazewell	1887	11	D.R.,1891	1
467	Cumming, Robina Mitchell	Chicago	Cook	1888	9		3
468	Cunningham, Rachel	Newark	Kendall	1850	10	D.R.,1857	9
469	Curry, Orinda E	Petersburg	Menard	1857	11	D.R.,1858	2
470	Curtis, Luttie	Hinesboro	Douglas	1890	6		1

—Continued.

Number.	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
411	Cold				
412	Shock of lightning	3 years			German, m'd d. m. (1864)
413	Spinal meningitis				Irish
414	"				Irish
415	"				Irish
416	Sickness	3 years			
417	Spinal meningitis		2d C.		
418	"				
419	"				
420	Fever	6 years			M'd d. m. (1668)
421					
422		B	2 Brs. (423, 424)	Cs	
423		B	Twin Br. (365) Sr. (363)	Cs	
424		B	Sr. (363) Twin Br. (364)	Cs	
425	Typhoid fever	8 years			
426		B			M'd d. m. (207)
427	Quinine	4 mo's			M'd d. m.
428	Scarlet fever	7 years			
429	Sickness	1 year	3d C. (2031)		
430		B			M'd d. m. (2034)
431	Congestion brain	2 years			M'd d. m. (1806)
432		B	2 Cs. (1534), (1535)		German
433	Spinal meningitis				Became a teacher in Iowa Inst
434		B			
435	Scarlet fever	4 years			
436	Sickness	1 year			M'd d. m.
437		6 years			
438	Gathering in head	3 years			
439					
440		B			M'd d. m. (581) 2d (5)
441					
442	Typhoid fever	5 years			
443	Spinal meningitis	6 mo's	1 Sr. (444)		
444		B	1 Sr. (443)		
445		B	2 Brs. (446)		M'd d. m. (482)
446	Cholera		Sr. (445), 1 Br.		
447	Bilious fever	3½ years			Irish. M'd d. m. (840)
448		B	Sr. (449)		M'd d. m. (257)
449		B	Sr. (448)		M'd d. m. (324)
450	Spinal meningitis	3 years			
451	Fever	3 years			
452	Inflammation brain	2 years			M'd d. m. (104). Became a teacher in Illinois
453					Colored
454		B			
455					
456	Spinal meningitis				Irish
457		B	Br. (459), Sr. (458)		
458		B	Br. (459), Sr. (457)		
459		B	2 Srs. (457) (458)		
460	Fever	2 years			
461		2 years			
462		B			
463	Brain fever	8 mo's	C		Irish
464	Rickets	2 years			Irish
465		B			
466		10 years			
467					Scotch
468	Inflammation brain	4 years			
469					
470	Malarial fever	3 years			

Number.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended.
471	Daech, Henry Philip	Edwardsville	Madison	1889	9		3
472	Dahlin, Selma	Varna	Marshall	1888	13		4
473	Daigh, Margaret J	Springfield	Sangamon	1848	31	H.D., 1856	3
474	Dalton, William F	Aurora	Kane	1879	10	D.R., 1887	8
475	Dalzell, Bertie Carmen	Chesterfield	Macoupin	1883	14	R.S., 1889	4
476	Damon, Blanche	Mayfair	Cook	1891	8		1
477	Daniels, Edna Jane	Pittsfield	Pike	1890	9		2
478	Daniels, Louis F	Chicago	Cook	1870	12	D.R., 1880	6
479	Darnell, Anna M	Quincy	Adams	1882	12		7
480	Darnell, James	Springfield	Sangamon	1847	11	H.D., 1854	6
481	Darnell, William	Springfield	Sangamon	1847	9	H.D., 1854	6
482	Darnielle, Harrison S	Delhi	Jersey	1850	9	G. 1859	7
483	Daub, Bertha	Peoria	Peoria	1888	9		3
484	Daugherty, Henry A	Kirksville	Miss'ri (State)	1868	10	H.D., 1869	1
485	David, Eva	Paris	Edgar	1889	7		3
486	Davidson, Mary C	Emden	Logan	1885	....		3
487	Davis, Florence A	Hoylton	Washington	1862	11	H.D., 1869	4
488	Davis, George S	Rockford	Winnebago	1879	9	D.R., 1886	4
489	Davis, Henry	Coalville	Livingston	1869	18	D.R., 1870	1
490	Davis, Lucy C	Denmark	Perry	1882	12		8
491	Davis, Lydia	Heywood	McLean	1865	12	D.R., 1868	3
492	Davis, Rachel	Mason City	Mason	1848	13	H.D., 1854	4
493	Davis, Viola	Greenfield	Greene	1879	9		7
494	Davis, Zelma Pearly	Avon	Fulton	1889	11		3
495	Davison, Albert M	Philo	Champaign	1872	12	D.R., 1881	7
496	Day, Charles P	Chicago	Cook	1871	9	D.R., 1881	7
497	Day, Clara	Jacksonville	Morgan	1887	12	D.R., 1891	4
498	Day, Pearl	Houstonville	Champaign	1873	10	G. 1884	10
499	Dean, Kenneth	Galena	JoDaviess	1867	13	D.R., 1873	6
500	DeCamp, William Henry	Centralia	Marion	1885	10	R.S., 1888	1
501	DeFrates, Antonio	Jacksonville	Morgan	1851	11	H.D., 1859	9
502	Dees, Edith	Chicago	Cook	1890	7		2
503	DeGraaff, John	South Lawn	"	1887	7		3
504	Delaney, John	Galena	JoDaviess	1875	11	R.S., 1876	2
505	Delano, Curtis	Big Rock	Kane	1880	10		10
506	DePue, Mamie	Cairo	Alexander	1885	12		6
507	Devore, Almira	Mendon	Adams	1858	10	H.D., 1866	7
508	Devore, William	Quincy	"	1851	11	H.D., 1860	8
509	Dewey, Dennis A	Iowa City	Iowa (State)	1848	11	H.D., 1852	5
510	Dice, Bion V	Danville	Vermilion	1867	10	D.R., 1877	8
511	Dice, Etoile E	Danville	Vermilion	1868	11	G. 1879	10
512	Dick, Simon P	Shannon	Carroll	1863	17	D.R., 1866	2
513	Dickinson, Arthur	Lamoille	Bureau	1872	10	R.S., 1875	6
514	Diekoff, August	Bloomington	McLean	1883	9		7
515	Dilg, Eugene H	Mascoutah	St. Clair	1880	9		10
516	Dillen, John A	Minonk	Woodford	1866	28	D.R., 1862	1
517	Dion, Angeline	Chicago	Cook	1870	9	D.R., 1879	5
518	Dippolt, Barbara	Farina	Fayette	1884	15		6
519	Dippolt, Lena	"	"	1884	17	D.R., 1886	2
520	Dippolt, John Henry	"	"	1884	8		7
521	Diss, Helen	Mt. Sterling	Brown	1863	24	D.R., 1864	1
522	Ditzler, Lydia Elvernia	Yellow Creek	Stephenson	1891	10		1
523	Diver, William G	Dallas City	Henderson	1857	17	D.R., 1859	4
524	Divine, Patrick	Algonquin	McHenry	1858	15	H.D., 1864	6
525	Dobell, Harold Hans	Jacksonville	Morgan	1885	7	R.S., 1887	1
526	Dobyns, George L.	Tamaroa	Perry	1872	10	D.R., 1881	8
527	Dole, Lucinda	Manteno	Kankakee	1782	20	D.R., 1887	4
528	Dolson, Margaret A	Huntsville	Schuyler	1849	12	D.R., 1850	10
529	Domm, Lawrence	Seneca	LaSalle	1891	10		1
530	Donnegan, Edward	Chicago	Cook	1876	13	D.R., 1881	4

—Continued.

Number.	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
471	Congest'on of spine	5 years			
472		B			Swede
473	Mumps	4 years			M'd d. m. (2077)
474	Measles	3 years			Irish
475	Spinal meningitis	3 years			
476					
477					
478	Scarlet fever	2 years			
479	Spinal meningitis				
480		B	Br. (481)		
481		B.	Br. (480)		
482	Brain fever	5 years			M'd d. m. (445)
483	Sickness	10 mo's			
484	Diphtheria	2 years			Md d. m. (804)
485	Gathering in head	10 mo's			
486	Spinal meningitis	3 years	2d C		
487					
488	Scrofula	1 year			
489		B			
490		B	1 C. (2154), 3 2d Cs		
491	Sickness	10 years			
492	Fever	2 years			M'd d. m
493	Spinal meningitis	3 years	2d C		
494	Spinal disease	10 mo's			
495		B			
496	Brain fever	3 years			M'd d. m
497	Scarlet fever	5 mo's			
498	Quinine	4 years			Md. d. m. (1038)
499	Hydrocephalus				
500	Spinal meningitis				
501					Portuguese; m'd d. m. (935)
502		B			
503	Typhoid fever	3½ years			
504	Dropsy of brain	9 mo's			Irish
505	Spinal meningitis				
506		B			
507		B.	2 Brs. (508)		M'd d. m
508		B.	Sr. (507), Br		M'd d. m
509	Sickness	11 mo's			
510		B	Sr. (511)		
511		B	Br. (510)		M'd d. m. (1182)
512	Erysipelas	5 years			
513		B			M'd a woman who hears
514	Spinal meningitis	1 year			German
515	" "	2½ years			
516					
517		B			French
518		B	Br. (520), Sr. (519)		German
519		B	Br. (520), Sr. (518)		German
520		B	2 Srs. (518), (519)		German
521	Nervous fever	4 years			
522	Whooping cough	5 mo's			
523	Inflammation brain				
524	Scarlet fever	13 years			Irish, M'd d. m. (2142)
525		B			English
526	Typhoid fever	13 mo's			
527	Spinal meningitis	3 years			
528		B			
529	Typhoid fever	7 years			
530					Irish

Number...	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended...
531	Dornbush, Henry	Peru	LaSalle	1873	10	G., 1885	9
532	Doughty, Samuel T	Homer	Champaign	1879	14	D.R., 1880	1
533	Doyle, Martha	Rushville	Schuyler	1870	17	D., 1872	2
534	Doyle, Mary	Chicago	Cook	1874	10	D.R., 1881	2
535	Doyle, Rosanna T	Quincy	Adams	1869	12	G., 1880	10
536	Drake, Clyde Albert	Oliver	Edgar	1885	10		6
537	Dresser, Josephin	Naples	Scott	1858	10	H.D., 1869	10
538	Driskell, Elsie A	Waverly	Morgan	1867	8	D.R., 1880	10
539	Driskell, Joseph M	Pleasant Valley	McDonough	1845	14	D.R., 1855	10
540	Droussent, Bertha	Hamilton	Hancock	1879	10	D.R., 1891	8
541	Dryden, Samuel O	Campbell	Coles	1879	17	D.R., 1881	1
542	Duarte, Mary	Jacksonville	Morgan	1869	11	D.R., 1875	6
543	Duff, Eliza J	Campbell Hill	Jackson	1880	20	D.R., 1884	2
544	Duff, Ellen	Gilbert	Kane	1869	13	D.R., 1880	7
545	Duffy, John William	Manito	Tazewell	1889	16		3
546	Dugger, Louis S	Athensville	Greene	1891	8		1
547	Dulaney, Francis S	Marshall	Clark	1874	10	D.R., 1884	8
548	Dumbriski, Woolf	Chicago	Cook	1889	13		1
549	Dumont, Georgetta May	Rose Clare	Hardin	1884	9		7
550	Duncan, Frank	Ash Grove	Iroquois	1872	11	D.R., 1884	6
551	Duncan, Nathaniel	Highland	Madison	1850	11	D.R., 1856	9
552	Dunham, Mary F	Franklin	Morgan	1861	10	G., 1869	8
553	Dunham, Mary L	Waynesville	Logan	1850	13	H.D., 1853	1
554	Dunlap, Emeline	Southampton	Peoria	1860	10	G., 1870	10
555	Dunlap, Stella Roberta	Dunlap	"	1883	13		8
556	Dunleavy, William	Morris	Grundy	1857	22	D.R., 1864	5
557	Dunlevy, Sarah J	Trivoli	Peoria	1882	11		8
558	Dunn, Annie	Oquawka	Henderson	1883	12		8
559	Dunn, Charles	Chicago	Cook	1883	9		8
560	Dunn, George	"	"	1888	6		3
561	Dunnerman, Theodore John	Nashville	Washington	1884	12		7
562	Dunnivan, Ampson H	Pleasant Hill	Pike	1867	11	D.R., 1880	8
563	Du Plese, Matilda	Moline	Rock Island	1856	13	H.D., 1864	8
564	Du Puis, Frederick	Kankakee	Kankakee	1867	10	D., 1873	6
565	Durham, Clara B	Washington	Tazewell	1849	14	H.D., 1853	2
566	Dustert, Jacob	Chicago	Cook	1884	8	D.R., 1887	2
567	Dwyer, Maggie	Stonington	Christian	1881	11	D.R., 1886	4
568	Eames, Florence Ina	Granville	Putnam	1886	8	D.R., 1891	2
569	Earnest, Lena Hannah	Barry	Pike	1888	11		4
570	Earnest, Minnie E	"	"	1888	12		4
571	Earnest, Theodore	Barry	Pike	1890	7		2
572	East, Grace B	Wapella	DeWitt	1878	11	D.R., 1880	1
573	Easton, Elizabeth A	Southampton	Peoria	1851	19	H.D., 1853	2
574	Eaton, Olive Nettie	Petersburg	Menard	1883	8		8
575	Eberhart, Jacob	Will's Centre	Cook	1879	13	D.R., 1887	4
576	Eckhart, John	LaSalle	LaSalle	1872	10	D.R., 1881	8
597	Ecker, William	Chicago	Cook	1881	11	D.R., 1891	6
578	Eckland, Greta M	Altona	Knox	1871	14	D.R., 1880	9
579	Eden, Lavinia	Elgin	Kane	1859	9	G., 1871	9
580	Edens, Archibald D	Darwin	Clark	1872	10	D., 1880	7
581	Edgar, Mary E	Knoxville	Knox	1867	10	H.D., 1877	4
582	Edgemon, Laura N	Jacksonville	Morgan	1864	9	D.R., 1876	10
583	Edwards, Emma E	Litchfield	Montgomery	1866	11	R.S., 1876	10
584	Edwards, James A	Lacon	Marshall	1847	14	H.D., 1855	7
585	Edwards, John M	"	"	1851	11	H.D., 1858	8
586	Edwards, Joseph B	Bruce	Moultrie	1875	9	H.D., 1887	11
587	Edwards, Luther Clarence	Coffeen	Montgomery	1889	8		3
588	Edwards, Mary E	Springfield	Sangamon	1867	10	D.R., 1879	10
589	Edwards, Minnie	Onarga	Iroquois	1881	12		8
590	Edwards, Sarah T	Lacon	Marshall	1847	12	H.D., 1855	7

—Continued.

Number.	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
531	Sickness	3 mo's.			German
532	Spinal meningitis				
533					Irish
534		B			
535	Typhoid fever	17 mo's.	C		M'd d. m
536	Gathering in head.	2 years.			
537		B			
538		B	Fr. (539), Mr. (2018)		
539		B	C., 2d C	Cs.	M'd d. m. (2018): 1 d. ch., 2 hr.
540		B		Cs	French
541	Gathering in head.				
542	Erysipelas				Portuguese
543	Scarlet fever	1 year.			
544	Diphtheria				Irish
545	Spinal meningitis	18 mo's.	1 C		
546		B			
547	Spinal meningitis	3 years.			M'd d. m. (1649)
548	Cramps	6 mo's.			Pole
549	Spinal meningitis	6 years.			
550	"	3 years.			
551		B			
552	Typhoid fever	3 years.			M'd d. m. (690)
553	Fever and ague		Sr., 4 Cs		
554		B	Sr. (585)		M'd d. m. (403)
555	Inflam'n of throat	2 years.	Sr. (554)		
556			2 Neph. (1724, 1726)		Irish
557	Spinal meningitis	1 year.	U. (1725)		
558		B			Irish
559	Fall		Br. (560)		
560		B	Br. (559)		
561	Spinal meningitis	11 mo's.			German
562	Brain fever	5 years.			
563		7 mo's.			French
564	Cold				French
565	Scarlet fever				
566		B			German
567	Spinal meningitis				Irish
568	"		2d C		
569		B	G.G.p'r'ts (571), Br., Sr. (570)		
570		B	G.G.p'r'ts (571), Br., Sr. (569)		
571		B	G.G.par'nts, 2 Srs. (569, 570)		
572					
573		B			M'd d. m. (2163)
574	Spinal meningitis	2 years.			
575	Brain fever	5 years.			German
576	Scarlet fever	1 year.			German
577	"	3 years.			German
578					Swede
579	Cold	2 years.			Became teacher in Ill. Inst
580	Spinal meningitis	3 years.			
581	Spinal disease	6 years.	C		M'd d. m. (440)
582	Congestion brain	3 years.			
583	Measles	2 years.			
584		B	Br. (585), Sr. (590), 3 Cs	Cs.	M'd d. m. (1196)
585		B	Br. (584) Sr. (590) 3 Cs	Cs.	M'd d. m. (2015)
586	Spinal meningitis				M'd d. m. (231)
587		B			
588		B	Fr., Br. (591), 3 Cs		M'd d. m. (858)
589	Scarlet fever	2 years.			
590		B	2 Brs. 584), (585), 3 Cs	Cs.	M'd d. m

List of Pupils

Number.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended.
591	Edwards, Walter D	Springfield	Sangamon	1864	8	D.R., 1876	10
592	Edwards, William P	Chicago	Cook	1876	10	D.R., 1881	4
593	Eginiss, Martin T	Leland	LaSalle	1870	13	D.R., 1879	9
594	Eichorn, Mary	Spring Bay	Woodford	1875	15	D.R., 1884	8
595	Eigstein, John	Martin	Tazewell	1867	22	D.R., 1872	3
596	Elderkin, Julia A	Jackson Grove	Will	1857	16	H.D., 1865	9
597	Elen, Dorothy E	Belleville	St. Clair	1847	14	H.D., 1856	6
598	Eller, Lincoln J	Pekin	Tazewell	1880	15	D.R., 1886	5
599	Elliott, Georgia	Elliott	Ford	1876	9	G., 1887	11
600	Elliott, Robert W	Chicago	Cook	1865	11	H.D., 1874	9
601	Elsey, Hesiah C	Carrollton	Greene	1862	10	D.R., 1863	2
602	Elvers, Annie C	Rosemond	Christian	1877	14	D.R., 1882	3
603	Elza, Annie B	St. Louis	Miss'uri(state)	1880	15	D.R., 1884	3
604	Emerson, Maude	Stoker	White	1891	8	.....	1
605	English, Henry C	Louisiana	Lincoln	1850	12	H.D., 1860	6
606	English, Mortimer H	Jacksonville	Morgan	1869	12	H.D., 1882	9
607	Epplesheimer, Elizabeth R	Roberts	Ford	1872	11	G., 1887	12
608	Erb, Frank B	Waukegan	Lake	1880	9	Ex., 1891	10
609	Erd, Robert L	Waterloo	Monroe	1881	9	.....	9
610	Erdman, Albert	Chicago	Cook	1877	14	D.R., 1878	1
611	Erickson, Caroline	Watertown	Rock Island	1862	10	D.R., 1864	1
612	Ernst, Mary	LaSalle	LaSalle	1880	9	.....	4
613	Eser, Henry	Peru	"	1887	....	.....	4
614	Esworthy, Sarah	Compromise	Champaign	1882	11	.....	8
615	Etter, Mary	Edwardsville	Madison	1861	16	D.R., 1864	3
616	Eubanks, Francis M	Carbondale	Jackson	1866	18	H.D., 1873	7
617	Eubanks, Louisa C	"	"	1866	20	H.D., 1872	5
618	Evans, Florence	Varna	Marshall	1875	12	R.S., 1878	2
619	Everest, Georgia	Ravinia	Lake	1877	11	D.R., 1879	2
620	Evens, Mary C	Steward	Lee	1888	8	.....	4
621	Evenson, Harry	Chicago	Cook	1883	16	.....	6
622	Exum, Ephraim	Denmark	Perry	1880	11	D.R., 1887	7
623	Eyman, Thomas	Warsaw	Hancock	1873	9	G., 1884	9
624	Fairfield, Edgar	Fisher	Champaign	1879	11	D.R., 1888	7
625	Falter, Lillie M	Kempton	Ford	1882	14	.....	7
626	Fancher, Virginia	Jacksonville	Morgan	1846	21	H.D., 1852	5
627	Fantoyz, John H	Chicago	Cook	1874	11	D.R., 1882	7
628	Farmer, Melvina	Patoka	Marion	1869	18	D.R., 1874	5
629	Fasig, Sophia Ellen	Martinsville	Clark	1887	29	D.R., 1891	1
630	Fasking, Bertha R	Chicago	Cook	1881	9	D.R., 1892	3
631	Fassauer, John George	Dawson	Sangamon	1887	18	D.R. 1892	1
632	Faunce, Sarah A	Arcola	Douglas	1877	9	H.D., 1891	10
633	Fawkner, Cyrus Gatewood	"	"	1884	14	.....	3
634	Fawkner, Freddie	"	"	1888	6	.....	4
635	Fear, John W	Princeton	Bureau	1871	9	D.R., 1876	1
636	Feeney, Margaret	LaSalle	LaSalle	1873	12	D.R., 1887	7
637	Feldman, Edward	Quincy	Adams	1869	9	G., 1884	12
638	Ferguson, Elizabeth	"	"	1884	13	G., 1889	3
639	Ferguson, Jasper	Liberty	"	1855	13	H.D., 1866	8
640	Ferguson, John	Chicago	Cook	1879	8	D.R., 1887	4
641	Ferris, Ethel J	Oneida	Knox	1872	12	D.R., 1879	4
642	Fewkes, Frank	Albion	Edwards	1877	12	D.R., 1886	7
643	Fick, Emma	Chicago	Cook	1890	21	D.R., 1892	2
644	Fickett, Chandler	Troy	Fulton	1851	17	D.R., 1853	2
645	Feidler, Henry C	Chicago	Cook	1884	19	D.R. 1886	1
646	Field, Evangeline	Carrollton	Greene	1880	8	R.S., 1884	3
647	Fields, Cora Annis	Louisville	Clay	1886	8	.....	14
648	Fields, Delila	Rome	Jefferson	1864	20	H.D., 1868	3
649	Finell, Edna Elizabeth	Geneva	Kane	1891	6	.....	1
650	Fischer, Frank	Chicago	Cook	1889	8	.....	3

—Continued.

Number.	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
591		B	Fr., Sr. (588)		M'd semi-mute
592	Fall	18 mo's			
593	Feve	4 mo's			German
594		B			German
595		B	C. (1396)		
596	Sickness				
597		B			German
598	Spinal meningitis				German
599	"		C		
600		B			English, m'd d. m. [1474]
601		B			
602		B			
603					
604	Effect pneumonitis	1 year			
605	Fever	6 years			M'd d. m.; became teacher in Missouri Inst
606	Typhoid fever	6 mo's			M'd d. m
607	Sickness	3 years			German; m'd d. m. (2124).
608	Spinal meningitis				
609		B	Sr., Br		
610		B			Ge: man
611					Swede
612					German
613					
614	Spinal meningitis				
615		B			
616		B	Sr. (617), 2 G. Us	Cs	
617		B	Br. (616), 2 G. Us	Cs	M'd d. m. (11)
618	Cong'stion of brain				
619	Spinal meningitis	3 years			M'd d. m
620		2 years			
621	Measles			Cs	Hebrew (Prussian)
622	Sickness	9 mo's			
623	Brain fever	2 years			German
624					
625	Typhoid fever	5 years		Cs	German
626	Cold				M'd d. m. (1850)
627		B			Italian
628					M'd a man not deaf
629	Gathering in head.	15 mo's			
630					German
631	Intermittent fever.	3 years			
632		B	2 Brs		
633	Pneumonia	2 years	½ Sr., Br		
634		B	½ Sr., Br		
635	Disease of spine	1 year			
636	Brain fever	3 years	C		Irish
637		B			German; m'd d. m. (2063)
638	Fall	13 years			Irish
639	Worms and fever	2½ years	4th C		Killed on R. R
640		B			
641	Scarlet fever	5 years			
642	Diphtheria	9 mo's			
643	Brain fever	3½ years			German
644					
645	Typhoid fever	2 years			German
646	Spinal meningitis.				
647		B			
648		B		2d Cs	
649	Measles	15 mo's			
650		4 years	Sr. (651)		

Number	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended.
651	Fischer, Grace	Chicago	Cook	1889	15		3
652	Fisher, Lillie H.	Paris	Edgar	187.	12	G., 1882	10
653	Fisk, Newton	Southport	Wis. (State)	1849	15	D.R., 1852	4
654	Fitch, Effie	Chicago	Cook	1881	10	R.S., 1882	1
655	Fitzgerald, Mary A.	Mattoon	Coles	1862	11	H.D., 1870	8
656	Flanaus, Clara A.	Ashley	Washington	1880	10		9
657	Flannigan, Bernard	Lostant	LaSalle	1884	8		6
658	Flemming, Fannie	Mobile	Ala. (State)	1870	12	H.D., 1872	1
659	Flemming, James	Lamville	Bureau	1867	15	H.D., 1872	4
660	Flood, Ellen	Jewett	Cumberland	1880	15	D.R., 1886	2
661	Flora, Fredda	Aurora	Kane	1878	9	D.R., 1886	7
662	Floyd, Jasper	Scotland	Edgar	1879	12	D.R., 1884	4
663	Fokkens Matthew	Chicago	Cook	1891			1
664	Forbregd, Othilie Gudrun	"	"	1889	18		3
665	Forbregd, Thora	"	"	1889	13		3
666	Ford, Cass F	Galesburg	Knox	1862	10	D.R., 1867	7
667	Ford, Ester A	Ottawa	LaSalle	1861	34	D.R., 1864	2
668	Ford, Emory Palmer	Flat Rock	Crawford	1883	12		6
669	Ford, Robert	Ottawa	LaSalle	1884			7
670	Ford, William	Pulley's Mill	Williamson	1880	14	D.R., 1886	4
671	Foreman, Margaret	Pittsfield	Pike	1853	11	H.D., 1863	9
672	Forsythe, Reuben	Beardstown	Cass	1848		H.D., 1851	3
673	Foster, Lillian M.	Chicago	Cook	1875	12	D.R., 1884	1
674	Foster, Peter	Victoria	Knox	1890	15		2
675	Fountain, Isaac A.	Forest City	Mason	1872	10	R.S., 1874	2
676	Fox, Charles L.	Owaneco	Christian	1877	13	D.R., 1884	5
677	Fox, Elizabeth E.	Edington	Rock Island	1869	10	D.R., 1879	9
678	Fraedrick, Anna D. F	Chicago	Cook	1891	22		1
679	Francis, Edward D.	Farm Ridge	LaSalle	1852	19	H.D., 1857	5
680	Franklin, Charles H	Clay City	Clay	1885	13		6
681	Franklin, William	Woodville	Adams	1860	11	H.D., 1869	9
682	Frangenheim, Charles	Wheaton	DuPage	1879	14	D.R., 1880	1
683	Fraser, George A.	Chicago	Cook	1868	11	G., 1879	10
684	Frasier, Myrtie Dell	Elgin	Kane	1888	10		4
685	Freak, George Andrew	Chicago	Cook	1888	12		4
686	Frede, Matilda C.	Walnut Grove	Knox	1861	12	H.D., 1872	9
687	Fredenburg, Alexander	Mound Station	Brown	1862	9	H.D., 1865	4
688	Fredenburg, Amanda M.	Payson	Adams	1860	10	H.D., 1865	6
689	Freebern, William Thomas	Granville	Putnam	1873	13	G., 1878	4
690	Freeman, James R.	Belvidere	Boone	1859	11	G., 1871	6
691	Freidride, Frank J.	Chicago	Cook	1874	12	D.R., 1876	1
692	French, Edith L.	Lincoln	Logan	1889	7		3
693	French, Myrtus B.	"	"	1877	10	G., 1888	9
694	French, Sarah	Mendon	Adams	1871	12	H.D., 1872	1
695	French, William I.	Sandwich	DeKalb	1891	9		1
696	Friedinger, George	Groveland	Tazewell	1877	10	D.R., 1887	10
697	Fritz, Harry L	Breese	Greene	1879	9	G., 1891	9
698	Fry, Abigail	Parkersburg	Richland	1865	15	H.D., 1869	4
699	Fry, Jessie M.	Linden	Jasper	1874	12	D.R., 1884	8
700	Frye, Sadie L.	Morris	Grundy	1880	9	G., 1892	11
701	Fryman, Albert L.	Edgewood	Effingham	1860	12	H.D., 1869	6
702	Fuller, Angeline	Savanna	Carroll	1859	18	H.D., 1869	4
703	Fuller, Clyde Greeley	Hinckley	DeKalb	1883	8		7
704	Fuller, Eliza	Crandall's Ferry	Whiteside	1848	22	D.R., 1849	1
705	Fuller, Helen T	Prairie City	McDonough	1870	9	G. 1882	12
706	Fulton, Gertrude	Fairfield	Wayne	1886	7		5
707	Funderburk, Charles W.	Staunton	Macoupin	1879	8		7
708	Furguson, Celia C	Union Grove	Whiteside	1849	18	H.D., 1853	5
709	Gabler, Eliza	Chicago	Cook	1882	10		9
710	Gaddy, Elizabeth	Olney	Richland	1854	10	H.D., 1862	8

—Continued.

Number.	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
651		B	Br. (650)		
652	Scarlet fever	3 years			M'd d. m. (309) became a teacher in Col. Inst.
653	Quinine	2 years			
654	Measles	7 years			
655	Fall	9 mo's			Irish
656		B			
657	Scarlet fever	2 years			Irish
658		B	Sr	Cs	
659	Typhoid fever	10 years			
660		B			
661					French
662	Spinal meningitis				
663					
664		B	Sr. (665)		Norwegian
665		B	Sr. (664)		Norwegian
666	Scarlet fever	18 mo's			
667	"	3 years			
668	Spinal meningitis	2 years		C	
669	"	3 years			
670					
671					
672	Sickness	5 years			M'd d. m. (251)
673	Typhoid fever	18 mo's			
674		B			
675	Brain fever	18 mo's	2 Ws. 1A		
676	Gathering in head.	15 mo's			
677		B			
678	Partially deaf f'm B				
679		B			M'd d. m. (1073)
680		B			
681	Brain fever	4 years			
682	Measles	4 weeks			German
683	Spasms	2½ years			M'd. d. m. (1252)
684	Gathering in head.	2 years			
685	Measles	1 year			
686	Sickness	3 years			Swede, m'd. d. m.
687			Sr. (688)		M'd d. m. (35)
688	Scarlet fever	1 year	Sr. (687)		M'd d. m. (1588)
689	Spinal meningitis				M'd a woman who hrs.
690	Scarlet fever	8 years			M'd. d. m. (552)
691					German
692		B	Br. Sr. (693)	3d Cs	
693	Scrofula	6 mo's	Sr. (692) Br.	3d Cs	
694					
695		B			
696	Spinal meningitis				German
697	" "	2 years			
698		B			M'd d. m.
699	Spinal meningitis	2 years			
700	" "				Irish
701	Bilious fever	1½ years			
702	Congestive chill	13 years			M'd semi-mute
703	Cold in head	1 year		Cs	
704	Inflammation head	3 years			M'd a man not deaf
705					
706		B			
707	Spinal meningitis.				German
708	Cold	2 years			
709	Fall				German
710	Cold, tak'g quinine		C		

Number.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended.
711	Gaiser, Frederika	Edwardsville	Madison	1877	9	G. 1888	6
712	Gallagher, James E	Girard	Macoupin	1868	10	G. 1877	9
713	Gannon, James	Huntley	McHenry	1870	13	D.R., 1881	8
714	Gardner, Francis M	Minier	Tazewell	1875	18	D.R., 1876	1
715	Garnes, Robert A	Norris	Fulton	1871	11	D.R., 1881	6
716	Garrett, Dexter H	Rockport	Winnebago	1875	13	D.R., 1886	11
717	Garrett, Edward	Cable	Mercer	1889	9		3
718	Garvin, John	Orianna	Macon	1883	....	D.R., 1886	2
719	Garwood, Manie	Jacksonville	Morgan	1872	12	D.R., 1878	3
720	Gates, Hugh G	Decatur	Macon	1881	7		10
721	Gates, John F	Elizabeth	JoDaviess	1855	15	G., 1859	4
722	Gatz, Mary A	Edwardsville	Madison	1878	13	D.R., 1880	1
723	Gavin, Julia	Kane	Greene	1881	9		10
724	Gearhart, Emer	Belle flower	McLean	1873	10	G., 1886	13
725	Gearhart, Franklin	"	"	1873	12	G., 1884	10
726	Geiger, Annie	Carmi	White	1881	10	D.R., 1882	1
727	Gelder, Richard	Amboy	Lee	1874	21	Ex. 1876	2
728	Gentry, Albert	Sublette	"	1869	10	H.D., 1878	9
729	George, James Hathaway	Jacksonville	Morgan	1891	12		1
730	Gerber, Frank	Chicago	Cook	1873	10	D.R., 1881	7
731	Gerbing, Hermon	Springfield	Sangamon	1881	9	D.R., 1891	7
732	German, George	Bushnell	McDonough	1868	11	D.R., 1880	10
733	German, Maude M	Morgan Park	Cook	1886	10		5
734	Geter, Pearl	Greenville	Bond	1890	8		2
735	Getty, Luella	Geneseo	Henry	1864	9	G., 1874	10
736	Gherke, Mathilda	Kensington	Cook	1887	23	D.R., 1891	1
737	Gibbens, Johnnie	Springfield	Sangamon	1890	9		2
738	Gibbons, Fieldin T	Teutopolis	Effingham	1859	20	H.D., 1865	2
739	Gibbs, George R	Thompson	Carroll	1881	10	D.R., 1892	2
740	Gibson, Bertie	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	1881	9		10
741	Gibson, James T	New Boston	Mercer	1857	12	G., 1862	4
742	Gibson, Boetta	Centralia	Marion	1864	14	H.D., 1872	6
743	Gilchrist, Jennie E	Lincoln	Logan	1890	14	G., 1874	5
744	Gillette, George William	Streator	LaSalle	1890	9		2
745	Gilliland, Maggie H	Beaver Creek	Bond	1884	13		6
746	Gilman, Edward H	Charleston	Coles	1858	14	D.R., 1860	1
747	Gilpin, William John	Chicago	Cook	1886	13		5
748	Ginn, Mary Ann	Sullivan	Moultrie	1855	11	G., 1868	12
749	Girl, (name unknown)	Joliet	Will	1857	....	D.R., 1857	1
750	Gladen, James W	Abingdon	Knox	1860	....	H.D., 1865	4
751	Glass, Robert	Carlinville	Macoupin	1853	12	H.D., 1861	8
752	Glenn, William H	Clinton	DeWitt	1870	12	D.R., 1880	6
753	Gloss, Frederick	Wayne	DuPage	1866	10	H.D., 1874	8
754	Goff, Rebecca	Jacksonville	Morgan	1847	30	H.D., 1884	1
755	Goldberg, Solomon	Chicago	Cook	1888	8		4
756	Golden, Mary E	Bushnell	McDonough	1874	9	R.S., 1880	4
757	Goodchild, Cornelia	Waldron	Kankakee	1882	13	D.R., 1891	6
758	Goodin, Albert J	Bell Air	Crawford	1884	7		7
759	Goodin, Effie	"	"	1888	....		4
760	Gooding, Orestes	Gooding's Grove	Will	1857	30	D.R., 1859	2
761	Goodman, Lester	Chicago	Cook	1874	16	H.D., 1875	1
762	Goodner, Cleanthe J	Rossville	Vermilion	1872	22	D.R., 1878	3
763	Goodner, Lafayette	"	"	1872	20	D.R., 1878	3
764	Goodner, Samuel	"	"	1872	23	D.R., 1878	3
765	Goodwin Bennett	Prairie City	McDonough	1857	18	D.R., 1858	2
766	Goodwin, James	Walnut Grove	Knox	1856	20	G., 1859	4
767	Goodwin, Mary	Prairie City	McDonough	1857	16	D.R., 1858	2
768	Goolsby, Alexander	Maroa	Macon	1874	13	D.R., 1874	1
769	Gorecki, Veronica	Chicago	Cook	1882	15	D.R., 1887	4
770	Gordon, Joseph	"	"	1886	17	D.R., 1891	3

—Continued.

Number.	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
711	Brain fever	5 years			Md. d. m. (1521)
712	Spinal meningitis	7 years			Irish, M'd d. m. (743); be-c'me a teach'r in Chicago
713		B			
714	Gathering in head.	5 years	C		
715	Spinal meningitis	6 years			
716	G'th'g head; me'sl's	2 years			Md d. m. (831)
717	Spinal meningitis	7½ years			
718	Brain fever	1 year			Irish
719		B			
720		B			
721	Typhoid fever	11 years			
722					
723	Spinal meningitis				Irish
724		B	Br. (725)		
725	Gathering in head		Br. (724)		M'd d. m. (976)
726	Brain fever	15 mo's			German
727					M'd d. m. (1229)
728	Spinal meningitis	5 years		2d Cs	Killed on R. R. 1887
729	Colds	7 years	Fr., Mr. (885), U. (1886), A., Gr. parents		
730					German
731	Spinal meningitis				German
732	Fall	1 year			German
733	Scarlet fever	2 mo's			Canadian
734		B			
735	Scarlet fever	2⅓ years	G. U		M'd a man not d'f; became a teach'r in Illinois Ins.
736	Brain fever	2 years			
737	Spinal meningitis	1½ years			
738	Gathering in head				M'd d. m. (2068)
739	Spinal meningitis				
740	Scarlet fever	1½ years			
741	Inflammation brain	2 years			M'd d. m. (993)
742	Gathering in head		Br		
743	Brain fever	13 years			M'd d. m. (712)
744					
745	Spinal meningitis	4 years			
746		B			
747	Brain fever	14 mo's			English
748	Congestive chill	5 years			Irish
749					
750	Measles	6 mo's			
751		B			
752		B			
753	Quinine in infancy				German
754					
755		B			
756	Gathering in head.	4 mo's			
757	Scarlet fever				French
758			Sr. (759)		
759			Br. (758)		
760	Fall from a ho se			Cs	
761	Spinal meningitis	13 years			M'd a woman not deaf; became teacher in Ill. Inst.
762		B	2 Brs. (763), (764)	2d Cs	
763		B	Br. (764), Sr. (762)	2d Cs	
764		B	Br. (763), Sr. (762)	2d Cs	
765			Br., Sr., C		
766		B	3 Cs. (765), (767)		M'd d. m.; became teacher in Mississippi Inst
767			Br. (765). 3 Cs (766)		
768	Brain fever	4 years			
769					Pole. M'd d. m. (939)
770	Fall from building.	3 years			Russian Hebrew

Number...	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted		Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended...
				Date	Age.		
771	Gosselin, Joseph	Chicago	Cook	1861	19	H.D.,1869	8
772	Gottschalg, Louis C	Joliet	Will	1878	7	D.R.,1887	7
773	Gottschalg, Magdaline	"	"	1868	9	G., 1879	9
774	Gottschalg, Matilda	"	"	1868	11	G., 1879	11
775	Govea, Samuel	Jacksonville	Morgan	1868	10	H.D.,1881	13
776	Gow, Lillie B	Quincy	Adams	1880	10	R.S.,1882	2
777	Gracey, Henry	Alton	Madison	1888	9		4
778	Graddy, George W	Burnt Prairie	White	1861	16	H.D.,1872	6
779	Gradey, Robert Walter	Bunker Hill	Macoupin	1884	10		7
780	Graham, James D. C	Dallas City	Hancock	1884	12		7
781	Grant, Elmira	Springfield	Sangamon	1849	12	D., 1853	4
782	Granville, Albert	Morris	Grundy	1879	9	D.R.,1887	8
783	Granville, Caroline J	"	"	1874	13	D.R.,1881	7
784	Gray, Andrew J	Fairfield	Wayne	1873	10	D.R.,1880	7
785	Gray, Frank B	Barry	Pike	1868	12	G., 1873	5
786	Gray, James	Grayville	White	1879	12	D.R.,1887	7
787	Green, Charles Leonard	Chicago	Cook	1889	8		3
788	Green, Edna	Milton	Pike	1889	13		3
789	Green, Osean W	Sullivan	Moultrie	1870	10	G., 1880	10
790	Green, Martha A	Pontiac	Livingston	1855	14	H.D.,1861	6
791	Greening, Peter L	Alhambra	Madison	1855	18	G., 1861	6
792	Greenwood, Addie	Frankfort	Franklin	1875	19	D.R.,1880	1
793	Gribben, Owen	Chicago	Cook	1884	13	D.R.,1891	6
794	Gridley, Charles	Morrison	Whiteside	1873	11	D.R.,1882	9
795	Griggs, Nannie	Payson	Adams	1881	7		10
796	Grill, David	Plainfield	Will	1884	11	D.R.,1884	1
797	Grill, Emaline Louisa	New Athens	St. Clair	1883	10	D.R.,1884	1
798	Grindle, Charles G	Fairbury	Livingston	1874	16	D.R.,1876	2
799	Groenewand, Cornelia	Chicago	Cook	1873	19	H.D.,1876	3
800	Gronberg, Albert	"	"	1873	11	G., 1883	11
801	Gronso, Lavinia	Gardner	Grundy	1871	10	G., 1881	9
802	Gross, Philip	Quincy	Adams	1853	12	H.D.,1863	7
803	Grubb, Doria	Mills Shoals	White	1881	13		10
804	Grubb, Martha	Olney	Richland	1880	9	D.R.,1884	2
805	Grzegowski, August	Chicago	Cook	1889	11		3
806	Gunderson, George	Chicago	Cook	1889	11	D.R.,1892	1
807	Gundry, James	Elizabeth Tp	JoDaviess	1881	11	D.R.,1887	5
808	Gunn, Cora B	Buda	Bureau	1870	11	G., 1878	8
809	Gunn, Emily	Olney	Richland	1861	15	D.R.,1864	3
810	Gunn, James	Okaw	Washington	1848	17	H.D.,1851	5
811	Gunn, Lora	Olney	Richland	1862	13	D.R.,1863	2
812	Gurley, John J	New Franklin	Wayne	1858	10	H.D.,1870	6
813	Gustin, Edwin J	Chicago	Cook	1871	23	G., 1882	2
814	Guth, Bertha	Quincy	Adams	1890	10		2
815	Guthrie, George S	Judd	Cook	1890	9		2
816	Haag, Cecilia	Litchfield	Montgomery	1867	14	D.R.,1876	6
817	Hadwigs, Annie	Prettyman Station	Tazewell	1886	14		5
818	Hackmeister, Caroline	Ruma	Randolph	1870	17	H.D.,1879	5
819	Hadley, Mary E	Cowden	Shelby	1890	10		2
820	Hadley, Rufus	Chicago	Cook	1872	21	H.D.,1874	2
821	Hagadorn, Lydia	Grand Ridge	LaSalle	1881	12	R.S.,1884	3
822	Hageman, Charlotte S	Goodenow	Will	1883	11	D.R.,1887	2
823	Hagen, William	Fieldon	Jersey	1891	9		1
824	Hagenbaugh, Martha	Ottawa	LaSalle	1875	13	G., 1880	5
825	Hagerman, Frank	Sterling	Whiteside	1875	11	D.R.,1884	5
826	Hagerman, George	Davis	Stephenson	1880	10	H.D.,1890	9
827	Haig, Charles Warner	Caseyville	St. Clair	1884	9		7
828	Haines, Margaret	Macomb	McDonough	1882	11	D.R.,1891	8
829	Hainline, Ida M	Blandinsville	"	1877	10	D.R.,1892	10
830	Hale, James H	Bluffs	Scott	1881		D.R.,1882	1

—Continued.

Number.	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
771	Cold and abcess				French. M'd d. m. (1145)
772		B	3 Srs. (773), (774)		German
773		B	Br. (772), 2 Srs. (774)		German. M'd d. m
774		B	Br. (772), 2 Srs. (773)		German. M'd d. m. (1004)
775		B.			Portuguese. M'd woman not deaf
776	Brain fever	10 mo's			
777	Cold in head	18 mo's			
778		B			
779	Spinal meningitis	18 mo's			Irish
780	"	11 mo's			
781					
782			Sr. (783)		
783	Chill	2 years	Br. (782)		
784					D. 1889
785	Mumps	7 years			Grdt. D. M. College
786	Spinal meningitis	4 years			
787	Scarlet fever	6 years			
788	Risings in head	1 year	C		
789	Spinal meningitis	4 years		Cs	M'd d. m. (1745)
790	Sickness	1¾ years			
791	Winter fever	8 years			M'd d. m. (1735)
792	Brain fever	14 years			
793	Water on brain	2 years			Irish
794	Cold	2 years			
795					
796	Spinal meningitis	1 year			
797		B			German
798	Typhoid fever	14 years			
799					German
800					Swede. M'd d. m
801		5 years			M'd d. m. (1698)
802		B			German
803			C. (804)		
804			C. (803)		M'd d. m. (484)
805		B			
806		B			
807	Spinal meningitis			C	
808	"	5 years			Became teacher in Ill. Inst.
809		B	Sr. (811) 3d C		M'd d. m.
810		B			
811		B	Sr. (809) 3d C		M'd d. m.
812		B			
813					Swede. Md. d. m.
814	Unknown	7 years			
815	Chicken pox and sore throat	2½ years			
816	Fall	3 weeks			German
817	Spinal meningitis	2½ years			German
818		B			German
819	Rising in head	4½ mo's			
820	Fall in water	5 years			
821	Measles	1 year			
822	Typhoid fever	3 years			German
823	Cold	3 years			
824	Mumps	9 mo's			M'd d. m. (2117)
825	Sickness				German
826					German
827	Spinal meningitis	6 years			Scotch
828	"				
829	Brain fever	4 years			
830					Killed on railroad

Number...	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended...
831	Haley, Louisa A	Batavia	Kane	1875	9	D.R., 1887	7
832	Hall, Charles W	Chicago	Cook	1891	11	D.R., 1892	1
833	Hall, Darthulia	Shiloh Hill	Randolph	1872	10	D.R., 1884	6
834	Hall, Ernest William	Moreland	Cook	1884	11	H.D., 1892	7
835	Hall, Grace	Athens	Menard	1890	12	R.S., 1891	1
836	Hall, Gladden H	Niiwood	Macoupin	1864	10	H.D., 1866	1
837	Hall, Howard L	Manito	Mason	1863	11	H.D., 1869	4
838	Hall, Lottie Aristine	Chicago	Cook	1887	6		5
839	Hall, Nancy H	Lexington	McLean	1871	20	D.R., 1876	3
840	Hallett, Ella	Palestine	Crawford	1873	8	G., 1885	12
841	Halloway, Margaret L	Rush Creek Tp	Wayne	1881	10	D.R., 1891	6
842	Hallowell, Malachi	Hutsonville	Crawford	1864	16	G., 1866	3
843	Halpen, Mary	South Grove	DeKalb	1862	12	H.D., 1870	8
844	Hamilton, Tabitha R	Waynesville	DeWitt	1846	9	H.D., 1850	5
845	Hamlin, Agnes	Browning	Schuyler	1886	10		5
846	Hamlin, Alma	Yale	Jasper	1887	21	D.R., 1891	4
847	Hammock, John W	Havana	Mason	1874	15	G., 1879	4
848	Hammarley, Martin	West Belleville	St. Clair	1874	12	G., 1886	12
849	Handley, Howard	Humrick	Vermilion	1883	10		7
850	Handley, William H	LaSalle	LaSalle	1882	9	D.R., 1891	8
851	Hanline, Thomas	Carthage	Hancock	1880	9		11
852	Hanlon, Francis	Peoria	Peoria	1879	10	D.R., 1887	5
853	Hanks, Ira D	Decatur	Macon	1885			3
854	Hanna, Harry N	Pittsfield	Pike	1878	10	G., 1891	11
855	Hanna, Julius C	Metropolis	Massac	1863	12	D.R., 1866	2
856	Hansen, Louisa F	Chicago	Cook	1885	12		5
857	Hanson, Laura	Moreland	"	1887	8		3
858	Harden, Endorus	Irvington	Washington	1869	12	R.S., 1876	6
859	Hardy, Arthur	Nokomis	Montgomery	1873	10	D.R., 1881	9
860	Hardy, Louisa E	Fountain Green	Hancock	1858	13	D.R., 1860	2
861	Harger, Mary	Danville	Vermilion	1880	15	D.R., 1891	6
862	Harmon, Earl M	Modena	Stark	1882	8	D.R., 1892	4
863	Harmon, John	Jacksonville	Morgan	1860	12	H.D., 1870	8
864	Harper, Abagail E	Rockton	Winnebago	1861	26	H.D., 1865	3
865	Harper, Edgar A. P	Robinson	Crawford	1874	10	H.D., 1886	12
866	Harper, John N	Robinson	Crawford	1870	9	D.R., 1884	11
867	Harris, Amanda	Gibson City	Ford	1877	15	D.R., 1882	5
868	Harris, Delbert W	Fairfield	Wayne	1879	9	G., 1892	11
869	Harris, Innes T	Polo	Ogle	1861	17	H.D., 1865	3
870	Harris, Matilda	Beaver Creek	Clinton	1859	16	H.D., 1866	4
871	Harris, Nellie	Milburn	Lake	1887	10		5
872	Harrison, Samuel A	Jacksonville	Morgan	1854	12	G., 1866	10
873	Harsh, Henry F	Wilmington	Will	1867	16	H.D., 1876	6
874	Hart, Charles	Girard	Macoupin	1887	7		4
875	Hart, Edward Alonzo	Byron	Ogle	1887			4
876	Hart, William Thomas	Byron	Ogle	1884	11		7
877	Harte, Jemima	Bell Air	Crawford	1874	12	D.R., 1884	6
878	Harte, Melissa	Bell Air	"	1868	13	D.R., 1880	5
879	Hartford, Thomas	Chicago	Cook	1874	10	D.R., 1881	6
880	Hartley, John M	Janesville	Macoupin	1871	10	G., 1881	8
881	Hartman, Charles C	St. Elmo	Fayette	1880	11	D.R., 1884	3
882	Hartung, Frederick	Wyanet	Bureau	1878	10	D.R., 1887	9
883	Harvey, Eva	Paxton	Ford	1869	10	H.D., 1879	10
884	Hatch, Elizabeth J.	New Bremen	Cook	1855	15	D.R., 1856	1
885	Hathaway, Carrie	Chicago	"	1864	9	D.R., 1876	9
886	Hathaway, Herbert	Chicago	Cook	1879	10	D.R., 1888	8
887	Hathaway, Sarah E	Danville	Vermilion	1883		R.S., 1886	1
888	Haulman, William H	Lovington	Moultrie	1876	16	D.R., 1884	2
889	Hauser, Joseph	Quincy	Adams	1849	15	H.D., 1853	4
890	Hawes, Lillian C	Chicago	Cook	1873	9	G., 1886	13

—Continued.

Number...	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents...	Remarks.
831	Spinal meningitis..	8 years..			M'd d. m. (716)
832	"	3 years..			
833					
834	Fever	7 years..	U		English
835	Spinal meningitis .	5 years..			
836		B			
837	Dropsy of brain....	2 years..			M'd d. m. (2036)
838					
839	Typhoid fever.....	14 years.	C		M'd d. m.
840					M'd d. m. (447)
841		B			
842	Pernicious fever....				
843	Sickness	4 years..	Sr		
844	Rising in ears.....				
845	Congestion brain..	2 years..			
846	Spinal meningitis .	8 mo's...			
847	"	14 years.	Sr		German
848	Winter fever.....	3 years..			German
849	Spinal meningitis..	3½ years			
850	Scarlet fever				Irish
851	Spinal meningitis .				
852	Brain fever.....	4 years..			Irish
853		B			
854	Paralysis.....	2 years..			Norwegian
855					
856		B			
857	Spinal meningitis..	4 years..			
858	Fall	7 years..			M'd d. m. (588)
859	Spinal disease.....	8 years..			
860	Cold in head	5 years..			
861					
862	Gathering in ears..				
863		B			Irish; m'd. d. m. (1880)
864	Scarlet fever	1½ years			
865		B	Br. (865), 3 3d Cs		
866		B	Br. (864), 3 3d Cs		
867			C		
868	Burn	16 mo's..			
869	Cold in head		C		M'd d. m. (373)
870	Fall	3 mo's...			
871		B			
872	Tar cap, scald head	Infancy..			
873	Scarlet fever	4 years..			M'd woman not deaf
874	Spinal meningitis..	9 mo's...			
875		B	Br. (876)		Canadian
876	Fall on stove.....	8 mo's...	Br. (875)		Canadian
877	Sickness	4 mo's...	2 Srs. (878), 2 2d C (2110) (2112)	3d Cs	
878	Bilious fever.....	9 mo's...	2 Srs. (877), 2 2d C (2110) (2112)	3d Cs	
879	Sickness	18 mo's..			
880		B			
881	Spinal meningitis..				
882	Spinal meningitis..				German
883	Scarlet fever	4 years..			
884	Cutting teeth	20 mo's..			
885	Gathering in head..	2 years..	Br. (886)		M'd. d. m
886		B	Sr. (885)		Md. d. m. (146)
887	Spinal meningitis..	5 years..			
888	Spinal meningitis..				
889		B	C		
890	Water on brain	4 mo's...			M'd. d. m. (1254)

Number....	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended.
891	Hay, Alva Vernon	Jacksonville	Morgan	1885	9	.....	5
892	Hayden, Emma	Jacksonville	"	1880	15	G., 1884	5
893	Hayes, Joseph	Millersville	Christian	1888	8	.....	4
894	Hayes, Robert	Chicago	Cook	1885	16	.....	3
895	Haynes, Adam	Medora	Macoupin	1870	10	D.R., 1880	7
896	Hazzard, Edgar J	Sumner	Lawrence	1869	10	D.R., 1884	10
897	Head, Mary C	Alton	Madison	1853	13	G., 1859	6
898	Heady, John W	Wakefield	Richland	1867	14	H.D., 1876	7
899	Heady, Mary Elizabeth	Silverton	Jasper	1891	12	.....	1
900	Heaton, Ephraim	Peoria	Peoria	1866	15	H.D., 1876	8
901	Heavy, John	Chicago	Cook	1883	....	D.R., 1887	3
902	Heberling, Mary L	Princeville	Peoria	1879	11	D.R., 1892	10
903	Hedrick, Mary E	Zif	Wayne	1880	10	R.S., 1888	6
904	Heene, Rudolph E	Chicago	Cook	1879	10	D.R., 1882	3
905	Hegg, Fannie	Lemont	Will	1887	10	.....	4
906	Heikman, Sarah	Macomb	McDonough	1851	13	D.R., 1851	1
907	Heimeyer, Mamle	Lively Grove	Washington	1890	8	.....	2
908	Heinlein, John	Chicago	Cook	1867	10	D.R., 1878	8
909	Heinold, Jacob	Chicago	"	1884	19	D.R., 1886	1
910	Heinz, Matthew	Chicago	"	1890	6	.....	2
911	Heinz, Peter	Chicago	Cook	1887	....	.....	5
912	Heitz, Nicholas	Aurora	Kane	1881	9	D.R., 1891	7
913	Held, Jacob	Chicago	Cook	1867	10	D., 1875	6
914	Heldburg, Sophia	Steeleville	Randolph	1886	9	.....	5
915	Helmick Emerson	Litchfield	Montgomery	1868	10	D.R., 1876	5
916	Hemphill, Margaret	Oliver	Edgar	1880	10	.....	7
917	Hendrax, Martha E	Paradise	Coles	1857	10	H.D., 1864	7
918	Hendrixson, Simeon	Mattoon	"	1886	9	.....	6
919	Henken Caroline	Chicago	Cook	1880	9	R.S., 1884	3
920	Henker, Louis H. C	New Hampton	Madison	1869	10	D.R., 1876	3
921	Henkle, Anna T	Springfield	Sangamon	1860	10	H.D., 1872	7
922	Henning, Marg. Dorathea	Stone Church	Washington	1887	10	.....	5
923	Henning, Minnie M. H	"	"	1887	6	.....	5
924	Heninger, Oliver	Toledo	Mason	1883	14	D.R., 1884	1
925	Henrick, Bernard Leo	Joliet	Will	1854	10	H.D., 1864	9
926	Henricks, Sarah	Lanark	Carroll	1868	11	H.D., 1877	9
927	Henry, Augusta J	Attila	Williamson	1888	11	.....	4
928	Henry, Clara E	Cooperstown	Brown	1877	10	H.D., 1887	10
929	Henry, Mary E	Moline	Rock Island	1857	15	H.D., 1862	4
930	Hensel, Henry	Chicago	Cook	1887	7	.....	5
931	Herb, William C	Alton	Madison	1882	8	D., 1883	1
932	Herdman, Lulu O	Assumption	Christian	1877	9	G., 1888	10
933	Herring, Thomas W	Bushnell	McDonough	1883	7	.....	9
934	Herron, William H	Centre	Schuyler	1885	14	.....	4
935	Hess, Elizabeth C	Ottawa	LaSalle	1860	20	H.D., 1866	6
936	Hetherington, Samuel W	Detroit	Pike	1854	10	H.D., 1865	10
937	Henron, Maggie	Chicago	Cook	1885	7	.....	6
938	Hewitt, Kate	Mechanicsburg	Sangamon	1882	8	.....	6
939	Heywood, William	Chicago	Cook	1875	11	D.R., 1886	7
940	Hibbard, Charles B	Geneseo	Henry	1860	12	G., 1866	6
941	Hibbard, Ernest M	Plainfield	Adams	1890	8	.....	2
942	Hickman, James	Rushville	Schuyler	1874	10	D.R., 1881	7
943	Hicks, William	Jacksonville	Morgan	1857	10	H.D., 1867	10
944	Hieronymus, Margaret	Minier	Tazewell	1873	10	G., 1885	12
945	Higgins, Seneca L	Jacksonville	Morgan	1853	13	D.R., 1855	4
946	Hildebrand, Anna	Warsaw	Hancock	1860	11	D.R., 1862	1
947	Hilgars, John	Galena	JoDaviess	1878	11	D.R., 1878	1
948	Hill, Clarissa J	Danville	Vermition	1868	18	D.R., 1879	8
949	Hill, Henry	Alton	Madison	1878	10	D.R., 1884	7
950	Hill, Lyman	Mt. Erie	Wayne	1879	10	D.R., 1891	10

—Continued.

Number	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents	Remarks.
891	Scarlet fever	11 mo's			
892					English
893	Spinal meningitis	1½ years			
894					
895	Scarlet fever	1 year			
896		B	2 2d Cs		
897	Congestive chill	5 years			M'd. a man not deaf. Became teach'r in Miss. Inst.
898	Fever	2 years			English; M'd d. m. (2028)
899		B	C		
900	Sea sickness	7 years			English
901	Spinal meningitis				Irish
902	Spinal meningitis				
903					German
904					German
905	Measles	2½ years			
906					
907	Lung fever	3 years			German
908					German, m'd d. m. (1165)
909	Brain fever	3 years			German
910		B	Br. (911)		German
911		2 years	Br. (910)		German
912					German
913					German
914	Convulsions	14 mo's			German
915	Dropsy in head	11 mo's		Cs	Killed on railroad
916	Cold	18 mo's			
917	Congestive fever	12 years			M'd d. m. (192)
918	Typhoid fever	4 years			
919					
920	Measles	5 years			German
921		B	3d Cs	Cs	
922	Sickness	2 years	Sr. (923)		German
923	Catarrh	3 years	Sr. (922)		German
924	Sickness	4 years			
925	Scarlet fever	10 mo's			
926		B			M'd d. m
927		B			
928		B			
929	Falling in water	8 mo's			
930	Scarlet fever	2 years			German
931	Drinking lye				German
932	Spinal meningitis				M'd d. m. (377)
933	Whooping cough	13 years			German
934	Catarrhal fever	16 mo's	C		Irish
935	Sickness	4 years			German, m'd d.m. (501)
936	Sickness	3½ years	C		
937	Spinal meningitis	3 years			German
938	Measles				
939	Measles				M'd d. m. (769)
940	Mumps	9 years			M'd d. m.
941		B			
942					
943	Scarlet fever				Irish
944	Diphtheria	9 mo's	C		
945	Inflamati'n of brain				
946					
947					
948	Scarlet fever	17 years	A	2d Cs	
949					
950	Spinal meningitis				

Number.	Name.	Postoffce Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended.
951	Hillyer, Lillie Bell	Macomb	McDonough	1886	8		6
952	Himmelshim, Abram	Chicago	Cook	1891	14		1
953	Himmelshim, Simon	"	"	1891	11		1
954	Hisey, Thomas	Zanesville	Montgomery	1879	10	R.S., 1880	1
955	Hixson, Almira S	Yorktown	Bureau	1863	9	D., 1871	7
956	Hixson, George W	Yorktown	Bureau	1865	9	D.R., 1873	8
957	Hixson, Milton B	"	"	1861	10	H.D., 1870	8
958	Hixson, Sabina	"	"	1859	16	H.D., 1867	8
959	Hodgeman, Leonard	Victoria	Knox	1858	26	D.R., 1860	1
960	Hodgson, Mary	Tremont	Tazewell	1883	12	D.R., 1891	5
961	Hoener, Julia A	Waterloo	Monroe	1881	17	G., 1884	4
962	Hoffman, Catharine	Benson	Woodford	1879	11	D.R., 1884	4
963	Hoffman, Perry C	Polo	Ogle	1870	18	D.R., 1876	4
964	Hogan, Josephine	Paxton	Ford	1869	11	D.R., 1876	6
965	Hogan, Michael	Chicago	Cook	1879	19	G., 1880	1
966	Hohl, William	Nauvoo	Hancock	1890	17		2
967	Hohn, William David	Washburn	Woodford	1891	7		1
968	Hokanson, John A	Lynn	Henry	1866	17	D.R., 1876	9
969	Hokanson, John F	"	"	1862	19	H.D., 1867	7
970	Holbrook, William	Channahon	Will	1890	7		2
971	Holland, John	Bloomington	McLean	1874	10	G., 1881	7
972	Holleran, John W	Chicago	Cook	1878	8	D.R., 1887	8
973	Holliday, Marion	Bath	Mason	1859	18	D.R., 1860	2
974	Hollister, Letitia E	DeKalb	DeKalb	1875	11	D.R., 1882	5
975	Holmes, Edward P	Como	Whiteside	1851	10	G., 1863	10
976	Holt, Annie	Saybrook	McLean	1882	13	D.R., 1891	6
977	Holton, James	Sweetwater	Menard	1864	12	H.D., 1866	1
978	Homan, William	Chicago	Cook	1891	8		1
979	Hope, Joseph	"	"	1879	8	D.R., 1891	7
980	Hopkins, Caroline	Chenoa	McLean	1881	13	D., 1885	4
981	Horton, Francis M	Creston	Ogle	1882	10	D.R., 1889	5
982	Horton, John E	Hickory Hill	Marion	1851	13	H.D., 1865	9
983	Hostey, William A	Mattoon	Coles	1857	9	D., 1865	6
984	Hotchkiss, Mary A	Ottawa	LaSalle	1859	9	G., 1868	9
985	Houghton, Sarah A	Union Hill	Kankakee	1872	11	G., 1884	12
986	Householder, Valeta	Springfield	Sangamon	1883	13	R.S., 1884	1
987	Houston, Clarence	"	"	1874	12	D.R., 1884	7
988	Houston, Mary A	Turner	DuPage	1864	10	H.D., 1874	9
989	Hover, Caroline C	Warren	JoDaviess	1861	12	D., 1863	3
990	Howard, Nancy J	Quincy	Adams	1873	13	D.R., 1880	5
991	Howatt, Charles R	Peoria	Peoria	1856	10	H.D., 1864	8
992	Howe, Edward F	Cairo	Alexander	1881	15	D.R., 1886	2
993	Howe, Orissa R	Peoria	Peoria	1857	9	H.D., 1865	8
994	Howland, Henry T	Waukegan	Lake	1856	11	D.R., 1860	4
995	Huay, Ruth A	Chicago	Cook	1868	15	H.D., 1874	5
996	Hubbard, Mary E	Stirrup Grove	Macoupin	1867	11	D.R., 1872	5
997	Hubbard, Thomas M	Waverly	"	1862	13	D.R., 1871	6
998	Huber, George	Freeport	Stephenson	1885	15	D.R., 1891	4
999	Huber, Mary	Brighton	Macoupin	1884	19	D.R., 1891	4
1000	Huff, Barbara	Salem	Marion	1886	15		6
1001	Huff, Hiram	Salem	Marion	1886	7		6
1002	Huff, John	"	"	1886	11		6
1003	Huff, Lee	"	"	1886	13		6
1004	Huff, Louis	Belleville	St. Clair	1860	10	H.D., 1859	8
1005	Huffman, Deckla	Winfield	DuPage	1860	14	H.D., 1869	6
1006	Huffman, Jeremiah	Grandview	Edgar	1846	13	H.D., 1857	11
1007	Huffman, Joseph	"	"	1846	15	H.D., 1854	9
1008	Huffman, William	"	"	1852	10	H.D., 1857	9
1009	Hugg, Henry	Baden Baden	Bond	1882	11	D.R., 1887	3
1010	Hughes, Mary E	Fairbury	Livingston	1875	16	D.R., 1880	2

—Continued.

Number.	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
951	Spinal disease	8 mo's			
952		B.	Br. (253)		German
953		B.	Br. (952)		German
954	Spinal meningitis				
955	Bowel complaint	18 mo's	2 Brs. (956), (957), Sr. (758).	4th C	Remote ancestor of mr. d'f.
956	Gathering in head.	1 year	Br. (956), 2 Srs. (955), (958).	4th C	M'd d. m. (1815); remote ancestor of mother deaf.
957		6 mo's	2 Srs. (955), (958), Br. (956).	4th C	M'd d. m. (2220); remote ancestor of mother deaf.
958	Scarlet fever	3 years	2 Brs. (956), (957), Sr. (955).	4th C	M'd d. m. (215); 3 children d. and d. (216) (217) (219); remote ancest'r of mr. deaf
959	Fever	3 years			
960	Catarrh	2 years			
961	Scarlet fever	5 years			German
962	Spinal meningitis				German
963	Scarlet fever	2 years		C	
964	Sickness	5 years			
965					Irish
966	Diphtheria	4½ years			German
967					German
968			C. (969)		Swede
969	Apoplexy	10 mo's	C. (968)		Swede
970	Fall	6 mo's			
971	Spinal meningitis	9 years			Irish
972					Irish
973	Fall	2 years			
974	Scarlet fever	1½ years			
975	Cold	1½ years			M'd d. m. (1275)
976					M'd d. m. (725)
977					
978	Brain fever	1½ years			German
979			C.		
980			Fr., Mr		
981	Spinal meningitis		U		
982		B			M'd d. m. (1264)
983	Erysipelas				
984	Gathering in head.	1 year	Br		M'd d. m. (1356)
985					Irish
986	Scarlet fever	1 year			
987	Spinal meningitis	1½ years			
988	Fever	18 mo's			Scotch
989	Ague	2 years			
990					
991	Brain fever	3 years			English; m'd d. m. (148)
992	Spinal meningitis				
993		B.			M'd d. m. (743)
994	Scarlet fever	1½ years		C	
995					Irish
996		B.	Br. (997), 2d C.		
997		B.	Sr. (996), 2d C		
998	Spinal meningitis	2 years			French
999		B.			German
1000	Measles	18 mo's	3 Brs. (1001), (1002), (1003)		
1001		B	Sr. (1000), 2 Brs. (1002), (1003)		
1002		B.	2 Brs. 1000) (1008), Sr, (1001)		
1003		B.	Sr. (1001), 2 Brs. (1000) (1002)		
1004	Fall	2½ mo's.			
1005					German; m'd d. m. (258)
1006		B.	2 Brs. (1007) (1008)		
1007		B.	2 Brs. (1006) (1008)		
1008		B.	2 Brs. (1006) (1007)		
1009	Spinal meningitis				German
1010	Spinal meningitis				

Number.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended.
1011	Hulet, Peter V	Knoxville	Knox	1856	12	H.D.,1865	8
1012	Hull, Elizabeth	Milton	Pike	1863	11	D.R.,1864	1
1013	Hulstrand, Olof Larson	Galesburg	Knox	1888	22	H.D.,1889	1
1014	Humes, John F	Peoria	Peoria	1876	18	G., 1878	2
1015	Hunter, George	Murphysboro	Jackson	1887	...		4
1016	Huntington, Josephus	Charleston	Coles	1870	12	D.R.,1880	8
1017	Hurley, Mary E	Galesburg	Knox	1878	15	D.R.,1886	5
1018	Husbands, Thomas J	Butler	Montgomery	1858	17	D.R.,1865	6
1019	Hussey, Charles	Williamsville	Sangamon	1879	10	D.R.,1891	7
1020	Hussey, Henry H	Litchfield	Montgomery	1868	10	G. 1882	11
1021	Hutsel, John	Chicago	Cook	1885	17	G., 1889	2
1022	Hyman, Fredo	"	"	1875	10	G., 1886	10
1023	Hyman, Gussie	"	"	1875	9	G., 1888	11
1024	Imboden, Elizabeth	Olney	Richland	1856	9	D.R.,1865	8
1025	Ingalls, Lyman	Detroit	Pike	1846	14	H.D.,1850	5
1026	Innes, Alexander	Chicago	Cook	1872	9	D. 1877	6
1027	Innes, Elizabeth E	"	"	1865	9	D. 1869	4
1028	Innes, James G	"	"	1864	11	D.R.,1872	6
1029	Irmen, Michael	Jefferson	"	1889	9	D.R.,1891	6
1030	Irvine, George	Lake View	"	1885	14		6
1031	Irving, Mattie	Arenzville	Cass	1887	11		5
1032	Irwin, Martha C	Cairo	Alexander	1872	12	D.R. 1876	4
1033	Isaacs, John	St. Louis	Missouri(state)	1848	12	D.R. 1850	1
1034	Isler, Edgar	Danville	Vermilion	1888	12		4
1035	Iverson, Lillie M	Chicago	Cook	1868	8	G., 1878	10
1036	Jackson, Alma M	Fulton	Whiteside	1878	10	D.R. 1887	8
1037	Jackson, Benjamin Franklin	Rockford	Winnebago	1888	...		4
1038	Jackson, Geneva Bell	Athensville	Greene	1882	15	D.R. 1890	5
1039	Jacoba, Cora	Fredericksville	Schuyler	1886	16	D.R. 1891	4
1040	Jacobson, Axel	Joliet	Will	1884	11	D.R. 1891	6
1041	Jacoby, Adolph	Jacksonville	Morgan	1870	10	G. 1883	12
1042	Jacoby, Caroline W	Mt. Pulaski	Logan	1860	10	H.D. 1869	9
1043	Jacoby, Louis C	Brighton	Macoupin	1869	8	G. 1882	11
1044	Jacoby, Philip	Jacksonville	Morgan	1864	10	H.D.1876	12
1045	Jalageas, Francois	Nauvoo	Hancock	1853	10	G., 1866	8
1046	James, Alonzo	Lacon	Marshall	1867	9	H.D.1869	1
1047	James, Charles W	LaHarpe	Hancock	1862	14	G., 1869	7
1048	James, David O	Lake Forest	Lake	1875	10	D.R.,1886	9
1049	James, Lawrence F	Prairie City	McDonough	1873	9	G., 1884	12
1050	Janetzky, Herman J	Chicago	Cook	1891	16		1
1051	Jean, Carrie A	Robinson	Crawford	1885	13		7
1052	Jessen, Emma Bertha	Beecher	Will	1884	19	D.R.,1887	3
1053	Jeffords, Alva	Naples	Scott	186[illegible]	10	G., 1873	8
1054	Jenkins, James M	Gallatia	Saline	1859	14	D.R.,1865	4
1055	Jewell, George W	Pleasant Hill	Pike	1860	14	D.R.,1866	4
1056	Johnigan, Helen	Thebes	Alexander	1871	10	G., 1885	14
1057	Johnson, Albert	Quincy	Adams	1878	9	D.R.,1891	8
1058	Johnson, Catharine	Chicago	Cook	1884	15	D.R.,1887	3
1059	Johnson, Charles L	Elgin	Kane	1883	13		6
1060	Johnson, Charles P	Rockford	Winnebago	1883	15		7
1061	Johnson, Edith	Greenbush	Warren	1886	8		5
1062	Johnson, Frank Augustus	Moreland	Cook	1885	8		6
1063	Johnson, Gustalf H	Rockford	Winnebago	1879	9	D.R.,1887	4
1064	Johnson, Gustus O	Andover	Henry	1869	16	D.R.,1880	7
1065	Johnson, John L	Chicago	Cook	1867	20	H.D.,1870	4
1066	Johnson, John L	Richview	Washington	1874	19	D.R.,1876	2
1067	Johnson, Joshua	Fithian	Vermilion	1880	11	D.R.,1887	7
1068	Johnson, Lillie C	Chicago	Cook	1891	7		1
1069	Johnson, Logan Frank	Jacksonville	Morgan	1888	7		4
1070	Johnson, Mary A	Lively Grove	Washington	1863	13	H.D.,1868	4

—Continued.

Number.	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
1011	Quinine	3½ years			
1012	Typhoid fever	2 years			
1013	Typhoid fever	5 years			Swede
1014	Whooping cough	15 years			
1015					
1016					M'd d. m. (1633)
1017	Fall	2 years			
1018		B		C	
1019		B			
1020	Scald	9 months	C		
1021	Brain fever	4 years			German
1022		B	C		Hebrew
1023		B	C		Hebrew
1024		B			German
1025	Cold	3 years			
1026		B	2 Brs.		
1027		B	2 Brs. (1026), (1028)		Scotch
1028	Scarlet fever	2 years	Br. (1026), Sr. (1027)		Scotch
1029		B			German
1030		B			
1031	Gathering in head	2 years			
1032	Fever	2 years			M'd d. m. (1568)
1033		B			
103	Spinal fever	3 mo's			
1035	Inflammation brain				Swede; m'd. d. m.
1036		B			
1037	Spinal meningitis	4 years			Scotch
1038	"	2 years			Md. d. m. (498)
1039	Spinal fever	4 years	C		
1040		B			Swede
1041		B	Sr. (1042), Br. 1044)		German; m'd woman hears
1042		B	2 Brs. (1042), (1044)		German; m'd d. m. (161)
1043	Scarlet fever	2¾ years			German
1044		B	Sr. (1042), Br. (1041)		German; m'd d. m. (1078)
1045	Typhoid fever	2 years			French; m'd d. m.
1046		B			
1047	Fever; inflam. brain	5 years			
1048		B			
1049	Spinal meningitis	4 years			
1050	Sickness	Infancy			
1051	Spinal meningitis	18 mo's			
1052	Typhoid fever	2 years			German
1053	Scarlet fever	8 years			M'd. a woman who hears
1054		B			
1055	Cold plague				M'd. d. m.
1056		B			M'd. d. m. (1548)
1057		B			Colored
1058	Typhoid fever	4 years			
1059	Burned with lye	1 year			Irish
1060	Scarlet fever	4 years			Swede
1061	Catarrh	14 mo's			
1062	Brain fever	4 years			Swede
1063	Scarlet fever	7 years			Swede
1064					Swede
1065	Whooping cough	8 mo's			Canadian
1066	Fever	9 years		3d Cs	
1067	Spinal meningitis				
1068	Unknown	16 mo's			Swede
1069	Congestion	6 weeks			
1070		B	Br. (1872		

Number...	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended...
1071	Johnson, Walter	Aurora	Kane	1889	22	.....	1
1072	Johnson, Washington	Lively Grove	Washington	1863	10	H.D. 1868	5
1073	Jones, Catharine	Springfield	Sangamon	1849	10	H.D., 1858	8
1074	Jones, Charles	Cairo	Alexander	1879	9	.....	11
1075	Jones, Clyde Searles	East St. Louis	St. Clair	1891	14	.....	1
1076	Jones, Elzie B	Richview	Washington	1874	11	D.R., 1886	9
1077	Jones, Isaac	Chicago	Cook	1870	13	R. S., 1872	1
1078	Jones, Luella M	Kinmundy	Marion	1872	10	D.R., 1881	6
1079	Jones, Thomas J.	Waverly	Morgan	1852	10	D.R., 1863	11
1080	Jones, William B	Urbana	Champaign	1867	11	H.D., 1874	4
1081	Kaericher, Lee M	West Salem	Edwards	1879	8	.....	6
1082	Kaiser, Walter	Quincy	Adams	1881	9	D.R., 1887	4
1083	Kalck, Wendel	Chicago	Cook	1876	10	D.R., 1883	5
1084	Kandzia, Matilda	"	"	1882	9	.....	11
1085	Kane, Morris F	East St. Louis	St. Clair	1881	10	D.R., 1887	6
1086	Kauffman, Louisa M.	Salem	Marion	1878	10	G., 1891	12
1087	Keagle, Luella M	Barclay	Sangamon	1879	11	D. R. 1885	6
1088	Kearney, Esther	Pittsfield	Pike	1889	6	.....	3
1089	Keefauver, Jacob R	Canton	Fulton	1875	11	D.R., 1884	7
1090	Keeler, Newton	Chicago	Cook	1880	10	D.R., 1887	7
1091	Keill, Balsar	Washington	Tazewell	1850	18	H.D., 1854	4
1092	Keill, Catharine	"	"	1849	16	H.D., 1855	6
1093	Keill, Peter	"	"	1851	14	H.D., 1856	6
1094	Keller, George A.	Morris	Grundy	1867	8	G., 1879	11
1095	Kelling, Edward A.	Carlyle	Clinton	1874	8	Ex., 1884	11
1096	Kellogg, Chester H.	Ottawa	LaSalle	1852	12	H.D., 1860	6
1097	Kelly, Ann J.	Chicago	Cook	1874	10	D.R., 1881	6
1098	Kelly, David	"	"	1877	18	D. R. 1880	1
1099	Kelly, George	"	"	1874	11	D.R., 1881	8
1100	Kelly, Mary	Springfield	Sangamon	1869	9	H.D., 1880	5
1101	Kelly, Mary L.	Peoria	Peoria	1874	12	R. S. 1880	7
1102	Kelly, Winfield S.	Chicago	Cook	1873	19	H.D., 1876	3
1103	Kemmener, Ida	"	"	1887	11	D.R., 1891	2
1104	Kemp, James	Iowa City	Iowa (State)	1852	16	D.R., 1853	1
1105	Kendell, Caroline L.	Chicago	Cook	1876	23	G. 1878	2
1106	Kenna, Thomas P.	Joliet	Will	1886	19	D.R., 1887	1
1107	Kennedy, Agnes	Streator	LaSalle	1878	8	D.R., 1887	4
1108	Kennedy, Annie L.	"	"	1877	9	G., 1890	8
1109	Kennedy, Lydia C.	Nashville	Washington	1852	11	H.D., 1861	9
1110	Kepner, Mary J.	Howard's Point	Fayette	1860	10	H.D., 1863	4
1111	Kerr, George S.	Milburn	Lake	1865	10	G., 1874	8
1112	Kestel, Andrew	New Lenox	Will	1876	9	D.R., 1886	7
1113	Kestel, Michael	"	"	1874	12	D.R., 1884	9
1114	Ketcham, Mary A.	Friendville	Wabash	1864	14	H.D., 1872	4
1115	Kettlecamp, Mary E.	Nokomis	Montgomery	1877	9	G., 1889	9
1116	Kiefer, Myrtle Bella	Camden	Schuyler	1884	9	.....	7
1117	Kimmel, Georgiana	Dixon	Lee	1879	13	R. S., 1884	5
1118	Kindred, Elizabeth	Pontoosuc	Hancock	1860	13	H. D. 1865	3
1119	Kindred, Maria J	"	"	1860	15	H. D. 1865	2
1120	King, Albert E	Fairbury	Livingston	1889	15	.....	3
1121	King, Daniel Bailey	Springfield	Sangamon	1886	8	.....	6
1122	King, Matthew	Chicago	Cook	1869	11	G., 1880	11
1123	Kingon, Alfred	"	"	1873	10	R. S., 1880	4
1124	Kingon, Edward E.	"	"	1865	14	H. D., 1872	5
1125	Kingsbury, William	Walnut Grove	Knox	1856	24	G., 1860	2
1126	Kinninson, Mary	Virgennes	Jackson	1864	11	H. D. 1865	1
1127	Kirkman, Sarah	Macomb	McDonough	1851	....	D. R. 1851	1
1128	Kirkpatrick, Adda	East St. Louis	St. Clair	1880	18	D.R., 1881	1
1129	Kissner, Alice	Blue Island	Cook	1879	11	.....	11
1130	Kjelborg, Anna L.	Rockford	Winnebago	1867	9	G., 1878	11

—Continued.

Number.	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
1071	Sickness	1½ years			English
1072		B	Br. (1070)		M'd d. m
1073	Brain fever	6 years			M'd. d. m. (679)
1074					
1075	Perforat'n ear dr'm	1½ years			
1076	Inflammation ear	1 year		Cs	
1077		B			
1078		B			M'd d. m. (1044)
1079	Cold	2 mo's			
1080	Inflam. of brain	6 mo's			
1081	Sickness	3 mo's			
1082	Spinal meningitis				German
1083		B			German
1084		B			Pole
1085					Irish
1086					German
1087	Spinal meningitis				M'd d. m. (1846)
1088	Unknown	1½ years			Irish
1089		B			
1090				C	
1091		B	Br. (1093), Sr. (1092)		German
1092		B	2 Brs. (1091), (1093)		German
1093		B	Br. (1091), Sr. (1092)		German
1094	Scarlet fever	8 years			
1095	Spinal meningitis	7 years			German
1096	Typhoid fever	7 years			
1097		B	2 Br. (1098) (1099)		Irish
1098		B	2 Br. (1099), Sr. (1097)		Irish
1099		B	2 Br. (1098), Sr. (1097)		Irish
1100	Fever	2 years			Irish
1101	Spinal meningitis	1½ years			Irish
1102		B			
1103	Diphtheria	8 years			German
1104					
1105		B			
1106	Spinal meningitis				
1107	Brain fever	1½ years	Sr. (1108)		Irish
1108	Spinal meningitis	5 years	Sr. (1107)		Irish
1109	Scarlet fever	2 years			
1110		B	4 2d Cs		
1111	Whooping cough				Scotch; m'd d. m. (52)
1112		B	Br. (1113)		German
1113		B	Br. (1112)		German
1114		B			
1115	Inflamati'n of brain				German
1116		B			
1117	Brain fever	6 years			German
1118		B	Fr., Sr. (1119)		M'd d. m
1119		B	Fr., Sr. (1118)		M'd hearing man
1120	Deformity of ears	B			
1121	Spinal meningitis	5 years			
1122	Brain fever	5 years			Irish
1123			Br. (1124)		English; m'd
1124	Sickness	2 years	Br. (1123)		English; m'd d. m. (1554)
1125	Fall	2 years			
1126	Cold, gath'ng in h'd				
1127			U		
1128					
1129	Typhoid fever	4 years			German
1130		B	Br. (1131)		Swede; m'd d. m. (1237)

Number	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended.
1131	Kjelborg, Levin	Rockford	Winnebago	1870	8	R. S., 1881	11
1132	Kleiber, Joseph J	Allen	LaSalle	1869	9	D R., 1880	7
1133	Klug, Anna M	Belleville	St. Clair	1879	9	G., 1890	11
1134	Kneis, Margaret A	Peoria	Peoria	1874	15	G. 1884	8
1135	Knickhren, Sophia	Green Garden	Will	1878	12	D.R. 1886	7
1136	Knight, Louisa J	Plumfield	Franklin	1876	15	D. R. 1880	3
1137	Knighthart, Mark C	Momence	Kankakee	1881	9	D.R., 1891	8
1138	Koehn, Tillie	Lincoln	Logan	1885	8		6
1139	Koenig, Christolf	LaSalle	LaSalle	1881	15	D.R., 1891	9
1140	Koenig, George M	"	"	1874	17	D.R., 1883	1
1141	Koesel, Mary E	Urbana	Champaign	1875	10	G. 1886	11
1142	Kohn, Kaim	Chicago	Cook	1888	12		4
1143	Kohn, Theodore	"	"	1870	9	D. R. 1876	1
1144	Kombrink, Annie F	Caseyville	St. Clair	1891	9		1
1145	Korethe, Frederika	Chicago	Cook	1866	10	H. D. 1874	6
1146	Koser, John M	Cedarville	Stephenson	1868	13	H. D. 1872	1
1147	Krantz, John L	Blue Island	Cook	1870	10	H. D. 1866	5
1148	Kranz, Jacob Arthur	Wheeling	"	1886	17	D. R. 1887	1
1149	Krapp, William J. J	Coal Valley	Rock Island	1885	12		6
1150	Kraus, Alois	Chicago	Cook	1890	18		1
1151	Kreider, Bertie E	Chicago	Cook	1886	12	D.R., 1891	4
1152	Krejca, John	"	"	1888	7		4
1153	Kreuger, Julius	Chicago	Cook	1873	10	D.R., 1884	7
1154	Kricheldorf, Louis	Peoria	Peoria	1887	8		1
1155	Krueger, Henry August	Moreland	Cook	1887	7		8
1156	Kubeak, Frances	Chicago	Cook	1888	8		4
1157	Kuehen, John	Coal Valley	Rock Island	1874	9	D.R., 1881	8
1158	Kruse Christian	Ashley	Washington	1891	11		1
1159	Kug eman, John George	Mascoutah	St. Clair	1886	8		5
1160	LaClair, Clara	Sparta	Randolph	1869	13	H,D.,1874	4
1161	Lahman, Joseph	Farmington	Effingham	1865	12	H.D.,1871	1
1162	Laingor, Leonard	Chicago	Cook	1885	16	D.R.,1889	2
1163	Laird, Harriet A	Spring Hill	Whiteside	1859	11	D.R., 1866	7
1164	Lake, Maria J	Bloomingdale	DuPage	1869	12	G., 1879	10
1165	Lake, Mary	"	"	1857	17	H.D.,1868	7
1166	Lambert, Ellen M	Chicago	Cook	1878	9	D.R., 1888	9
1167	Lambert, Onisiami	St. George	Kankakee	1882	11	D.R., 1887	3
1168	Lamme, John H	Pontoosuc	Hancock	1854	11	H.D.,1858	4
1169	Lammert, Henry William	Venice	St. Clair	1886	16	D.R., 1891	3
1170	La Motte William	Chicago	Cook	1879	9	D.R., 1888	8
1171	Landes, Dora Belle	Lynnville	Scott	1886	11		5
1172	Landolt, Edwin	Freeport	Stephenson	1880	11	D.R ,1891	5
1173	Lanning, George	Coatsburg	Adams	1879	19	D.R., 1881	2
1174	LaPanse, Louis O	East St. Louis	St. Clair	1876	14	D.R., 1886	7
1175	Lareau, Aime	Beaversville	Iroquois	1879	10	D.R., 1887	8
1176	Larson, Carl Oscar	Durand	Winnebago	1887	13		4
1177	Lathrop, Harry	Chicago	Cook	1882	14	D. R. 1888	5
1178	Lathrop, Mamie E	New Bedford	Bureau	1881	13	D.R., 1886	2
1179	Latimer, Nancy J	Petersburg	Menard	1862	14	H.D.,1869	6
1180	Latteri, James S	Canton	Fulton	1856	28	G., 1860	2
1181	Laughlin, Charles H	Quincy	Adams	1846	10	G., 1859	11
1182	Laughlin, Franklin	"	"	1851	10	G. 1862	10
1183	Laughlin, John R	"	"	1856	10	H.D.,1865	7
1184	Lawder, Bessie G	Peoria	Peoria	1878	15	G., 1883	4
1185	Lawder, Letitia	Rockwood	Randolph	1878	9	D.R., 1888	9
1186	Lawder, Paul	Peoria	Peoria	1883	18	G., 1887	4
1187	Lawrence, William Marshall	Jacksonville	Morgan	1887	9		5
1188	Lawson, Charles Elmer	Orion	Henry	1890	12		2
1189	Lebherz, William E	Chicago	Cook	1879	10	D.R., 1892	7
1190	Lebkuecher, William	Beardstown	Cass	1885	9		6

—Continued.

Number.	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
1131		B.	Sr. (1130)		Swede
1132	Scarlet fever	2¼ years			German
1133	Spinal meningitis				German
1134	Cancer	4 years			German
1135	Scarlet fever	9 mo's			German; m'd d. m. (78)
1136					
1137	Spinal meningitis				
1138		B.			German
1139		B.	Br. (1140)		German
1140		B	Br. (1139)		German
1141	Spinal meningitis				German
1142	Spasms	1½ years			Russian
1143		B.	Br.		Hebrew
1144		B			German
1145	Sickness	6 mo's			German; m'd d. m. (771)
1146	Spinal meningitis	9 years			German
1147					German
1148		B			German
1149	Whooping cough	6 mo's			Prussian
1150		3 years			Bohemian
1151		B			German
1152		B.			Bohemian
1153					German
1154	Scarlet fever	4½ years			German
1155	Sickness	2½ year-	½ Br		German
1156	Typhoid fever	4 years			Pole
1157	Sickness	10 mo's			German
1158	Summer complaint	1½ years			German
1159	Fever	1½ years			German
1160					Colored, md. man not d.
1161		B			Killed on railroad
1162	Scarlet fever	9 years			
1163	Cold	Infancy			
1164		B	Sr. (1165)		German
1165		B	Sr. (1164)		German. M'd d. m. (280)
1166	Spinal meningitis	2½ years			German. M'd d. m. (908)
1167					French
1168	Bilious fever	2 mo's			
1169	Brain fever	6 years			German
1170					
1171		B			
1172		B			German
1173	Fever	4 years			
1174	Gathering in head.	10 mo's			French
1175	Spinal meningitis				French
1176		B			Swede
1177					
1178	Spinal meningitis				M'd d. m. (1790)
1179					
1180		B			Md. d. m. (2231) became a teacher in Ind. Institute.
1181		B.	2 Brs. (1182), (1183), 3 2d Cs.		M'd d. m. (2094)
1182		B.	2 Brs. (1181), (1183), 3 2d Cs		M'd d. m. (511)
1183		B.	2 Brs. (1181), (1182), 3 2d Cs		M'd d. m. (1765) became a teacher in Ill. Institute.
1184	Gathering in head.		3 Brs. (1186	Cs.	
1185	Measles	1 year			
1186		B.	Sr. (1184), 2 Brs	Cs	M'd a woman who hears
1187	Spinal meningitis	3 years			
1188		B			Swede
1189					German
1190	Spinal meningitis	4 years	C		German

Number.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended.
1191	Lee, Grace	Springfield	Sangamon	1884	....	.....	7
1192	Lee, John	Chicago	Cook	1870	11	D.R., 1880	8
1193	Lee, Margaret	Quincy	Adams	1855	10	D.R., 1890	10
1194	Lee, Mary	Chicago	Cook	1872	12	D.R., 1880	6
1195	Lee, Sarah	Batavia	Kane	1868	10	G., 1879	9
1196	Lee, Susan	Quincy	Adams	1848	12	H.D., 1858	7
1197	Lecroy, Miles	Cisne	Wayne	1881	10	D.R., 1888	6
1198	Leitch, Charles	Mattoon	Coles	1876	14	D.R., 1874	6
1199	Lemaster, Clarence	Marbletown	Fulton	1884	7	.....	7
1200	Lender, William	French Village	St. Clair	1887	10	.....	3
1201	Leon, Meyer	Chicago	Cook	1891	11	.....	1
1202	Leonard, Elisha	York	Clark	1846	14	H.D., 1854	7
1203	Leonard, Martin B	Athens	Menard	1847	19	D.R., 1854	6
1204	Levi, Atta	Chicago	Cook	1866	10	D.R., 1876	8
1205	Levi, Edward	"	"	1867	10	D.R., 1880	10
1206	Lewis, Laura J.	Low Point	Woodford	1883	16	D.R., 1884	1
1207	Lewis, Louisa	Danville	Vermilion	1877	7	D.R., 1887	5
1208	Lewis, William C	Cape Girardeau	Missouri (St.)	1854	14	H.D., 1855	1
1209	Leyder, Helena R	Chicago	Cook	1888	16	.....	4
1210	Liebert, George	Chandlerville	Cass	1851	13	D.R., 1853	2
1211	Lies, Margaret	Aurora	Kane	1868	11	D.R., 1876	4
1212	Lighter, William Dallas	Mt. Zion	Macon	1888	9	.....	4
1213	Limage, Charles LaClare	Hanover	JoDaviess	1889	17	.....	3
1214	Lindeau, Richard	Chicago	Cook	1885	8	.....	4
1215	Linehan, John	"	"	1878	14	D.R., 1886	8
1216	Lingouski, Juliana	Chicago	Cook	1882	10	D.R., 1887	5
1217	Linn, Bertha	Mascoutah	St. Clair	1888	15	D.R., 1891	1
1218	Linxwiller, Charles H	Hurricane	Montgomery	1856	12	D.R., 1857	2
1219	Lisle, Telva Julia	Washington	Tazewell	1886	11	.....	6
1220	Liston, Mary	Minonk	Edwards	1880	9	D.R., 1891	7
1221	Litherland, Clyde D	Grayville	White	1880	12	D.R., 1887	3
1222	Litherland, Norman	"	"	1880	14	D.R., 1887	3
1223	Litzen, Mary A	Rock Island	Rock Island	1866	14	H.D., 1868	2
1224	Livesay, Benjamin F	Richview	Washington	1851	12	H.D., 1864	9
1225	Lloyd, Eva	Jarvis Township	Madison	1881	9	.....	10
1226	Lobsinger, Edward Tator	Hudson	McLean	1888	8	.....	3
1227	Lobsinger, Jacobina A	Bloomington	"	1885	9	.....	6
1228	Loer, Jessie Howard	Waynesville	DeWitt	1884	8	.....	7
1229	Logan, Charlotte	Dakota	Stephenson	1863	16	H.D., 1866	3
1230	Lohman, Henry	Summerfield	St. Clair	1878	8	H.D., 1889	12
1231	Long, Brainard	Sciota	McDonough	1873	9	D.R., 1886	13
1232	Long, Celsus	Enfield	White	1891	16	.....	1
1233	Long, Eugene C	Payson	Adams	1877	12	D.R., 1886	8
1234	Long, John G	Macomb	McDonough	1859	11	G., 1867	9
1235	Long, Lillie B	"	"	1867	8	G., 1878	11
1236	Long, Minnie W. S	Rockford	Winnebago	1888	10	.....	4
1237	Long, Parker	Payson	Adams	1862	12	D.R., 1863	1
1238	Longbranch, Anna M	Chicago	Cook	1889	15	.....	3
1239	Lord, James A	Douglas	Knox	1882	10	.....	9
1240	Lott, Alice	Monticello	Piatt	1892	32	.....	1
1241	Loucks, Mary A	Hillsboro	Montgomery	1865	15	G., 1873	7
1242	Louis, Anna	Falmouth	Jasper	1886	10	.....	3
1243	Love, Harry O	Salem	Marion	1881	8	R.S., 1883	3
1244	Lovejoy, Susan	Tremont	Tazewell	1845	26	H.D., 1851	6
1245	Lowe, Benjamin D	Lowder	Sangamon	1877	9	H.D., 1888	10
1246	Lowman, Georgia	Jacksonville	Morgan	1872	17	R.S., 1874	2
1247	Lowrie, Catherine H	South Macon	Macon	1863	11	H.D., 1869	5
1248	Louther, William	Paris	Edgar	1873	10	D.R., 1880	5
1249	Luckey, Alexander	Kewanee	Henry	1877	19	Ex. 1877	3
1250	Lunde, Hendrika Maria	Ransom	LaSalle	1890	7	.....	2

—Continued.

Number.	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
1191	Scarlet fever	8 years			
1192		B	Sr. (1194)		Irish
1193	Fall	4 years	Sr. (1196)		M'd d. m.
1194		B	Br. (1192)		Irish.
1195					Irish, m'd d. m.
1196		B	Sr. (1193)		M'd d. m. (584)
1197					
1198	Spinal meningitis				
1199	Scarlet fever	4 years			
1200	Spinal meningitis	3 years			
1201	Diphtheria	5 years			
1202					M'd d. m. (1263)
1203					
1204		B	Sr., 2 Brs. (1205)		Hebrew; M'd. d. m.
1205		B	Br., 2 Srs (1204)		Hebrew; M'd. d. m.
1206	Spinal meningitis				
1207					
1208	Jaundice	1½ years			
1209	Sore throat	1½ years			
1210					German
1211	Scarlet fever	2 years			German
1212	Spinal fever	2 years			
1213		B			Canadian
1214	Convulsions	1¾ mo's.		Cs.	German
1215					Irish
1216					Pole
1217	Spinal meningitis	3½ years			German
1218	Congestive fever	2 years			
1219	Spinal meningitis	5 years			
1220	Spinal meningitis				Irish
1221	Spinal meningitis		Br. (1222)		
1222	Spinal meningitis		Br. (1221)		
1223					German
1224		B			German
1225	Fever	2 years			
1226	Scarlet fever	10 mo's	Sr. (1227)		Canadian
1227	Scrofula	3 years	Br (1226)		Canadian
1228		B			
1229		B	Br.		M'd d. m. (727)
1230	Measles				
1231		B	Br. (1237)		German
1232	Spinal meningitis	6½ years			
1233		B	Br. (1234), Sr. (1235)		
1234	Disease of kidneys		Br. (1233), Sr. (1235)		
1235		B	2 Brs. (1233), (1234)		
1236		B			Swede
1237	Sickness	4 years	Br. (1231), Sr.		M'd d. m. (1130)
1238	Brain fever	2 years			Swede
1239		B			
1240					German
1241	Measles				German
1242		B			
1243	Spasms	3 years			German
1244	Measles	8 mo's			
1245		B	2d C. (2225)	C	M'd d. m.
1246		B	2 2d Cs., 2 4th Cs.		
1247		B			M'd d. m. (1458)
1248		B			
1249	Measles	15 mo's			
1250		B			Norwegian

Number	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended.
1251	Lupion, Phelous	Watseka	Iroquois	1878	10	G., 1891	11
1252	Luther, Catherine	Chicago	Cook	1873	10	D.R., 1886	8
1253	Luttrell, Cynthia J	Cairo	Alexander	1866	10	G., 1877	11
1254	Luttrell, Francis M	"	"	1866	12	H.D. 1875	8
1255	Lutz, Katie	Chicago	Cook	1891	9		1
1256	Lynch, Honora	Chicago	Cook	1884	14	G., 1889	6
1257	Lynch, Thomas	Snachwine	Putnam	1869	9	G., 1880	11
1158	Lyon, Thomas C	Dwight	Stephenson	1878	11	D.R., 1889	9
1259	Lyons, Edna	Sibley	Ford	1891			1
1260	Lyons, Mary Alice	"	"	1888	8		4
1261	Mack, Arthur Wa'ter	Chicago	Cook	1889	12		3
1262	Mack, Jacob	Kensington	"	1887	13		2
1263	Mack, Rosa	Rockford	Winnebago	1818	19	H.D., 1854	7
1264	Madden, Elizabeth	Ewington	Effingham	1860	24	G., 1862	2
1265	Maffioli, Bonfacio	Rockford	Winnebago	1889	7		3
1266	Maher, Timothy	Wilmington	Will	1879	19	G., 1881	2
1267	Mahon, Cecelia B	Alton	Madison	1880	10	G., 1892	12
1268	Mahuffy, Bridget	Vienna	Grundy	1859	11	D. 1865	6
1269	Malcom, Jemima	Chicago	Cook	1856	19	H.D., 1862	5
1270	Mallory, Olive May	Moweaqua	Shelby	1889	7		3
1271	Malone, Catharine	Lodi	Kane	1874	10	D.R., 1886	7
1272	Maloy, John	Streator	LaSalle	1878	10	D.R., 1888	9
1273	Manny, Jessie	Dixon	Lee	1879	22	H.D., 1880	1
1274	Manter, Laforest G	Joliet	Will	1873	13	G., 1883	10
1275	Mapes, Susan	Jacksonville	Morgan	1856	10	H.D., 1865	9
1276	Marsh, Marietta	Naples	Scott	1855	10	H.D., 1865	10
1277	Marshall, Benjamin F	Quincy	Adams	1866	9	H.D., 1872	4
1278	Marshall, George W	Bruce	LaSalle	1863	10	H.D., 1869	5
1279	Martin, Cora B	Galva	Henry	1877	9	D.R., 1888	10
1280	Martin, Edward L	"	"	1880	8	D.R., 1891	7
1281	Martin, Howard Reed	Peoria	Peoria	1888	15		4
1282	Marwedel, Ludwig G	Chicago	Cook	1881	10	D.R., 1889	6
1283	Marx, William	"	"	1875		D.R., 1891	10
1284	Mason, Joseph B	Carrollton	Greene	1874	14	D.R., 1876	1
1285	Mather, Elmira	Fish Hook	Pike	1885	10		7
1286	Mather, Fredrick	Fish Hook	Pike	1888	7		4
1287	Mather, Nannie	"	"	1885	8		7
1288	Matteson, Beatrice Louise	Morgan Park	Cook	1888	5		4
1289	Matthay, Emma	Chicago	"	1881	20	D.R., 1882	1
1290	Matthews, Elizabeth	Washington	Iowa (state)	1852	13	D.R., 1852	1
1291	Man, Augusta	Chicago	Cook	1878	15	D.R., 1884	2
1292	Mausser, George	Peoria	Peoria	1881	11	D.R., 1891	7
1293	Maxwell, Arthur M	Charleston	Coles	1886	8		6
1294	Maxwell, George F	Mahomet	Champaign	1863	10	G., 1873	9
1295	May, John	East St. Louis	St. Clair	1877	16	R.S., 1880	2
1296	Mayall, Emmues C	Ipava	Fulton	1883	9		8
1297	Mayes, John E	Alma	Marion	1889	6		3
1298	Mayette, Char es	Watseka	Iroquois	1878	10	D., 1880	1
1299	McAley, Thomas	LaSalle	LaSalle	1876	10	D.R., 1884	8
1300	McArthur, Ellen	Newman	Douglas	1873	12	D.R. 1886	11
1301	McAuley, Archie	Springfield	Sangamon	1886	9		2
1302	McCarthy, Catharine	Lockport	Will	1881	18	D.R., 1887	4
1303	McCarthy, Michael J	Chicago	Cook	1878	16	G., 1880	2
1304	McCarthy, Thomas	"	"	1891			1
1305	McCarty, Andrew	Ramsey	Fayette	1869	19	H.D., 1890	1
1306	McCarty, Edward W	Chicago	Cook	1859	11	H.D., 1863	3
1307	McCleary, John G	Mt. Erie	Wayne	1877	12	D.R., 1886	5
13 8	McC elland, Elizabeth A	York Neck	Adams	1868	11	H.D., 1876	3
1309	McClelland, Joseph	Coatsburg	"	1860	10	H.D., 1869	9
1310	McClelland, Margaret	"	"	1860	12	H.D., 1867	8

—Continued.

Number.	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
1251	Scarlet fever	6 years	C		French
1252	Scarlet fever	2½ years			German; M'd d. m. (683)
1253		B.	Br. (1254)		Became teacher in Ill. Inst.
1254			Sr. (1253)		M'd d. m. (890)
1255	Fever	2 years			German
1256	Brain fever	10 years			Irish; m'd d. m
1257	Diphtheria	2½ years			Irish
1258	Spinal meningitis				Irish
1259			1 Sr. (1260)		Irish
1260	Sickness	14 mo's	1 Sr. (1259)		Irish
1261	Scarlet fever	2 years			
1262	Sickness	1½ years			German
1263	"	8 mo's			M'd d. m. (1202)
1264	Brain fever	6 years			M'd d. m. (982)
1265		B			Italian
1266	Typhoid fever	10 years	C. (228)		Irish
1267	Sickness	2 years			Irish
1268					Irish
1269	Scarlet fever	8 years			Scotch; m'd d. m
1270		B			
1271	Brain fever	10 mo's			Irish
1272	Typhoid fever	4 years			Irish
1273	Catarrh				M'd a hearing man
1274	Inflammation brain				
1275	" "				M'd d. m. (975)
1276	Nervous fever	3 years			
1277		B	Fr. mr. and br. (1278)		M'd d. m. (202)
1278	Inflammation brain		Fr. mr. and br. (1277)		M'd d. m
1279	Whooping cough	18 mo's	2 brs. (1280)		
1280	"	6 mo's	Sr. (1279). Br		
1281	Deafness, partial				
1282	Cold	10 days			German
1283	Scarlet fever	2 years			German
1284	"	10 mo's			
1285		B	Sr. (1287). 4 Brs. (1286)		Mr. hear'g d'fectiv'; not d. m
1286		B	2 srs. (1285), (1287). 3 Brs. (1286)		Mr. hear'g d'fectiv'; not d. m
1287		B	Sr. (1285). 4 Brs. (1286)		" "
1288		B			
1289	Spinal meningitis				German
1290					
1291					German
1292	Spinal meningitis				German
1293		B	½d C		
1294	Scarlet fever				M'd d. m. (277)
1295					
1296	Brain fever	5 mo's			
1297		B			
1298	Spinal meningitis		C		French
1299	"				Irish
1300	"				
1301	Scarlet fever	8 mo's			
1302	Measles	2½ years			Irish
1303	Spinal meningitis				Irish
1304					Irish
1305	Scarlet fever	1 year			
1306	Scarlet fever	4 years			M'd d. m. (1460)
1307	Spinal meningitis				
1308		B	Br., Sr	Cs	
1309		B	2 Sr	Cs	
1310		B	Br., Sr	Cs	

Number...	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended...
1311	McClelland, William	Sandoval	Marion	1865	22	H.D.,1869	4
1312	McClosky, James	Quincy	Adams	1865	10	D.R.,1872	5
1313	McCollam, Annie May	Danvers	McLean	1887			5
1314	McCollam, Emma J	Delta	"	1859	13	H.D.,1865	7
1315	McConnell, Jonathan	Cave-in-Rock	Hardin	1853	10	H.D.,1858	4
1316	McCormick, John Anderson.	Chicago	Cook	1889	8		3
1317	McCormick, Sylvester	Effingham	Effingham	1870	15	H.D.,1878	8
1318	McCoy, Joseph	Trivoli	Peoria	1855	9	H.D.,1856	1
1319	McCoy, Joseph W	Lovilli	Hamilton	1860	13	H.D.,1869	6
1320	McCurdy, Della	Carthage	Hancock	1880	7	R.S.,1886	6
1321	McCutcheon, Charles	Chatsworth	Livingston	1873	12	D.R.,1880	3
1322	McDonald, Eroy	Crab Orchard	Williamson	1886	14		6
1323	McDonald, Mary	Manhatton	Will	1891	7		1
1324	McDonald, Michael	Chicago	Cook	1873	9	D.R.,1884	10
1325	McDonald, Michael	Ridgely	Sangamon	1885	10	D.R.,1892	6
1326	McDowell, Abner C	Hopedale	Tazewell	1856	22	H.D.,1862	5
1327	McDowell Etta J	Clayton	Adams	1885	8	D.R.,1891	....
1328	McDowell, Julia M	Pontiac	Livingston	1877	10	D.R.,1889	6
1329	McIlhenny, Margaret	Waynesville	DeWitt	1858	12	H.D.,1886	7
1330	McEvoy, James E	Lemont	Cook	1880	10	D.R.,1884	3
1331	McFall, Effie	Blandinsville	McDonough	1880	9		11
1332	McFarland, James H	Louisville	Mo. (State)	1846	17	H.D.,1851	6
1333	McFarland, Jane	Batavia	Kane	1874	10	G., 1887	12
1334	McFarland, John B	Louisville	Mo. (State)	1848	24	H.D.,1851	3
1335	McFatridge, Bertha R	Vienna	Johnson	1887	9		5
1336	McGary, Catharine	Crystal Lake	McHenry	1869	10	D.R.,1880	5
1337	McGary, Charles	"	"	1869	14	D.R.,1880	2
1338	McGary, Ellen	"	"	1869	11	D.R.,1880	4
1339	McGinnis, Virginia	Jacksonville	Morgan	1856	10	H.D.,1864	7
1340	McGill, Nancy	Palestine	Crawford	1871	10	D.R.,1881	10
1341	McHenry, Elizabeth E	Sparta	Randolph	1864	9	G., 1873	9
1342	McHenry, Elizabeth J	"	"	1863	16	H.D.1870	6
1343	McHose, Leola May	St. Louis	Mo. (State)	1888	8	D.R.,1891	3
1344	McIlvain, Carrie J	Clay City	Clay	1884	8	D., 1886	2
1345	McIntosh, Willie G	Pontiac	Livingston	1875	10	G., 1886	11
1346	McKean, Samuel V	Mill Shoals	White	1883	15	D.R.,1889	4
1347	McKee, Jacob	Oblong	Crawford	1873	25	D., 1874	1
1348	McKee, Susan A	Kankakee	Kankakee	1872	9	G., 1883	11
1349	McKeever, Charles A	Minonk	Woodford	1869	9	G., 1880	7
1350	McKinistry, Robert Reid	DePue	Bureau	1891	11		1
1351	McLean, Charles E	Tremont	Tazewell	1881	11	D.R.,1891	7
1352	McLean, Elizabeth	Marissa	St. Clair	1882	15	D.R.,1886	3
1353	McLean, John	Tremont	Tazewell	1883	9		7
1354	McLean, William T	"	"	1878	11	D.R.,1886	8
1355	McLucas, George A	Litchfield	Montgomery	1887	35	D.R.,1891	1
1356	McMahon, Michael	Lacon	Marshall	1858	8	G., 1867	10
1357	McManus, John	Marseilles	LaSalle	1880	8	D.R.,1886	6
1358	McMillan, William H	Chicago	Cook	1869	13	D.R.,1880	9
1359	McNabney, Emily J	Blair	Randolph	1870	9	D.R.,1881	9
1360	McNamara, Patrick John	Decatur	Macon	1877	8	D.R.,1886	9
1361	McNealy, Joseph	Morrisonville	Christian	1878	14	D.R.,1881	4
1362	McNeill, Ann	Bloomington	McLean	1869	17	H.D.,1874	5
1363	McNeill, Mary W	"	"	1869	15	H.D.,1879	5
1364	McNeill, William	"	"	1869	21	H.D.,1870	1
1365	McNichols, Emma	Chicago	Cook	1882	10	D.R.,1891	6
1366	McTigue, John	Chicago	Cook	1879	8	D.R.,1886	6
1367	McVay, John	Burton	Adams	1855	10	D.R.,1891	4
1368	McVay, Ruth	"	"	1854	11	D.R.,1858	4
1369	McWilliams, Ebenezer	Olney	Richland	1862	11	H.D.,1869	5
1370	McWilliams, Vinnie B	Monticello	Piatt	1879	9	D.R.,1889	8

—Continued.

Number.	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
1311					
1312					Irish
1313		B.	Mr., Fr		
1314	Ague and measles	Infancy			
1315					
1316		B			Irish
1317		B			
1318	Scarlet fever	2½ years			
1319					
1320	Spinal meningitis				
1321	Spinal meningitis	10 years			
1322		B			
1323	Spinal fever	11 mo's			Irish
1324		B			Irish
1325	Spinal meningitis	5 years			Irish
1326					
1327		B			Colored
1328	Spinal meningitis				
1329		B			M'd man not deaf
1330			1 2d and 1 3d C		Irish
1331	Ear ache	5 mo's			
1332		B	Br. (1334), Sr.	Cs.	M'd d. m. Became teach'r in Mo. In. Clergyman M. E. Church South
1333	Spinal fever	2 years			Scotch
1334		B	Br. (1332), Sr.	Cs.	M'd d. m. (1688). Became a teacher in Mo. Inst.
1335	Collection in ear	18 mo's			
1336			Br. (1337), Sr. (1338)	Cs.	Irish
1337			2 Srs. (1336) (1338)	Cs.	Irish
1338			Br. (1337), Sr. (1336)	Cs.	Irish
1339					
1340					
1341	Brain fever	6 mo's	C (1342)	Cs.	M'd d. m. (1561)
1342	Erysipelas	2½ years	C (1341)		M'd. d. m. (1560)
1343	Spinal meningitis	3½ years			
1344	Quinine	9 mo's			
1345	Congestion brain	9 mo's			
1346	Fever	10 mo's			
1347	Brain fever	3 mo's			
1348	Scarlet fever	2 years			
1349	Spinal meningitis	5 years			
1350	Spinal meningitis	3½ years			
1351	Measles	2½ years	2 Brs. (1353) (1354)		
1352	Brain fever				
1353	Scarlet fever	11 mo's	2 Brs. (1351) (1354)		
1354	Measles	4 years	2 Brs. (1351) (1353)		
1355		B			
1356		B	Br.		Irish, m'd d. m. (982)
1357	Spinal meningitis				Irish, killed on railroad
1358	Brain fever	14 mo's			M'd d. m. (1814)
1359	Spasms	13 mo's			
1360					
1361	Fright	3 years			
1362		B	Br. (1364) Sr. (1363)		M'd d. m. (1831)
1363		B	Br. (1364) Sr. (1362)		
1364		B	2 Srs. (1362) (1363)		
1365	Brain fever			C.GP	Irish
1366	Fever	2 years			
1367		B	Sr. (1368)		M'd d. m. (1442)
1368	Sickness	14 years	Br. (1367)		
1369	Gathering in head				
1370	Spinal meningitis				M'd d. m. (1403)

Number...	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended...
1371	Mecum, Minnie M.	Macomb	McDonough	1888	14		3
1372	Medley, Sarah A	Jacksonville	Morgan	1871	12	D., 1874	2
1373	Meek, Lara Sullivan	Chicago	Cook	1891	9		1
1374	Meeker, George	Prairie Centre	LaSalle	1876	12	R.S., 1880	4
1375	Meisel, Alexander	Chicago	Cook	1867	9	G., 1879	11
1376	Melahn, Caroline	Champaign	Champaign	1862	10	H.D., 1872	10
1377	Mentzel, William	Winchester	Scott	1883	11	R.S., 1886	1
1378	Mercer, Albert	Liberty	Adams	1887	8		5
1379	Mercer, Jessie B	Taylorville	Christian	1875	16	D.R., 1880	2
1380	Merrill, Ashbell N	East St. Louis	St. Clair	1879	16	G., 1882	4
1381	Merrill, George E	East Orland	Cook	1879	10	G. 1889	10
1382	Merrill, Letitia B	Petersburg	Menard	1879	9		8
1383	Merz, John	Decatur	Macon	1869	10	R.S., 1880	6
1384	Metheny, David	Macedonia	Hamilton	1853	12	H.D., 1865	7
1385	Mettler, Thomas H	Bedford	Pike	1879	10		11
1386	Meyer, Charles	Chicago	Cook	1877	10	G., 1888	10
1387	Meyer, Carl	Belleville	St. Clair	1887	9		5
1388	Meyer, Joseph	Peoria	Peoria	1884	14	D.R., 1889	3
1389	Middleton, Rufus E	Fayette	Greene	1880	19	D.R., 1888	6
1390	Miller, Carrie B.	Mound Station	Brown	1875	12	G., 1886	10
1391	Miller, Charles A	Bloomington	McLean	1890	11		2
1392	Miller, Charles E	Marengo	McHenry	1876	16	D.R. 1884	6
1393	Miller, Elda A	Loami	Sangamon	1864	9	H.D., 1874	6
1394	Miller, Elizabeth	Columbia	Monroe	1862	11	H.D., 1875	11
1395	Miller, Harriet	Nokomis	Montgomery	1864	20	H.D., 1866	2
1396	Miller, Joseph	Hopedale	Tazewell	1868	10	D.R., 1880	10
1397	Miller, Louisa O	Mt. Carroll	Carroll	1872	10	D.R. 1884	9
1398	Miller, Mary L	Adeline	Ogle	1876	21	D.R., 1881	3
1399	Miller, Robert H	Momence	Kankakee	1877	12	D.R., 1886	6
1400	Miller, William Frederick	Chicago	Cook	1888	10		4
1401	Miller, William R	Columbia	Monroe	1859	15	H.D., 1869	8
1402	Mills, Diamond Isabell	Wheaton	DuPage	1885	8		
1403	Mills, John W	Waverly	Morgan	1874	10	D.R., 1886	10
1404	Mills, Julia Onus	Modesto	Macoupin	1891	7		1
1405	Mills, William H	Warrenville	DuPage	1848	22	H.D., 1849	1
1406	Milsap, Abner G	Rushville	Schuyler	1857	10	D., 1861	5
1407	Milton, Amenia	Chapin	Morgan	1874	13	D.R., 1881	7
1408	Mina, Otto	Chicago	Cook	1887			4
1409	Mindrup, Harry	Nokomis	Montgomery	1881	10		9
1410	Miner, Edward	Cornell	Livingston	1875	10	D.R., 1886	10
1411	Minn, Nicholas L	Louisiana	Missouri (St.)	1872	17	H.D., 1874	2
1412	Minton, William	Peoria	Peoria	1849	12	H.D., 1855	6
1413	Mitchell, Christiana	Morris	Grundy	1870	12	D.R., 1886	13
1414	Mitchell, Cordelia R	Jerseyville	Jersey	1872	15	G., 1882	9
1415	Mitchell, Emma	Trenton	Clinton	1877	9	G., 1888	10
1416	Mitchell, Hannah	Urbana	Champaign	1850	22	H.D., 1852	3
1417	Mitchell, James F	Nashville	Washington	1865	11	H.D., 1872	8
1418	Mitchell, Sarah F	Olney	Richland	1880	9		11
1419	Moake, Daisy B	Carterville	Williamson	1891	11		1
1420	Moake, Florence Clemantine	"	"	1890	17		2
1421	Moake, Trissy B	Carterville	Williamson	1890	16		2
1422	Moats, Harry	Wyoming	Stark	1885	9		4
1423	Moffatt, Joseph H	Peoria	Peoria	1889	15		2
1424	Molloy, Ann	Chicago	Cook	1866	17	H.D., 1868	1
1425	Molohon, Henry A	Pawnee	Sangamon	1879	10	G., 1891	11
1426	Mooney, Lucy W	Mattoon	Coles	1875	11	R.S., 1884	8
1427	Moore, Alice	Swan Creek	Warren	1876	8	G., 1891	14
1428	Moore, Ann	Winchester	Scott	1857	20	H.D., 1862	5
1429	Moore, Christian	Marshall	Clark	1881	14	D.R., 1889	6
1430	Moore, Henry	Moccasin	Effingham	1876	19	D., 1879	3

—Continued.

Number....	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents...	Remarks.
1371	Fall on back head..	1 year...			
1372	Spinal meningitis..	4 years..			
1373	Abscess in head ...	1 year...			
1374	Sickness	2½ years			
1375	Fall.	2 years..			Hebrew, m'd d. m.
1376					German
1377	Spinal meningitis..	3 mo's...			
1378		B			
1379	Scrofula				
1380					M'd d. m
1381	Brain fever	2 years..			
1382	Diphtheria				
1383	Scarlet fever	2¼ years			German
1384	Winter fever	3 years..			
1385	Typhoid fever	4 years..			
1386	Brain fever	5 years..			German
1387	Sickness				
1388		B			German
1389	Pneumonia	19 mo's..			
1390	Spinal meningitis..			3d Cs	
1391		3 mo's...			
1392	Brain fever	3 years..			German, m'd d. m. (2217)
1393	Scarlet fever	2 years..			M'd. d. m. (1904)
1394		B	Br. (1401)		M'd. d. m. (1790) divorced ..
1395		B			
1396		B.	C.		German
1397	Sickness	1 year...			German, m'd d.m. (1908) ...
1398	Measles	18 mo's..		Cs...	M'd d. m...
1399					
1400	Sickness	3 years..			Pole
1401	Whooping cough...	9 mo's...	Sr. (1394)		
1402	Gathering in ears..	1½ years	Fr. (1405) Mr. (1758)		
1403	Spinal meningitis..	2½ years	U. (1404)		M'd d. m. (1370)
1404		B	U. (1403)		
1405	Brain fever	1½ years			M'd d. m. (1758), 1 dr. deaf (1402)
1406		B			
1407	Scarlet fever	4 years..	C		Irish
1408					German
1409	Spasms	2 years..			
1410	Spinal meningitis..				
1411		B		Cs...	
1412	Sickness	1½ years			
1413	Fever	7 years..			Irish
1414	Sickness	1 year...			M'd d. m.
1415	Spinal meningitis.				
1416	Typhoid fever	3 mo's...			
1417	Fever	5 years..	3d C		M'd d. m. (265), 2d d. m. (1635)
1418	Spinal meningitis..				
1419		B	2 Srs. (1420) (1421)		
1420		B	2 Srs. (1419) (1421)		
1421		B	2 Srs. (1419) (1420)		
1422		B			
1423	Spinal meningitis..	1 year...			
1424	Smallpox				Irish
1425	Scarlet fever	6 mo's...			Irish
1426	Fall	10 mo's..		Cs...	
1427	Scarlet fever	2 years..			
1428			Br. (1431), Sr.		Irish, m.d a man not deaf.
1429	Spinal meningitis..				
1430	Fall	2 years..			

Number.	Name.	Postoffce Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended.
1431	Moore, James	Winchester	Scott	1862	25	H.D.,1865	4
1432	Moore, Jonathan M	Fairbury	Livingston	1872	11	H.D.,1882	10
1433	Moorfield, Nannie V	Edwardsville	Madison	1883	8		8
1434	Moran, Edward	Norwood	Mercer	1877	13	D.R.,1886	8
1435	Moreland, Lydia A	Groveland	Tazewell	1864	34	H.D.,1886	1
1436	Morey. Edward	Englewood	Cook	1891	13		1
1437	Morgan, Elizabeth	Macedonia	Hamilton	1882	10	D.R.,1889	5
1438	Morgan, Michael	Chicago	Cook	1880	12	D R.,1887	7
1439	Morgan, Nova Zembla	Big Muddy	Franklin	1872	15	D.R.,1881	6
1440	Morine, Catherine E	Quincy	Adams	1856	9	G., 1865	10
1401	Morine, Dolly	Quincy	Adams	1887	6		5
1442	Morina, Julia	"	"	1868	10	H.D.,1880	9
1443	Morris, Charles	Marshall	Clark	1891	13		1
1444	Morris, Jeannette	"	"	1891	16		1
1445	Morris, William H	Rock Island	Rock Island	1885	9		7
1446	Morrow, Lewis A	Jacksonville	Morgan	1858	22	D.R.,1860	1
1447	Morse, Albert	St. Charles	Kane	1856	12	H.D.,1867	10
1448	Morton, George A	Athens	Menard	1859	13	D.R.,1867	6
1449	Morton, Oscar W	Raccoon	Marion	1886	19	D.R.,1888	1
1450	Moss, James	Palmer	Christian	1874	20	D.R.,1876	2
1451	Mote, William	Charleston	Coles	1863	16	D.R ,1866	2
1452	Mueller, Sophia Elisa	Highland	Madison	1890	18		2
1453	Muldrow, Lelia S	Chapin	Morgan	1878	16	D.R.,1881	3
1454	Mulligan, John	Galena	JoDaviess	1856	10	D.R.,1860	4
1455	Mullins, Ellen	Chicago	Cook	1884	16	D.R.,1887	3
1456	Mulloy, James	LaSalle	LaSalle	1871	10	D.R.,1881	9
1457	Mumma, Warren S	Granville	Putnam	1879	9	D.R.,1889	8
1458	Munson, Robert M	Bloomington	McLean	1865	21	H.D.,1874	4
1459	Murdy, Clarence A	Chenoa	"	1879	10	G., 1890	11
1460	Murphy, Bridget	Chicago	Cook	1860	11	H.D.,1867	6
1461	Murphy, Edward J	Collinsville	Madison	1868	9	H.D.,1880	14
1462	Murphy, Harold	Jacksonville	Morgan	1890	7		2
1463	Murphy, James W	Collinsville	Madison	1879	9		6
1464	Murphy, Preston H	Monmouth	Warren	1851	9	H.D.,1853	1
1465	Murray, Allen P	Plainfield	Will	1857	10	G., 1867	10
1466	Murray, Julia	Curran	Sangamon	1888	12		4
1467	Musgrave, Alma M	Hutsonville	Crawford	1879	9	G., 1890	11
1468	Myers, Clemance	Spring Valley	Bureau	1891	7		1
1469	Myers. Jane M	Rockford	Winnebago	1857	14	H.D.,1865	7
1470	Myers, Notie	Bushton	Coles	1890	15		2
1471	Myers, Rosa R	Jacksonville	Morgan	1891	9		1
1472	Myers, William O	Lebanon	St. Clair	1883	12	D.R.,1886	2
1473	Myrick, James	Petersburg	Menard	1858	12	D.R.,1859	1
1474	Nannery, Anna	Wilmington	Will	1865	13	H.D.,1875	8
1475	Nannery. Margaret	Gardner	Grundy	1866	11	H.D.,1876	10
1476	Nash, Ellen F	Hannibal	Mo. (State)	1848	10	H.D.,1853	5
1477	Nash, Thomas S	"	"	1848	12	H.D.,1850	1
1478	Neal, Willis	Evanston	Cook	1877	8		10
1479	Neale, John A	Newton	Jasper	1863	12	D.R.,1864	1
1480	Neeb, Minnie	Peoria	Peoria	1882	10		9
1481	Neer, Etta	Atwood	Piatt	1884	12	D.R.,1886	2
1482	Neil, David S	Prairie Home	Shelby	1868	11	G., 1879	10
1488	Neil, Isabella C	"	"	1869	9	G., 1880	11
1484	Neilson, Ida	St. Charles	Kane	1877	10	G., 1888	10
1485	Neilson, John	"	"	1878	8	D.R.,1888	9
1486	Neilson, Nels P	St. Charles	Kane	1875	10	D.R.,1884	8
1487	Nelson Andrew	Elgin	"	1887	11		5
1488	Nelson, Olivia	Altoona	Knox	1883	13		5
1489	Nelson, Toralf	Chicago	Cook	1891	7		1
1490	Nelson, William N	Elgin	Kane	1885	17	D.R.,1891	7

—Continued.

Number...	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents...	Remarks.
1431		B	2 Srs. (1428)		Irish
1432		B		Cs	
1433	Spinal meningitis	6 years			
1434		B			
1435	Water on brain	4 years			
1436	Typhoid fever	5 years			
1437					M'd d. m
1438					Irish
1439	Fever	18 mo's	2d C		
1440	Cold	10 mo's	Sr		French and Indian; m'd d. m
1441		B	Mr. (1442), Fr. (508)		French
1442	Gathering in head		Sr		French and Indian; m'd d. m. (1367)
1443		B	2 Srs. (1444)		
1444		B	1 Sr., Br. (1443)		
1445	Fever				
1446					
1447		B			
1448	Scarlet fever	6 years			
1449	Spinal disease	2 years		Cs	
1450	Typhoid fever	2 years			
1451	Scarlet fever	2 years			Killed at home on R. R
1452	Spinal meningitis	1 year			Swiss
1453					M'd a man not deaf
1454	Fall	11 mo's			Irish
1455	Scarlet fever	3 years			Irish
1456	Scarlet fever	3 years			Irish
1457	Spinal meningitis				Died 1888
1458					M'd d. m. (1247)
1459	Spinal meningitis				
1460	Scarlet fever	1 year			Irish; m'd d. m. (1306)
1461		B			
1462	Whooping cough	3 years			
1463	Measles				Irish
1464	Congestive chill	6 years			
1465	Scarlet fever	1½ years			
1466	Sickness	2 years			Irish
1467	Spinal meningitis				
1468	Spasms	1 year			
1469					
1470	Flux and morphine	7 years			
1471		B			Canadian
1472	Spinal meningitis	20 mo's			
1473		B			
1474		B	Sr. (1475)		Irish; m'd d. m. (600)
1475		B	Sr. (1474)		Irish
1476	Sickness	4 years	Br. (1474)		
1477	Mumps		Sr. (1476)		M'd woman not deaf
1478	Spinal meningitis	3 years			
1479	Fever	8 years			
1480		B			
1481	Fever	1 year			
1482		B	Sr. (1474), 2d C		
1483		B	Br. (1482), 2d C		
1484			2 Brs. (1485) (1486)		Swede
1485			Br. (1486) Sr. (1484)		Swede
1486			Br. (1485), Sr. (1484)		Swede
1487	Sickness	2 years			Norwegian
1488	Typhoid fever	2 years			Swede
1489	Malarial fever	1½ years			Norwegian
1490		2 years			Norwegian

Number	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended.
1491	Netherton, Angeline	Gillespie	Macoupin	1858	12	H.D ,1867	8
1492	Neumaier, William	Mendota	LaSalle	1869	15	H.D.,1874	3
1493	Newman, Ellsworth	Martinsville	Clark	1875	12	D.R.,1882	7
1494	Newton, Adelaide L	Amboy	Lee	1873	10	D.R.,1886	12
1495	Niclaus, Emil	Chicago	Cook	1876	8	D.R.,1884	7
1496	Nicholas, William A	Brimfield	Peoria	1855	13	H.D.,1860	5
1497	Nichols, Anna	Carlyle	Clinton	1848	23	D.R.,1854	7
1498	Nichols, Josie A	Ursa	Adams	1885	10		7
1499	Nichols, Sarah J	Carlyle	Clinton	1848	13	H.D.,1854	7
1500	Nichols, Thomas	"	"	1848	16	D., 1854	5
1501	Nicholson, Charles	Fairfield	Wayne	1881	10	D.R.,1882	1
1502	Nickle, Charles	Rock Island	Rock Island	1882	12		8
1503	Niemczewski, Joseph	Chicago	Cook	1874	10	D.R.,1884	7
1504	Niemczewski, Rosa	"	"	1882	9	D.R.,1887	4
1505	Nieman, Adolph T	Freeport	Stephenson	1884	9		3
1506	Nix, Mary M	Rockbridge	Greene	1864	14	H.D.,1872	8
1507	Nolan, James	Erin	McHenry	1853	15	H.D.,1862	6
1508	Nolan, James Martin	Chicago	Cook	1884	10		6
1509	Nold, William	Brussels	Calhoun	1878	9	D.R.,1891	8
1510	Noonan, George	Odell	Livingston	1874	17	H.D.,1875	1
1511	Oatway, Callie	Warren	JoDaviess	1885	8		7
1512	Oberto, Joseph	Collinsville	Madison	1883	8		8
1513	O'Brien, John	Chicago	Cook	1851	10	D.R.,1856	1
1514	O'Brien, Sarah	Lockport	Will	1866	10	H.D.,1875	9
1515	O'Connell, Catharine	Joliet	"	1877	9	D.R.,1889	10
1516	O'Connell, Mary A	Chicago	Cook	1873	9	G., 1884	10
1517	O'Conner, Mary Agnes	"	"	1886			5
1518	Odell, Rachel Ann	Greenfield	Greene	1885	11		6
1519	Offenloch, Casper	Chicago	Cook	1875	10	D.R.,1886	5
1520	Offerding, Daniel	Red Bud	Randolph	1884	11		7
1521	Offerlee, Fremond	Geneseo	Henry	1876	10	G., 1887	10
1522	Offerlee, Louis J	"	"	1871	8	D.R.,1884	10
1523	Offerlee, Mary I	"	"	1866	10	G., 1878	11
1524	O'Hara, Joseph	Lebanon	St. Clair	1876	13	D.R.,1884	4
1525	O'Leary, John	Alton	Madison	1878	9	D.R.,1883	6
1526	Oleson, Peter R	Andover	Henry	1874	17	D.R.,1876	1
1527	Olinger, Joseph A	Long Grove	Lake	1879	9	R.S., 1885	7
1528	Olson, Adolph	Chicago	Cook	1883	14	D.R.,1891	6
1529	Opfer, John Henry F	Quincy	Adams	1891	7		1
1530	Ore, Mary Eva	Kappa	Woodford	1878	9	G., 1889	9
1531	Orr, Noah Willis	Versailles	Brown	1881	9		1
1532	Ostenburg, Joseph P	Springfield	Sangamon	1880	10	D.R.,1887	5
1533	Osterholdt, Edward B	Rushville	Schuyler	1879	9	D.R.,1891	6
1534	Ouart, Elizabeth	Wethersfield	Henry	1862	28	D.R. 1864	1
1535	Ouart, John	Wethersfield	Henry	1859	14	H.D.,1867	8
1536	Overton, Mary Belle	Antioch	Lake	1884	18	D.R.,1889	2
1537	Owen, Eva S	Chesterville	Douglas	1878	12	G., 1884	6
1538	Owen, Henry Jefferson	Prairie du Rocher	Randolph	1886	21	D.R. 1886	1
1539	Oxendine, Maude	Hatton	Clark	1890	8		2
1540	Oyen, William J	Minonk	Woodford	1890	9		2
1541	Paden, Margaret A	Litchfield	Montgomery	1862	10	G., 1873	11
1542	Padgitt, Lavinia	Hoopston	Vermilion	1876	10	D.R.,1882	6
1543	Palinske, Edward	Kankakee	Kankakee	1888	11		4
1544	Paine, Rufus K	Springfield	Sangamon	1853	10	H.D.,1864	9
1545	Painter, William	Sycamore	DeKalb	1884	11	D.R.,1891	3
1546	Pancake, Addison	Bloomington	McLean	1854	10	G., 1866	10
1547	Paris, Catharine	Jacksonville	Morgan	1880	10		11
1548	Park, David E	Coal Valley	Rock Island	1877	14	D.R.,1881	4
1549	Parker, Harriet	Jacksonville	Morgan	1847	25	D.R. 1848	1
1550	Parkhurst, Lycurgus Q	Kansas	Edgar	1875	15	D.R.,1880	1

—Continued.

Number.	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
1491	Sickness	3 years			M'd d. m. (1884)
1492		B			German; M'd d. m. (49)
1493					
1494	Cold			Cs	English
1495			½ Br. (1719), ½ Sr. (1721)		German; killed on railroad
1496	Spasms, teething				English
1497		B	Br. (1500), Sr. (1499)		
1498	Catarrh, diphtheria	3 years			
1499		B	Br. (1500), Sr. (1497)		M'd d. m
1500		B	2 Srs. (1497) (1499)		
1501					
1502	Measles				German
1503	Fever	6 mo's	Sr. (1504)		Pole
1504	Spasms		Br. (1503)		Pole
1505	Brain fever	4 ½ years			German
1506	Congestion of brain				
1507		B			Irish
1508	Clap of thunder	2 years			Irish
1509	Spinal meningitis				
1510	Congestion brain	16 years			Irish
1511		B			English
1512	Diphtheria	3 years			Italian
1513	Sickness	1 year			Irish
1514		B			Irish
1515	Inflam'n of brain	9 mo's			Irish
1516		B			Irish
1517					
1518	Spinal meningitis	18 mo's			
1519					German
1520		B			German
1521		B	Sr. (1523), Br. (1522), C		French. M'd d. m. (711)
1522		B	Sr. (1523). Br. (1521), C		French
1523			2 Brs. (1521), (1522), C		French
1524	Measles	3 years			Irish
1525	Spinal meningitis				Irish. Killed on R. R.
1526					Swede
1527	Spinal meningitis				German
1528	Fit from fright		Sr		Swede
1529	Inflammation brain	2½ years			German
1530	Spinal meningitis				Became teacher in Kansas Inst.
1531	Catarrhal fever	18 mo's			
1532	Spinal meningitis				Irish
1533	Congestion of brain				German
1534		B	Br. (1535). 2 Cs		German. Deafness in family for 5 generations
1535		B	Sr. (1534). 2 Cs		German. Md. woman not deaf. Deafness in family for 5 generations
1536		B	Sr		English
1537	Spinal meningitis				Md. d. m. (402). Became a teacher in Kansas Inst.
1538	Spinal meningitis	7 years			Mother hard of hearing in adult life
1539		B			
1540	Sickness	2 years			
1541	Sickness in head				M'd d. m
1542	Catarrh				
1543	Measles	2 years			
1544	Fever	1 year			
1545	Brain fever	2 years			German
1546		B			
1547	Spinal meningitis				
1548	"	9 years			M'd d. m. (1056)
1549					
1550	Spinal meningitis				

Number...	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended...
1551	Parkin, Eliza	Jacksonville	Morgan	1860	10	D., 1862	2
1552	Pastoor, Christiana E	Ridott	Stephenson	1883	10	D.R., 1884	1
1553	Patten, Eleanor M	Seneca	LaSalle	1886	8	G., 1878	13
1554	Patten, Jennie M	Quincy	Adams	1869	6	R.S., 1892	2
1555	Patterson, Edward R	Charleston	Coles	1871	17	D.R., 1876	3
1556	Patterson, Frank M	Sterling	Whiteside	1878	9	G., 1889	9
1557	Patterson, Robert	Chicago	Cook	1876	11	R.S., 1884	7
1558	Pattison, Susie	Virden	Macoupin	1868	9	G., 1878	6
1559	Pat on, George W	Paris	Edgar	1873	12	G., 1882	6
1560	Patton, Lafayette	Paxton	Ford	1864	11	G., 1873	8
1561	Pauket, Ephraim	Fountain Green	Hancock	1847	7	D.R., 1848	1
1562	Paus, Louisa	Wright's Grove	Cook	1885	16	D.R., 1887	2
1563	Pauling, Otto	Monee	Will	1880	10	D.R., 1891	7
1564	Payton, James	Monmouth	Warren	1867	7	D.R., 1884	14
1565	Payton, Mary E	"	"	1868	10	D.R., 1876	7
1566	Pearson, Oscar	Chicago	Cook	1885	....		7
1567	Peitsch, William	Bloomington	McLean	1891	12		1
1568	Pekare, Jeremiah	St. Ann	Kankakee	1866	12	D.R., 1876	7
1569	Pekare, LaFayette	Thebes	Alexander	1887	19	D.R., 1891	2
1570	Peck, Peter	Cerro Gordo	Piatt	1888	6		3
1571	Peek, Mary E	Chicago	Cook	1868	9	G., 1878	10
1572	Pender, George A	Enfield	White	1882	21	D.R., 1884	2
1573	Pennoyer, Florence	La Harpe	Hancock	1859	10	D.R., 1859	1
1574	Pentegrast, John	Chicago	Cook	1873	10	D.R., 1886	1
1575	Perpikoski, Veronica	Alton	Madison	1890	6		2
1576	Perry, Ella G	Elgin	Kane	1867	11	D.R., 1878	9
1577	Perry, Matilda A	Carterville	Williamson	1875	14	D.R., 1880	1
1578	Perry, Oliver	Westfield	Clark	1878	9		6
1579	Perry, Thomas I	Exeter	Scott	1857	12	H.D., 1848	9
1580	Peterson, Caroline	Chicago	Cook	1891	8		1
1581	Peterson, Frederick O	Belleville	St. Clair	1886	10		6
1582	Peterson, Harry Rudolph	Moreland	Cook	1890	8		2
1583	Petro, George S	Utica	LaSalle	1874	14	D.R., 1881	1
1584	Phelps, Fannie Maude	Chicago	Cook	1883	8	R.S., 1885	3
1585	Phillips, David	Girard	Macoupin	1884	13	D.R., 1892	8
1586	Phillips, George Victor	Wellington	Iroquois	1891	6	D.R., 1892	1
1587	Piantonski, Stephen	Chicago	Cook	1875	10	H.D., 1887	3
1588	Pickett, George Y	Grand Crossing	Scott	1859	10	D.R., 1867	9
1589	Pieper, Bertha Emelia	Lanark	Cook	1888	17		4
1590	Pierce, Richard A	Jacksonville	Carroll	1880	10	D.R., 1891	5
1591	Pike, Joseph Edward	Flora	Morgan	1890	9		2
1592	Pike, Missouri E	New Berlin	Clay	1870	11	D.R., 1880	6
1593	Pike, Thomas E	Elizabeth	Sangamon	1877	13	D.R., 1881	8
1594	Pilcher, William J	Lynnville	JoDaviess	1852	11	H.D., 1863	10
1595	Pinneo, Flora E		Morgan	1853	11	H.D., 1860	6
1596	Piskac, Annie	Chicago	Cook	1888	7		2
1597	Piskac, John	"	"	1882	9		6
1598	Pittard, Mary	Geneva	Kane	1891	8		1
1599	Plasket, Cyrus B	Marshall	Clark	1889	17		3
1600	Pointer, Hannah	Arcola	Douglas	1890	30	D.R., 1892	2
1601	Pollard, George Marble	Lewistown	Fulton	1887	13		5
1602	Pollock, Mary A	Watkin's Grove	Mason	1854	14	H.D., 1872	5
1603	Pope, Frederick	Rockford	Winnebago	1877	9	D., 1878	1
1604	Porter, John A	Broughton	Hamilton	1880	13	D.R., 1886	2
1605	Post, Barbara	Oregon	Ogle	1864	14	H.D., 1872	5
1606	Potter, Edwin	Pittsfield	Pike	1886	13		6
1607	Poulter, Henry G	Hitesville	Coles	1849	13	D., 1850	1
1608	Powell, Dorcas E.	Jeffersonville	Wayne	1880	14	D.R., 1889	7
1609	Powell, Mary	Carbondale	Jackson	1864	17	H.D., 1867	4
1610	Power, Robert S	Springfield	Sangamon	1888	11		4

—Continued.

Number.	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
1551	Worm fever				English
1552	Scarlet fever	1 year			Ge man
1553		B			Md. d. m. (267). Became a teacher in Illinois Inst.
1554	Whooping cough	2½ years			M'd d. m. (1124)
1555		B			
1556		B	2 Gt. Gr. Uncles	Cs	
1557					
1558	Inflammation brain				M'd d. m.
1559	Spinal meningitis				
1560	Spinal meningitis	4 years			M'd d. m. (1342)
1561	Sickness				M'd d. m. (1341)
1562	Scarlet fever	4 years			German
1563		B			German
1564			Sr. (1565)		
1565	Scrofula		Br. (1564)		
1566	Scarlet fever	2 years			
1567	Spinal meningitis	3 years			German
1568		B	Br. (1469)		French. M'd d. m. (1032)
1569		B	Br. (1468)		M'd d. m
1570	Spinal meningitis	9 mo's			
1571	Bilious fever	3 years			English. Became a teacher in art dep't Ill. Inst
1572	Sickness				
1573	Measles	4 mo's			
1574					Irish
1575		2 years			
1576					
1577		B			
1578	Spinal meningitis				
1579					M'd d. m
1580	Brain fever	10 mo's			Dane
1581	Spinal meningitis	2 years			Swede
1582	Brain fever	2½ years			Swede
1583	Mumps				
1584		B			
1585	Sickness	8 years			
1586	Measles	2 years			
1587					Pole
1588	Inflammation head			Cs	M'd d. m. (688)
1589	Scarlet fever	1½ years			German
1590	Spinal meningitis				
1591	Gathering in head	1 year	Br. (1593)		
1592	Spinal meningitis				M'd. d. m. (2007)
1593	Quinine		Br. (1591)		
1594	Sickness		Br., Sr.		M'd woman not deaf
1595	Bilious fever				
1596	Fright	3 years	Br. (1597)		Bohemian
1597			Sr (1596)		Bohemian
1598		B			English
1599		B			
1600	Sore mouth	2 years			
1601	Unknown	11 years			
1602		B	Br., Sr		
1603		B			
1604	Gathering in head	3d C			
1605		B	Sr		German
1606	Spinal meningitis	9 years			
1607		B			
1608	Spinal meningitis				
1609					
1610	Shingles	1½ years			Canadian

Number.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended.
1611	Powers, Annabel	Jacksonville	Morgan	1874	7	G., 1886	12
1612	Powers, Marcus K	Earlville	LaSalle	1865	12	H.D.,1870	4
1613	Powers, Robert Allen	Chicago	Cook	1890	14		2
1614	Powers, Theodore S	Collinsville	Madison	1877	13	D.R.,1880	2
1615	Prange, Maggie	Chicago	Cook	1890	15		2
1616	Prante, Minnie	Quincy	Adams	1876	11	H.D.,1891	10
1617	Pratelle, Mary J	Shawneetown	Gallatin	1852	10	D.R., 1853	1
1618	Pratt, Orville J	Macomb	McDonough	1879	12	D.R.,1884	6
1619	Prayor, Mary F	Minonk	Woodford	1873	9	D.R.,1881	8
1620	Preble, William H	Chesterville	Macoupin	1876	22	D.R.,1880	1
1621	Prentiss, Harvey G	Quincy	Adams	1871	17	H.D.,1874	3
1622	Pretekin, David	Chicago	Cook	1887	8		5
1623	Prevost, Maria H	Young America	Warren	1861	11	H.D.,1869	3
1624	Prevost, William H	"	"	1862	10	H.D.,1869	3
1625	Price, Jonathan D	Ridge Farm	Vermilion	1856	16	H.D.,1865	6
1626	Price, Levi D	Ridge Farm	Vermilion	1856	14	H.D.,1865	8
1627	Prince, Edward	Majority Point	Cumberland	1863	17	H.D.,1865	2
1628	Prince, Isham	"	"	1863	19	H.D.,1869	3
1629	Pryor, Nellie O	Cottonwood Grove	Bond	1882	9		9
1630	Przybylinski, Michael	LaSalle	LaSalle	1885	15		7
1631	Puckett, Dora B	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	1880	13	D.R.,1886	4
1632	Puckett, James Walter	"	"	1891	12		1
1633	Purcell, Ada	Sullivan	Moultrie	1881	15	D.R.,1888	5
1634	Py, Mary	Joliet	Will	1878	8	D.R.,1891	9
1635	Quertemous, Elizabeth C	Clay City	Clay	1871	9	D.R.,1880	7
1636	Quinlan, Michael	Hyde Park	Cook	1886	14		6
1637	Quinn, Patrick H	Munster	LaSalle	1883	13	D.R.,1891	6
1638	Quinn, Thomas	Coal Valley	Rock Island	1885	9		7
1639	Rable, Martha	Harvel	Montgomery	1882	14	D.R.,1888	5
1640	Rabourn, Minerva	Virginia	Cass	1866	10	G., 1877	11
1641	Race, Virginia	Kane	Greene	1877	18	D.R. 1881	4
1542	Ralston, James E	Sullivan	Moultrie	1867	9	D.R.,1880	3
1643	Rampley, Sarah E	Hickory Ridge	Hancock	1866	12		6
1644	Rapp, Joachim Henry Fred'k	Evanston	Cook	1887	15		3
1645	Rapp, Louisa	Spring Hill	Whiteside	1862	16	H.D.,1871	7
1646	Raser, Guy	Chicago	Cook	1890			1
1647	Ray, Elizabeth	Paris	Edgar	1849	19	D., 1851	2
1648	Ray, Henry Nelson	Newton	Jasper	1891	13		1
1849	Ray, Sarah E	Ferrell	Edgar	1874	12	D.R.,1884	8
1650	Read, Alpheas B	Perry	Pike	1871	16	G., 1883	12
1651	Read Franklin	Adams	Adams	1851	11	G., 1862	10
1552	Read, Mary	Alton	Madison	1883	9		8
1653	Redfern, Caroline A	Albany	Whiteside	1850	14	H.D.,1855	5
1654	Redlich, Rudolph	Springfield	Sangamon	1886	9		6
1655	Redig, Ann M	Savanna	Carroll	1868	10	D.R.,1880	5
1656	Redmond, Malcolm	Collinsville	Madison	1888	13		4
1657	Reed, Anna	Oconee	Shelby	1891			1
1658	Reed, Charles	Menasha	Wis. (state)	1858	7	G., 1871	3
1659	Reed, Mabel	Highland Park	Lake	1885	18	H.D.,1888	3
1660	Reed, Myrtle	Oconee	Shelby	1889	8		3
1661	Reech, Louisa	Plato Center	Kane	1886	16		2
1662	Regensburg, Oscar	Chicago	Cook	1883	15	G. 1885	2
1663	Reichinbach, Caroline	Tremont	Tazewell	1873	10	D.R.,1881	2
1664	Reinholdt, Mary	Brier Bluff	Henry	1885	16	D.R.,1891	3
1665	Reider, Harmon	Lena	Stephenson	1871	15	D.R. 1876	4
1666	Reitmeyer, Frederick	Chicago	Cook	1887	8		5
1667	Reitz, Charles	Kankakee	Kankakee	1888	11		4
1668	Renner, Sarah L	Montezuma	Pike	1849	9	H.D.1858	9
1669	Rennie, Samuel	Elkin	Washington	1857	12	H.D.1865	7
1670	Renshaw, Margaret	Hamilton	Hancock	1871	8	R.S ,1874	8

—Continued.

Number.	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
1611	Scarlet fever	5 years			M'd d. m.
1612	Cholera infantum				
1613	Gathering in ears	3 weeks.			
1614	Diptheria	5 months			
1615		B			German
1616	Fever	3 mo's			German
1617	Bilious fever				
1618		B			
1619	Spinal meningitis				Irish
1620	Brain fever				
1621		B			
1622	Fright	9 mo's			Hebrew
1623		B	Br. (1624)		
1624		B	Sr. (1623)		M'd. d. m.
1625	Sickness	2 years	Br. (1626)		M'd d. m.
1626	Sickness	1 year	Br. (1625)		
1627		B	Br. (1628)		
1628	Sickness	1 year	Br. (1627)		
1629	Spinal meningitis				
1630	Sick on the ocean	1 year			Pole
1631			Br. (1632)		
1632		B	Sr. (1631)		
1633	Whooping cough				M'd d. m. (1016)
1634	Scarlet fever		C		French
1635	Scarlet fever			2d Cs	M'd. d. m. (1417)
1636		B			Irish
1637	Burned with lye	1 year			Irish
1638	Fever	2 years			Irish
1639	Spinal meningitis				German
1640	Brain fever				M'd d. m. (2106)
1641		B			
1642	Brain fever	5 years			
1643	Catarrh	5 years			
1644	Sickness	9 weeks.			
1645	Scarlet fever	3 years			Md. d. m. (129)
1646					
1647	Whooping cough				
1648		B			
1649	Fever				M'd d. m. (546)
1650	Fever	14 mo's			M'd d. m. (2012)
1651		B			M'd d. m. (1879) teacher Ill. Inst. Cl'gym'n Cong. Ch.
1652	Typhoid fever	3 years			German
1653	Scarlet fever	7 years			M'd d. m.
1654		B			German
1655	Sickness	3 years			German; m'd d. m.
1656	Teething	1 year	U		
1657			Sr. (1660)		
1658		B	Br.		M'd d. m. (66)
1659	Scarlet fever	6 years			M'd d. m.
1660		B	Sr. (1657)		
1661		B			German
1662	Spinal meningitis	13 years			Hebrew
1663	Scarlet fever		½ Br (149)		German
1664					German
1665		B			German
1666	Spinal meningitis	2 years			Prussian
1667		B			
1668	Spasms	3½ years			German. M'd d. m. (420)
1669		B			Scotch
1670	Brain fever	13 mo's			M'd d. m. (388)

Number	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended.
1671	Rettle, Charles	West Belleville	St. Clair	1880	8		6
1672	Retz, Sherman Andrew	Ottawa	LaSalle	1888	13		4
1673	Reverman, Gerhard	Carlyle	Clinton	1889	11		3
1674	Reynolds, Addison A	Chicago	Cook	1883	15		8
1675	Reynolds, Alexander E	Berwick	Warren	1849	10	G., 1862	10
1676	Reynolds, Emma J	Sterling	Whiteside	1868	11	R.S., 1875	7
1677	Reynolds, Hiram	Martinsburg	Pike	1856	18	D. R. 1856	2
1678	Rhoads, Maud	Benton	Franklin	1890	11		2
1679	Rhodes, Erastus A	Champaign	Champaign	1878	17	G., 1885	7
1680	Rhodes, Grace A	"	"	1878	11	G., 1888	9
1681	Rhoweder, Frederick	Chicago	Cook	1874	11	D., 1878	5
1682	Rice, Matthew	West Salem	Edwards	1880	11	G., 1892	10
1683	Richards, Lizzie A	Lincoln	Logan	1885	8		7
1684	Richardson, Edward E	Ashley	Washington	1873	11	D.R., 1884	2
1685	Richardson, Julia B	Taylorville	Christian	1882	11	D. R. 1884	1
1686	Ricks, Adelia	Beardstown	Cass	1889	9		3
1687	Riggle, Euphemia Caroline	Rinard	Wayne	1887	10		5
1688	Riggs, Martha	Ashley	Mo. (state)	1847	12	H. D. 1853	4
1689	Rinderer, Oscar David	Highland	Madison	1889	7		3
1690	Rink, Arthur	Beardstown	Cass	1886	9		6
1691	Rist, Charles	Bowen	Hancock	1888	15		4
1692	Rist, May	"	"	1888	9		4
1693	Riordan, Harry	Ottawa	LaSalle	1890	8		2
1694	Ritchie, Louis N	Upper Alton	Madison	1864	16	H.D., 1870	4
1695	Roberts, George H	Illiopolis	Sangamon	1881	10	D. R. 1884	1
1696	Robertson, Aaron L	Vandalia	Fayette	1863	13	D. 1864	1
1697	Robinson, Daniel O	Dillon	Tazewell	1855	14	H.D., 1860	3
1698	Robinson, George	Elkville	Jackson	1869	12	H.D., 1878	9
1699	Robinson, Hattie M	Sycamore	DeKalb	1868	12	H.D., 1880	2
1700	Robinson, Rowena	Del Rey	Iroquois	1856	16	H.D., 1864	6
1701	Rochus, August	French Village	St. Clair	1882	10		6
1702	Rock, Harry W	Sterling	Whiteside	1871	8	D.R., 1884	10
1703	Rodenberger, Augustus	Waterloo	Monroe	1882	8		9
1704	Rogers, Charles L	Canton	Fulton	1873	8	D.R., 1886	10
1705	Rogers, Frederick H	Tonica	LaSalle	1882	9	R.S., 1884	1
1706	Rogers, Thomas J	San Jose	Mason	1868	7	G., 1883	12
1707	Rogos, Michael	Chicago	Cook	1889	7		3
1708	Rohde, Annie	"	"	1890	9		2
1709	Root, George C	Bloomington	McLean	1878	7	G., 1890	12
1710	Roper, Annie M	Alton	Madison	1876	11	G., 1884	8
1711	Ropp, Annie M	Vandalia	Fayette	1882	17	D.R., 1886	1
1712	Rosden, George	Newton	Jasper	1876	11	H.D., 1888	11
1713	Rose, Frank	Utica	LaSalle	1888	25	D.R., 1890	3
1714	Rose, Reuben	Vermont	Fulton	1891	12		1
1715	Rosenberger, Nicholas	Peoria	Peoria	1862	10	H.D., 1872	7
1716	Rosendahl, Charles	Moline	Rock Island	1869	11	D.R., 1880	7
1717	Rosenthal, Moses	Chicago	Cook	1881	8	D.R., 1884	2
1718	Ross, Edward	Peoria	Peoria	1891	12		1
1719	Roth, John F	Chicago	Cook	1862	10	G., 1873	11
1720	Roth, Julia	"	"	1885	7		7
1721	Roth, Louisa B	Chicago	Cook	1858	9	H.D., 1870	11
1722	Rottler, John	Galena	JoDaviess	1877	12	D., 1880	3
1723	Rouch, Margaret	Quincy	Adams	1862	10	H.D., 1869	6
1724	Rowan, John	Braceville	Grundy	1886			2
1725	Rowan, Kate	"	"	1885		D.R., 1891	3
1726	Rowan, Michael	Braceville	Grundy	1885		D.R., 1891	3
1727	Rowland, Amanda	Prairie City	McDonough	1866	14	H.D., 1872	5
1728	Rozenski, Englebert	Chicago	Cook	18 7	18		1
1729	Ruby, George	Blackburn	Christian	1891			1
1730	Ruby, John H	Taylorville	"	1880	12	H.D., 1889	7

—Continued.

Number.	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
1671					German
1672	Unknown	5 years			
1673		B			German
1674	Brain fever	6 mo's			
1675	Scarlet fever		Nephew		
1676					
1677	Typhoid fever				
1678	Spinal meningitis	4 years			
1679	Lung fever		Sr. (1680)		
1680	Brain fever	4 mo's	Br. (1679)		
1681					German; drowned
1682	Winter fever	5 years	2 3d Cs		
1683	Scarlet fever	3 years			German
1684	Fever	18 mo's			
1685	Spinal meningitis				
1686		B			German
1687	Paralysis and fever	13 mo's			
1688	Risings in ears	1½ years		2d Cs	M'd d. m (1331)
1689		B			German
1690	Spinal meningitis	4 years	C		German
1691	Catarrh	2 years	Sr. (1692); G. U.		
1692		B	Br. (1691); G. U		
1693		B			
1694	Sickness	6 mo's			
1695	Bronchial affection	3 years			
1696		B			
1697	Winter fever				
1698	Fall	3 years			M'd d. m. (801)
1699	Scrofula				M'd d. m. (267)
1700	Sickness	3 years			
1701					German
1702	Spinal meningitis				M'd d. m. (1760)
1703	Spinal meningitis				
1704	Brain fever	13 mo's			
1705		B			
1706	Fever	2 years	2 3d Cs		Became teacher in Illinois Institute
1707	Sickness	18 mo's			Pole
1708	Convulsions	9 mo's			German
1709	Spinal meningitis				
1710	"				Became a teacher in St. Louis, Mo
1711	Spinal meningitis				M'd a man not deaf
1712	Fall and sickness	5 years			
1713	Sickness	3 years			German
1714	Unknown				
1715	Sunstroke				German
1716	Scarlet fever				
1717		B			Hebrew
1718	Colds	7 years			
1719		B	Sr. (1721), ½ Bro. (1495)		German; m'd d. m. (324)
1720	Gathering in head	10 mo's	Fr. (1719), Mr. (325), ½ U		German
1721		B	Br. (1719), ½ Br. (1495)		German; m'd d. m. (2095)
1722	Spinal meningitis				German
1723					German
1724			Br. (1726), Sr. (1725), U. (556)		Irish
1725			2 Brs. (1724) (1726), U. (556)		Irish
1726			Br. (1724), Sr. (1725), U. (556)		Irish
1727	Gathering in head	14 mo's			
1728	Sickness	1½ years			Pole
1729			2 Brs. (1730) (1731)		
1730		B	2 Brs. (1731) (1727)		

Number.	Name.	Postoffce Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended.
1731	Ruby, William W	Taylorville	Christian	1881	11		6
1732	Rundequist, Dora C	Elgin	Kane	1879	11	D.R., 1880	1
1733	Russell, Charles D	LaSalle	LaSalle	1892	7		1
1734	Russell, Herbert	Rockford	Winnebago	1886	14	D.R., 1891	4
1735	Russell, Matilda W	Lacon	Marshall	1857	9	H.D., 1864	7
1736	Rust, Ernestine J	King Station	Ogle	1877	9	D R., 1891	12
1737	Rust, Ida	New Baden	Clinton	1882	10		9
1738	Rust, Jennie J	King Station	Ogle	1877	10	D.R., 1891	12
1739	Rust, Mannie	"	"	1882	8		10
1740	Rutherford, Henry L	Fairbury	Livingston	1884	10		8
1741	Rutledge, Orrin F	Macomb	McDonough	1885	9		7
1742	Ryan, Benjamin F	Quincy	Adams	1880	10		11
1743	Ryan, Alice	Springfield	Sangamon	1886	8		6
1744	Ryan, David	Alton	Madison	1889	7		1
1745	Ryan, Lucy C	Rushville	Schuyler	1879	10	H.D., 1880	10
1746	Ryder, Delia Rosa	Chicago	Cook	1891	17		1
1747	Saddler, Charles	Augusta	Hancock	1867	10	D.R., 1880	9
1748	Saffer, Nancy M	Astoria	Fulton	1851	16	D.R., 1854	7
1749	Sahlberg, Frank E	Chicago	Cook	1884	13	G., 1892	8
1750	Salmans, Catharine	Charleston	Coles	1862	11	H.D., 1870	7
1751	Sammons, John	Butler	Montgomery	1861	11	H.D., 1872	2
1752	Sampson, Adaline	Petersburg	Menard	1867	11	R.S., 1874	8
1753	Samuelson, Claus W	Elgin	Kane	1871	12	G., 1881	10
1754	Samuelson, Tacg Edoin	Englewood	Cook	1888	7		4
1755	Sandberg, John Emil	Batavia	Kane	1887	[illegible]		5
1756	Sanders, John W	Danville	Vermilion	1876	10	D., 1880	3
1757	Sanford, Henry Baldwin	Afton	DeKalb	1888	7		4
1758	Sanford, Sophia C	Jefferson	Cook	1849	14	H D., 1855	6
1759	Santee, Thomas L	Pink Prairie	Henry	1881	11	D.R., 1882	1
1760	Sargent, Jesse B	Windsor	Shelby	1870	9	G., 1882	12
1761	Sartori, Agnes	Joliet	Will	1869	9	G., 1880	10
1762	Sartorius, William	Dixon	Lee	1872	11	D.R., 1876	2
1763	Sauerwein, John	Dutch Hill	St. Clair	1870	10	D.R. 1874	3
1764	Sauger, Elise	Quincy	Adams	1867	11	R.S., 1876	9
1765	Saunders, Clara	Jacksonville	Morgan	1858	10	G., 1866	7
1766	Saunders, Milton	Springfield	Sangamon	1849	13	G., 1860	9
1767	Sautter, Jacob	Aurora	Kane	1859	10	H.D., 1869	8
1768	Sautter, John	"	"	1859	12	H.D., 1869	8
1769	Saville, Andrew	Sparland	Marshall	1880	9		4
1770	Sawyer, Frank	Leland	LaSalle	1883	11		5
1771	Scheidel, Catherine	Pekin	Tazewell	1874	14	D.R., 1878	2
1772	Schiepering, Edward	Quincy	Adams	1880	14	D.R., 1886	3
1773	Schindler, Amelia	Peru	LaSalle	1879	12	D.R., 1891	10
1774	Schirmer, William	Belleville	St. Clair	1889	7		3
1775	Schlegel, Herman E	Wetaug	Pulaski	1878	9		12
1776	Schmidt, Charles H	Aurora	Kane	1872	9	G., 1883	11
1777	Schmidt, Mary	Chicago	Cook	1889	19		2
1778	Schmidt, William F	"	"	1886	23	D.R., 1887	1
1779	Schmitt, Alice	Mendon	Adams	1868	12	H.D., 1879	11
1780	Schnabelius, William	Effingham	Effingham	1887	15		5
1781	Schneider, Benne	Melville	Madison	1879	14	G., 1890	11
1782	Schock Emma	Peoria	Peoria	1880	10	D.R., 1887	7
1783	Schonemann, Fred'k Wilhelm	Manito	Mason	1889	7		3
1784	Schorr, John	Chicago	Cook	1868	12	D.R., 1878	7
1785	Schott, John	"	"	1891	12		1
1786	Schrader, Henry O	Nauvoo	Hancock	1879	11	H.D., 1890	10
1787	Schroder, John	New Memphis	Clinton	1891	16		1
1788	Schroeder, Ernest A	Chicago	Cook	1879	10	D.R., 1891	6
1789	Schultz, Frederick E	Beecher	Will	1885	14		6
1790	Schupp, Joseph	Rock Island	Rock Island	1867	18	H.D., 1871	3

—Continued.

Number.	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
1731		B	2 Brs. (1730) (1727)		
1732	Spasms	1 year	2d C		Swede
1733	Inflammation ears.	2 mo's			
1734	Brain fever	9 mo's			
1735	Measles	7 years			M'd d. m. (791)
1736		B	2 Srs. (1738) (1739)	4th C	
1737		B			
1738		B	2 Srs. (1736) (1739)	4th C	
1739		B	2 Srs. (1736) (1738)	4th C	
1740		B			
1741	Spinal meningitis	1 year			
1742	"				
1743	"				Irish
1744	Brain fever	2 years			Irish
1745	"	3 years			M'd d. m. (789)
1746	Scarlet fever	7 years			
1747		B		Cs	
1748	Scarlet fever	4 years			
1749	"	15 mo's			Swede
1750	Measles	1 year	2 Gr. A		
1751					M'd d. m. (1924)
1752		5 mo's	C		
1753	Gradual decadence		C		Swede
1754	Sickness	2 years			Swede
1755	Sickness	2½ years			Swede
1756					
1757	Catarrh	4 years			
1758	Typhus fever	7 years			M'd d. m. (1405)
1759	Lung fever	5 mo's			
1760	Brain fever				M'd d. m. (1702)
1761	Scarlet fever	4 years			German; m'd d. m.
1762					
1763	Cramps	4 mo's			German
1764		B			French
1765	Scarlet fever	3 years			M'd d. m. (1183)
1766	Measles	6 mo's		Cs	M'd d. m. (138)
1767		B	Br. (1768)		German; m'd d. m.
1768		B	Br. (1767)		German
1769	Sickness	1 mo			Irish
1770	Scarlet fever	4 years			Norwegian
1771	Spinal meningitis		2 4th Cs		German; m'd man not deaf
1772					German
1773	Sickness	5 years			German
1774		B			German
1775		B			German
1776					German
1777	Brain fever	2 years			German
1778	Sickness	2 years			German
1779					German; m'd d. m. (2017)
1780		B			German
1781	Inflammation brain				German
1782	Cholera infantum				German
1783	Sickness	1½ years			German
1784	Fever	8½ years			German; m'd d. m. (1994)
1785	Catarrh	1 year			German
1786	Typhoid fever				German
1787					German
1788	Spinal meningitis				German
1789	Sickness	11 mo's	1 U., 1 Gr. U		German
1790		B			German; m'd d. m. (1394); divorced; m'd d. m. (1178)

Number.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended.
1791	Schurtz, Mary	Evanston	Cook	1879	10	D.R., 1887	8
1792	Schuster, Emma Henrietta	Chicago	"	1891	11		1
1793	Schuttler, Charles J	"	"	1877	10	D.R., 1886	8
1794	Schwandt, Paul A	Bloomington	McLean	1879	10	G., 1890	11
1795	Schwartz, Charles	Jerseyville	Jersey	1891	7		1
1796	Schwartz, John	Morton Grove	Cook	1879	13	H.D., 1887	6
1797	Schweitzer, John A	Galena	JoDaviess	1878	8	D.R. 1887	8
1798	Scorse, David	Jacksonville	Morgan	1868	10	D.R., 1881	10
1799	Scott, Aurelia H	Chrisman	Edgar	1878	9	D.R. 1889	8
1800	Scott, Ellen V	Gibson City	Ford	1877	14	D.R., 1884	6
1801	Scott, Jessie	Duncan	Stark	1884	12		8
1802	Scribner, Annie	Oakland	Coles	1891	7	D., 1892	1
1803	Scribner, Grover	"	"	1899	7		2
1804	Scribner, Minnie	Oakland	Coles	1889	8		3
1805	Scrivner, Wesley	Lynchburg	Jefferson	1862	10	H.D., 1867	5
1806	Scruggs, Josephine	Macomb	McDonough	1872	11	D.R., 1881	8
1807	Seaton, Charles D	West Point	Hancock	1877	10	G., 1888	10
1808	Seamans, Almira	Ottawa	LaSalle	1854	12	H.D., 1862	7
1809	Semlow, Elizabeth	Chicago	Cook	1890	9		2
1810	Seymour, Emma I	Chillicothe	Peoria	1876	12	D.R., 1886	8
1811	Seymour, Paul E	Franklin	Morgan	1891	8		1
1812	Shack, Mary	Columbia	Monroe	1881	11		9
1813	Shaffer, Elizabeth M	Illiopolis	Sangamon	1880	13	D.R., 1886	4
1814	Sharp, Margaret E	Elm Point	Bond	1867	10	D.R., 1880	10
1815	Sharp, Mary	Hennepin	Putnam	1869	15	R.S., 1876	7
1816	Shattuck, Letitia A	Hanover	JoDaviess	1864	9	H.D., 1870	3
1817	Shatwell, Fred	Union Grove	Whiteside	1882	9	Ex., 1891	9
1818	Shaughnessy, Kate	Chicago	Cook	1882	10	D.R., 1891	6
1819	Shaul, William M	Barry	Pike	1859	12	D.R., 1862	6
1820	Shaw, Lewis	Lima	Adams	1889	9		3
1821	Shaw, William K	Shabonna	DeKalb	1883	15	H.D., 1889	4
1822	Shean, Francis	Chicago	Cook	1877	10	D.R., 1886	6
1823	Shearer, Nathan	Pleasant Vale	Pike	1849	10	H.D., 1859	10
1824	Sheffley, Edward	Cairo	Alexander	1865	12	D.R., 1867	1
1825	Sheldon, Gertrude	Normal	McLean	1890	13		2
1826	Shelly, Hartwell	Woodstock	McHenry	1880	15	R.S., 1884	3
1827	Shelton, Martha E	Millersburg	Bond	1867	11	H.D., 1869	2
1828	Sheneman, Mahala A	Elkhart	Logan	1874	11	D.R., 1878	4
1829	Shepard, Dolly M	Decatur	Macon	1887	20		5
1830	Shepard, Mabel Rose	Chicago	Cook	1887	11		4
1831	Sherman, John	Granville	Putnam	1859	13	H.D., 1867	8
1832	Sherrod, David A	Paw Paw	Michigan	1869	20	H.D., 1870	1
1833	Shields, Charles E	Lawrenceville	Lawrence	1878	9	D.R., 1891	10
1834	Shields, Rosa A	Atlanta	Logan	1875	10	G. 1889	11
1835	Shipley, Lucinda I	Palmyra	Macoupin	1885	9	D.R., 1887	1
1836	Shoemaker, Ralph Abraham	Oakland	Coles	1888	7		4
1837	Sholl, James N	Peoria	Peoria	1879	10	D.R., 1888	5
1838	Sholl, Raymond P	"	"	1877	15	D.R., 1884	4
1839	Shores, John	Alton	Madison	1854	11	H.D., 1862	8
1840	Shores, Thomas	Wabash	Wayne	1852	12	H.D., 1856	3
1841	Shortzer, Sarah A	Sullivan	Moultrie	1876	10	D.R., 1888	11
1842	Shoup, Josephine	Chicago	Cook	1888	8		4
1843	Showalter, Temperance	Chandlerville	Cass	1857	12	H.D., 1864	5
1844	Shultz, Catharine H	Centralia	Marion	1857	20	H.D., 1860	7
1845	Sibley, Charles E	Fairfield	Wayne	1877	9	G., 1891	13
1846	Sidles, Thomas J	Exeter	Scott	1872	12	G., 1881	8
1847	Sigler, Ida N	East St. Louis	St. Clair	1873	12	R.S., 1875	1
1848	Simmons, John W	Jacksonville	Morgan	1861	10	D.R., 1865	4
1849	Simmons, Phœbe A	Quincy	Adams	1857	11	D., 1857	1
1850	Simmons, Thomas S	"	"	1846	22	H.D., 1852	7

—Continued.

Number.	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
1791	Teething				German
1792	Cold	2½ years			Prussian
1793		B	Br., U. and A		German
1794	Spinal meningitis				German
1795		B			German
1796	Spinal meningitis				German
1797					German
1798	Fever	6 mo's			Portuguese; killed on R. R
1799		B			
1800	Diphtheria		C		
1801	Spinal meningitis	3 years			
1802			Sr. (1804), Br. (1803)	2d Cs	
1803			2 Srs (1802), (1804)	2d Cs	
1804		B	Br. (1803), Sr. (1802)	2d Cs	
1805		B			
1806	Inflammation brain			3d Cs	M'd. d. m. (431)
1807	Spinal meningiits	4 years			
1808		B			
1809	Unknown	1½ years			German
1810		B			
1811		B			
1812	Spinal meningitis.				German
1813	"				
1814					M'd d. m. (1358)
1815	Cold	1 year			M'd d. m. (956)
1816	Sickness				
1817	Scarlet fever				English
1818	"		2 As., 1 U		Irish
1819		B			German
1820	Spinal meningitis	4 mo's			
1821	Spinal meningitis	4 mo's			
1822					Irish, m'd d. m. (155)
1823	Sickness	1 year			
1824					
1825	Bronchitis	4 mo's			
1826	Fall.	6 years			
1827		B			
1828		B			
1829					
1830	Sc'rl't fev'r, diph'ria	3½ years			English
1831		B			M'd a hearing woman, divorced and m'd d.m.(1362)
1832	Spinal meningitis	2 years			
1833	Feve				
1834	Measles	3 years			
1835	Spinal meningitis		Br., 4th C		German
1836	Unknown	3 mo's			
1837	Spinal meningitis		Br. (1838), 4th C		German
1838	Nervous fever	5½ years	Br. (1837)		German
1839	Scarlet fever				
1840	Spinal meningitis				
1481		B			
1482	Brain fever	1½ years			
1483	Spasms				Russian
1484		B			
1485	Fever	7 years		2d Cs	
1846	Spinal meningitis	2½ years			M'd d. m. (1087)
1847	Fever	5 mo's			
1848	Spinal meningitis	2½ years			
1849		B	Br. (1850)		
1850	Cold		Sr. (1849)		M'd d. m. (626)

Number...	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended...
1851	Sims, Sarah F.	Middlebury	Mo. (State)	1848	9	H.D.,1852	1
1852	Sinclair, Mary Agnes	Chicago	Cook	1891	15	.....	1
1853	Sir, Alma	"	"	1886	16	D.R.,1891	3
1854	Skeen, Robert Rodney	Jan Jose	Mason	1859	9	H.D.,1866	5
1855	Skidmore, Alza F.	Jacksonville	Morgan	1881	10	.....	10
1856	Skinner, Abigail M.	Dunton.	Cook	1873	14	G., 1878	3
1857	Skobis, John	Chicago	"	1886	....	.....	1
1858	Slean, Robert.	Peoria	Peoria	1891	....	D.R.,1892	1
1859	Sloan, Carrie A.	Flora	Clay	1881	9	D.R.,1888	5
1860	Slover, Lizzie	Mattoon	Coles	1883	9	D.R.,1884	1
1861	Sluser, James B	Oak Point	Clark	1872	10	G., 1883	9
1862	Smallwood, David	Chicago	Cook	1853	16	D. 1854	1
1863	Smallwood, Mary Josephine.	Centreville Station	St. Clair	1876	12	G., 1885	9
1864	Smith, Ansel	Yellow Head	Kankakee	1873	9	H.D.,1885	12
1865	Smith, Caroline	Chambersburg	Pike	1854	23	H.D.,1855	1
1866	Smith, Charles W.	Pekin.	Tazewell	1867	10	D.R.,1880	8
1867	Smith, Edward W.	Albion	Edwards	1871	11	D.R.,1881	5
1868	Smith, Emma A.	Crescent City	Iroquois	1886	12	D., 1888	1
1869	Smith, Emma Charles	Chicago	Cook	1887	19	D.R. 1891	3
1870	Smith, Fannie J.	Mt. Sterling	Brown	1872	11	D.R.,1881	6
1871	Smith, George W	Girard	Macoupin	1873	19	H.D.,1874	1
1872	Smith, Gertrude	Port Byron	Rock Island	1865	13	H.D.,1874	5
1873	Smith, Jacob	Chicago	Cook	1890	13	.....	2
1874	Smith, James	"	"	1871	11	D.R.,1881	6
1875	Smith, John H.	Virden	Macoupin	1868	12	D.R.,1880	7
1876	Smith, Jonathan	Little Muddy	Franklin	1857	18	D.R.,1860	1
1877	Smith, Julia C.	Aurora	Kane	1866	10	D.R.,1878	7
1878	Smith, Louisa.	Warsaw	Hancock	1872	11	D.R.,1876	2
1879	Smith, Mary C. P.	Alton	Madison	1855	12	H.D.,1863	8
1880	Smith, Mary Florence	St. Augustine	Knox	1864	12	H.D.,1870	4
1881	Smith, Samuel A.	St. Augustine	Knox	1864	13	R.S.,1874	8
1882	Smith, Sarah M	Elm Point	Bond	1867	11	H.D.,1880	11
1883	Smith, Susie	Chicago	Cook	1891	9	D.R.,1891	1
1884	Smith, Thomas	Carbondale	Jackson	1883	9	.....	8
1885	Smith, William Mather	Trumbull Station	White	....		D.R.,1891	1
1886	Smith, William M. V.	Chesterfield	Macoupin	1853	13	H.D.,1855	1
1887	Smith, William S.	Decatur	Macon.	1882	12	.....	9
1888	Smitherman, Spencer	Zanesville	Montgomery	1878	12	D.R.,1888	9
1889	Smizer, John J. F	Sullivan	Moultrie	1850	11	G. 1862	10
1890	Snead, Alice M	Bloomington	McLean	1878	15	D.R.,1880	1
1891	Snerly, Bertha Ethel	Vera	Fayette	1891	9	.....	1
1892	Snider, Irena	Pleasant Hill	Pike	1864	11	D.R.,1866	3
1893	Snook, Albert.	Atlanta	Logan	1880	9	D.R.,1891	7
1894	Snyder, John Everett	Vernon	Marion	1891	15	.....	1
1895	Solfisburg, Lydia Elizabeth	Aurora	Kane	1890	13	.....	1
1896	Sonifrank, Olive J	Oakley	Macon	1876	13	D.R.,1882	7
1897	Souder, Wilbert P	Reynolds	Rock Island	1890	13	.....	2
1898	Spaulding, Annette	Chicago	Cook	1872	10	D.R.,1884	10
1899	Spaulding, Frank.	"	"	1874	10	Ex., 1883	10
1900	Spears, Alexander Frank	Streator	LaSalle	1886	8	.....	6
1901	Spears, Freeman S	Ashland	Cass	1880	10	.....	11
1902	Spencer, Martha E.	Pittsfield	Pike	1863	17	D.R.,1866	2
1903	Spielman, Harry	Dixon	Lee	1883	....	.....	8
1904	Sprague, Ezra B	Greenville	Bond	1860	13	H.D.,1868	4
1905	Sproch, John	Springfield	Sangamon	1859	17	D.R.,1863	5
1906	Sproul, Bascom C.	Franklin Grove	Lee	1871	11	G., 1881	10
1907	Stafford, Ralph	Rock Island	Rock Island	1891	15	.....	1
1908	Stafford, William	East St. Louis	St. Clair	1879	19	D.R.,1881	2
1909	St. Ange, Mary C.	Joliet	Will	1879	7	D.R.,1886	4
1910	Stark, Anna B.	Indianola	Vermilion	1873	10	D.R.,1886	6

—Continued.

Number.	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
1851		B			M'd d. m.
1852	Spinal meningitis	5 years			Canadian
1853		B			
1854	Spinal meningitis				
1855	Sore ears				
1856					Pole
1857	Scarlet fever				
1858	Unknown	3 years			Irish
1859	Scrofula	11 mo's			
1860		B			
1861		B			
1862					
1863	Gathering in head				Col. matron, teacher col. dep't, Florida, Inst
1864		B			M'd d. m. (412)
1865	Brain fever	15 mo's			
1866	Spinal meningitis	6 years			
1867	Measles				
1868	Gathering in ears	14 mo's			
1869	Fever	2 years			German
1870	"	2 years			Colored
1871	Fever	6 years			
1872	Inflammation brain			Cs	
1873	Whooping cough	1 year			
1874	Paralysis	13 mo's			Irish
1875		B			
1876	Pneumonia	7 years			
1877	Measles				German
1878	Sickness	2 years			
1879	Typhoid fever	5 years			English; m'd d. m. (1651)
1880			Br. (1881)		Irish; m'd d. m. (863)
1881			Sr. (1880)		Irish
1882		B		Cs	M'd d. m. (327)
1883					
1884		B			
1885	Scrofula	6 years			
1886	Whooping cough				
1887	Spinal meningitis				
1888	"	7 years			
1889		B			
1890	Typhoid fever	1 year			M'd a man who hears
1891					
1892	Scarlet fever	3 years			
1893					
1894	Fever	1½ years			
1895	Measles	9 years			Swiss
1896	Gathering in head	6 mo's			
1897	Scrofula, scarlet f.	11 years			
1898	Chicken-pox		Br. (1899)		M'd d. m.
1899		B	Sr. (1898)		
1900		B			
1901	Spinal meningitis				
1902	Scarlet fever	5 years			
1903	Brain fever	5 mo's			
1904		B			M'd d. m. (1393)
1905		B			German
1906	Spinal meningitis				
1907	Catarrh	2½ years			
1908	Congestive chill	5 years			M'd d. m. (1397)
1909	Spinal meningitis	9 mo's		C	French
1910		B		Cs	M'd d. m. (330)

Number	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended
1911	Stearns, Herbert C	Bonus	Boone	1880	9		10
1912	Steely, Frank E	Watseka	Iroquois	1872	10	D., 1876	4
1913	Stein, William	Chicago	Cook	1891			1
1914	Steinman, Louisa	Shannon	Carroll	1882	10	D.R., 1891	6
1915	Steinmetz, Matthias T	Chicago	Cook	1889	21	D.R., 1891	1
1916	Stemmer, James H	Savanna	Carroll	1886	8		6
1917	Steinagel, Charles F	Quincy	Adams	1856	9	G., 1865	9
1918	Stephens, Addie	Weston	McLean	1876	16	D.R., 1886	10
1919	Stephens, Ambrose H	Robinson	Crawford	1870	16	H.D., 1874	4
1920	Stephens, Delmar	Weston	McLean	1878	16	D., 1878	1
1921	Stephens, Franklin	Weston	McLean	1876	14	D.R., 1886	10
1922	Stephens, Frederick W	Sheridan	LaSalle	1881	9		8
1923	Stephens, Luella	Weston	McLean	1884	9		8
1924	Stephenson, Virginia L	Nilwood	Macoupin	1861	11	H.D., 1871	9
1925	Sterchi, Annie L	Dundas	Richland	1882	8		10
1926	Sterchi, George William	Dundas	Richland	1883	7		9
1927	Sterling, George	Chicago	Cook	1881	10		8
1928	Sterling, Harriet	Berwick	Warren	1846	19	H.D., 1853	5
1929	Sterling, Truman D	"	"	1851	10	H.D., 1865	11
1930	Stevenson, George	Aurora	Kane	1881			11
1931	Stewart, Bertie Owen	Ferrell	Edgar	1889	8	D.R., 1892	3
1932	Stewart, Charles A	Streator	LaSalle	1886	8		6
1933	Stewart, Charles D	Tennessee	McDonough	1886	10		6
1934	Stewart, George P	Ashley	Washington	1863	18	D.R., 1864	1
1935	Stewart, Mary M	Tennessee	McDonough	1873	16	D.R., 1879	7
1936	Stewart, William	Braidwood	Will	1875	16	D.R., 1881	4
1937	Stiles, Amos	Deer Plain	Calhoun	1850	15	H.D. 1860	4
1938	Stiles, Sarah J	Watseka	Iroquois	1874	12	D.R., 1886	2
1939	Stinchcomb, John E	Morris	Grundy	1887	15		5
1940	Stinson, Sarah	Greenup	Cumberland	1851	9	H.D., 1856	5
1941	Stivers, Mary J	Bridgeport	Lawrence	1862	13	H.D., 1871	8
1942	Stokes, Fred	Chicago	Cook	1889	10		3
1943	Stolle, Louisa	Evansville	Randolph	1871	16	D.R., 1872	1
1944	Stoneburg, Mary	Bishop Hill	Henry	1863	12	H.D., 1872	7
1945	Stotts, George Abraham	Monmouth	Warren	1891	9		1
1946	Stoeshel, Matilda Dora	Dundee	Kane	1891	28	D.R., 1892	1
1947	Stout, Frank M	Fairmount	Vermilion	1867	15	D.R., 1875	8
1948	Stout, Milton E	"	"	1867	9	G., 1882	14
1949	Stout, John M	Mt. Sterling	Brown	1869	9	G., 1880	12
1950	Stratton, Emma Maria	Rutland	LaSalle	1884	10	D.R., 1886	1
1951	Stratton, Nancy C	Pontiac	Livingston	1891	9		1
1952	Straut, Emma Anna E	Chicago	Cook	1891	14		1
1953	Streb, Joseph	New Baden	Clinton	1888	10		4
1954	Strelow, Mary	Chicago	Cook	1889	9		3
1955	Strenning, Louisa C	Chicago	Cook	1866	11	H.D., 1882	5
1956	Strickler, Minnie	Chicago	Cook	1887	21	D.R., 1891	2
1957	Stroh, Mary J	Oregon	Ogle	1865	12	H.D. 1877	11
1958	Stroheker, Charles F	Naperville	DuPage	1872	10	G., 1883	10
1959	Stroup, Lorenzo L	Pesotum	Champaign	1860	9	H.D. 1869	9
1960	Stryker, Frederick	Lockport	Will	1875	13	G. 1886	10
1961	Stuart, Elmer E	Alsey	Scott	1873	11	D.R., 1883	11
1962	Stuart, John Guy	Chicago	Cook	1890	16		2
1963	Sturgeon, John M	Victoria	Knox	1867	18	H.D. 1870	1
1964	Sturgeon, Louisa J	Ramsey	Fayette	1872	11	D.R., 1886	9
1965	Sturgeon, Lucinda	"	"	1880	10	D.R., 1884	4
1966	Sturgeon, Margaret S	Ramsey	Fayette	1871	20	H.D. 1874	3
1967	Stuttsman, Asa A	Girard	Macoupin	1882	6		11
1968	Stuttsman, Ella J	"	"	1879	9	G., 1891	12
1969	Sullivan, Johanna	Chicago	Cook	1861	11	D.R., 1862	1
1970	Sullivan, Mary	LaSalle	LaSalle	1883	10		9

—Continued.

Number.	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
1911	Scarlet fever	4 weeks.			
1912	Typhoid fever	8 mo's.			
1913	Fall.				Russian
1914	Spinal meningitis	1½ years			German
1915	Fall from high roof	3 years	1 sister		German
1916	Spinal meningitis	2½ years	Br.; meningitis at 16 yrs.		German
1917	Inflammation brain	1 year			German
1918	Gathering in head.	4 mo's.	2 Brs. (1920) (1921), Sr. (1923)		
1919	Spinal meningitis	7 years			M'd d. m (153)
1920		B	Br. (1921), 2 Srs. (1923) (1918)		
1921	Whooping cough		Br. (1922) 2 Srs. (1923) (1918)		
1922		B			
1923			2 Brs. (1920) (1921), Sr. (1918)		
1924	Congestion brain	1 year			M'd d. m. (1751)
1925			Br. (1926)		
1926	Brain fever	6 mo's.	Sr. (1925)		
1927	Spinal meningitis	2½ years			
1928		B	Br. (1929)		
1929		B	Sr. (1928)		
1930	Spinal meningitis	7 mo's.			
1931	Scarlet fever	6 years			
1932		B			Irish
1933	Pneumonia	7 mo's.	Sr. (1935)		Scotch
1934	Spasms.	2 years			
1935	Sprain in neck	1 year	Br. (1933)		Scotch
1936		B			Irish; m'd d. m. (87)
1937	Sickness	7 years			
1938	Brain fever	13 mo's.			
1939	Scarlet fever	7 years			English
1940	Whooping cough	6 mo's.			
1941		B			
1942	Spinal meningitis	15 mo's.			
1943		B			German
1944		B	U	Cs.	Swede
1945		B			
1946	Brain fever	2 years			German
1947	Scrofula	2 years	Br. (1948), 3 3d Cs.		
1948		B	Br. (1947), 3 3d Cs		M'd d. m. (200)
1949	Scarlet fever	3½ years			
1950		B.			English
1951	Gathering in head.	3 years	Mr.		
1952	Sickness	7 weeks.			German
1953	Sickness	2 years			German
1954		B			German
1955	Sickness	6 mo's.			German
1956	Severe cold	7 years			
1957		B		Cs.	German, m'd d. m. (68)
1958	Spinal disease	3½ years	2d C.		German, m'd d.m. (190)
1959	Gathering in head.				German
1960	"	7 mo's.			M'd. a woman who hears.
1961	Brain fever	2 years			Killed on railroad
1962	Spinal meningitis	3½ years			
1963		B.			
1964			2 Srs. (1965) (1966)	Cs.	
1965			2 Srs. (1964) (1966)	Cs.	
1966			2 Srs. (1964) (1965)	Cs.	
1967		B	Sr. (1968)	2d Cs	
1968		B.	Br. (1967)	2d Cs	
1969					Irish
1970					Irish

Number.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended.
1971	Sullivan, Michael	Batavia	Kane	1870	9	G., 1882	11
1972	Sullivan, Michael K	Ottawa	LaSalle	1879	9		6
1973	Sullivan, Thomas A	Vandalia	Fayette	1872	12	D., 1876	4
1974	Sullivan, William	Belvidere	Boone	1884	16	D.R., 1891	4
1975	Summers, Martha A	Pekin	Tazewell	1852	12	H.D., 1859	5
1976	Sutter, William D.	Harwood	Champaign	1882	12	R.S., 1887	3
1977	Swann, Sarah J	Mattoon	Coles	1868	13	H.D. 1869	1
1978	Swangren, Ernest Gotfried	Rockford	Winnebago	1889	8		
1979	Swanson, Jennie	Sycamore	DeKalb	1872	10	D.R., 1881	8
1980	Swanson, Victor	Aurora	Kane	1870	11	D.R., 1881	9
1981	Swart, Emma May	Chicago	Cook	1883	12	R.S., 1887	4
1982	Swart, Mabel C	"	"	1883	9	R.S., 1887	2
1983	Sweet, Rosa	Elwood	Will	1880	11	R.S., 1884	4
1984	Swenson, John F	Springfield	Sangamon	1873	9	R.S., 1880	8
1985	Swenson, Tilda G	Galesburg	Knox	1862	13	D.R., 1869	9
1986	Swiler, Daniel B	Monmouth	Warren	1859	22	H.D., 1862	2
1987	Talbot, David I	St. Louis	Mo. (state)	1864	21	H.D., 1866	2
1988	Tate, Andrew	DuQuoin	Perry	1890	10		2
1989	Tate, Emma	Danville	Vermilion	1890			2
1990	Taubman, Amelia	Chicago	Cook	1874	10	G., 1885	11
1991	Taylor, Alice G	Sycamore	DeKalb	1879	10	D.R., 1881	1
1992	Taylor, Lyman B	Bloomington	McLean	1879	10	H.D., 1890	10
1993	Taylor, Hattie	Noble	Richland	1887	8	D., 1888	1
1994	Taylor, Martha S	Lovington	Moultrie	1871	18	D.R., 1879	7
1995	Taylor, Nelson	Momence	Kankakee	1877	15	D.R., 1886	5
1996	Taylor, Ory Newton	Payson	Adams	1886	7		3
1997	Taylor, Richard E	Charleston	Coles	1875	9	G., 1887	10
1998	Tegtmeyer, Herman	Chicago	Cook	1886	8		3
1999	Tegtmeir, Conrad	"	"	1855	14	D.R., 1856	2
2000	Teitler, Albert W	Jacksonville	Morgan	1869	9	R.S. 1872	3
2001	Telford, Margaret A	Raccoon	Marion	1858	11	G., 1867	10
2002	Temple, William	Chicago	Cook	1869	22	G., 1870	1
2003	Templeton, Emily A	Momence	Kankakee	1884	20	D.R., 1887	2
2004	Templin, Minnie C	Chicago	Cook	1873	9	D.R., 1891	8
2005	Tenny, Leslie E	Johnsonville	Wayne	1882	8		9
2006	Theunis, Emily	Chicago	Cook	1870	8	G., 1882	12
2007	Thickston, Henry	Flora	Clay	1866	9	D.R., 1876	7
2008	Thirsk, Walter Sidney	Chicago	Cook	1890	11		2
2009	Thomas, Agnes Louise	"	"	1887	6		5
2010	Thomas, Annie	"	"	1886	14		3
2011	Thomas, Louisa M	Belleville	St. Clair	1880	17	G., 1882	2
2012	Thomas, Ollie M	Jacksonville	Morgan	1876	9	D.R., 1888	10
2013	Thomas, Olive	Springerton	White	1889	9		3
2014	Thompson, Elizabeth	DeKalb Centre	DeKalb	1856	10	H.D., 1864	7
2015	Thompson, Fannie	Chicago	Cook	1854	10	H.D., 1862	7
2016	Thompson, James M	Blandinsville	McDonough	1871	9	D.R., 1881	9
2017	Thompson, John J	Kewanee	Henry	1874	16	R.S., 1879	6
1018	Thompson, Polly P	Waverly	Morgan	1847	12	H.D., 18	6
2019	Thompson, Wesley Franklin	Augusta	Hancock	1887	9		5
2020	Threadgold, Irene Alice	Lockport	Will	1888	7		4
2021	Tibbitts, Effie Melvina	Mt. Carroll	Carroll	1884		D.R., 1886	2
2022	Tilton, Ernest	Jacksonville	Morgan	1882	12	H.D., 1889	5
2023	Tilton, William I	"	"	1881	13	G., 1887	6
3024	Timmons, Albert	Jerseyville	Jersey	1871	10	H.D., 1882	11
2025	Timmons, Lena B	Vermont	Fulton	1873	10	D.R., 1881	6
2026	Timms, Tiena	Orangeville	Stephenson	1885	14	D.R., 1887	1
2027	Tipton, James W	New Boston	Mercer	1867	12	G., 1873	7
2028	Toliver, Catharine	Noble	Richland	1871	10	D.R., 1884	7
2029	Touzalin, Florence	Keithsburg	Mercer	1864	10	H.D., 1872	4
2030	Towles, John T	Bentley	Hancock	1871	10	H.D. 1882	11

—Continued.

Number.	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
1971	Scarlet fever				Irish
1972	Brain fever	15 mo's			Irish
1973					
1974					
1975	Bilious fever	2 years			
1976	Scarlet fever		C		German
1977	Typhoid fever	6 years			
1978		B	C	Cs	Swede
1979			Br. (1980); C. (2226)		Swede; m'd. d. m.
1980		B	Sr. (1979); C. (2226)		Swede; m'd. d. m. (198)
1981	Scarlet fever		Sr. (1983)		Mother hard of hearing in adult life
1982	Scarlet fever	1 year	Sr. (1982)		Mother hard of hearing in adult life
1983	Scarlet fever	6 mo's			
1984	"	1 year			Swede
1985					
1986		B			M'd d. m. (270)
1987		B	Br., 2 Srs., 2d C		M'd a woman who hears
1988	Congesti'n of brain	5 years			
1989					
1990	Sunstroke	3 years			German
1991	Spinal meningitis	4 years			
1992		B			
1993	Unknown		3d C		
1994	Scarlet fever	6 years			M'd d. m. (1781)
1995	Sickness	6 years			M'd d. m.
1996	Gathering in head.	Infancy			
1997	Spinal meningitis	1 year			
1998	Spinal disease	2½ years			German
1999	Teething	2 years			German
2000					
2001	Ague and quinine	1 year		4th C	Md. d. m.
2002		B			
2003	Spinal meningitis	9 years			M'd. d. m. (345)
2004	Spasms	2 mo's			Swede; m'd. d. m. (284)
2005	Spinal meningitis		3 2d Cs		
2006	Typhoid fever	18 mo's			German; m'd. d. m. (384)
2007		B			M'd. d. m. (1592)
2008	Spinal meningitis	10 mo's			English
2009	Brain fever	3 years			Welsh
2010	Spinal fever	10 years			
2011					
2012		B	2 2d Cs		Canadian; m'd d. m. (1650)
2013	Spinal meningitis	1½ years			
2014		B			Irish
2015					M'd d. m. (585)
2016					
2017	Brain fever	9 mo's			M'd d. m. (1779)
2018		B			M'd d. m. (539); 1 d. child (538)
2019	Measles	1½ years			
2020	Sickness	2 mo's			
2021					
2022			Gr. U. and Br. (2023)	2d Cs	
2023	Scarlet fev'r, me'sls		Gr. U. and Br. (2022)	2d Cs	
2024	Measles	1 year			
2025	Thr't and ear dis'se	18 mo's			
2026		B			German
2027	Congest'n of brain	10 years			M'd d. m. (118)
2028	Spinal meningitis	5 years			M'd d. m. (898.)
2029		B			French
2030	Brain fever	3 years			

Number.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended.
2031	Towne, Ernest O.	Pekin	Tazewell	1880	10	G., 1892	12
3032	Towner, Elizabeth M.	Abingdon	Knox	1881	11	R.S., 1884	4
2033	Townsend, Albert M.	Chicago	Cook	1873	12	D.R., 1876	1
2034	Townsend, Isabella	Northville	LaSalle	1863	13	H.D., 1874	8
2035	Townsend, Mary	Pleasant Plains	Sangamon	1853	10	D.R., 1860	7
2036	Townsend, Sarah J.	Mason City	Mason	1866	10	G., 1878	10
2037	Trabue, Robert H.	Shipman	Macoupin	1874	14	D.R., 1876	1
2038	Trapp, Fairy	Kankakee	Kankakee	1882	10	D.R., 1889	5
2039	Trees, Flora B.	Hazel Dell	Cumberland	1882	9	D.R., 1886	2
2040	Treest, Walter	Aurora	Kane	1874	11	D.R., 1884	8
2041	Treiber, July P.	Alton	Madison	1890	8	.....	2
2042	Treider, Oneida	Chicago	Cook	1889	15	.....	3
2043	Treman, Adriana	Aurora	Kane	1861	10	H.D., 1868	7
2044	Trenchery, Verdi	Alton	Madison	1887	7	.....	5
2045	Triplett, Daniel T.	Petersburg	Menard	1883	9	D.R., 1891	5
2046	Trotter, William T.	Monticello	Piatt	1870	16	R.S., 1879	7
2047	Trotter, Wilson S.	"	"	1870	19	D.R., 1876	5
2048	Troyer, Arthur H.	Anawan	Henry	1877	9	R.S., 1882	5
2049	True, Mary Ann	Greensburg	Iowa (State)	1848	18	H.D., 1854	7
2050	Trusdall, Nancy	Exeter	Scott	1851	12	D., 1852	2
2051	Tunze, Minnie	Columbia	Monroe	1880	9	D.R., 1891	8
2052	Turnbaugh, William	Pittsfield	Pike	1875	10	D.R., 1886	9
2053	Turner, Albertis	Kilbourn	Mason	1884	9	.....	8
2054	Turner, Cordelia	Quincy	Adams	1850	20	H.D., 1853	3
2055	Turner, James	Perry	Pike	1879	9	Ex., 1892	10
2056	Turner, William	Chicago	Cook	1885	18	D.R., 1887	1
2057	Turnmeyer, Nancy Ollie	Bloomington	McLean	1887	8	.....	5
2058	Tuttle, Jacob E.	Pecatonica	Winnebago	1867	16	H.D., 1870	2
2059	Ull, Herman William	Edwardsville	Madison	1884	17	D.R., 1886	2
2060	Ulmer, Orin G	Cameron	Warren	1878	9	.....	6
2061	Ulrich, Richard	Joliet	Will	1878	11	.....	6
2062	Urquhart, Thomas Alfred	Carlinville	Macoupin	1889	7	.....	3
2063	Utt, Effie A.	Virden	"	1870	8	H.D., 1881	11
2064	Vail, Herbert O	Momence	Kankakee	1860	11	H.D., 1872	6
2065	Valentine, George	Bloomington	McLean	1882	8	D.R., 1891	4
2066	Vance, Charles E.	Paris	Edgar	1862	10	H.D., 1869	8
2067	Vance, Elmer	Joy	Mercer	1888	17	D.R., 1891	4
2068	Van Cleave, Nancy J.	Jacksonville	Morgan	1847	19	H.D., 1855	6
2069	Vandergrift, Emily	Athens	Menard	1864	12	H.D., 1869	6
2070	Van Doren, Phoebe	Ottawa	LaSalle	1850	10	H.D., 1859	8
2071	Vandyke, Milton	Macomb	McDonough	1850	18	H.D., 1852	3
2072	Van Vleet, Benjamin F.	Lawrenceville	Lawrence	1862	10	D.R., 1870	8
2073	Varner, Andrew C.	Monticello	Piatt	1880	10	.....	7
2074	Vasel, Frederick	Harvel	Montgomery	1891	7	.....	1
2075	Vaughan, Leslie H.	Sullivan	Moultrie	1890	8	.....	2
2076	Vaughn, Emily W.	Old Ripley	Bond	1877	9	D.R., 1891	12
2077	Vaughn, William	Alton	Madison	1847	35	H.D., 1849	2
2078	Venables, Emily	Logansburg	Wabash	1873	12	D.R., 1887	9
2079	Vencill, Harriet E.	Saybrook	McLean	1880	11	G., 1892	12
2080	Venters, Alfred	Fairfield	Wayne	1882	10	.....	10
2081	Verity, John W	Chicago	Cook	1872	10	D.R., 1886	13
2082	Vermillion, Martha L.	Salem	Marion	1883	8	R.S., 1886	3
2083	Verneuil, Benjamin D	Collinsville	Madison	1878	11	D.R., 1881	1
2084	Veitch, Rachel A	Jacksonville	Morgan	1850	11	G., 1860	10
2085	Vezensky, Anton	Chicago	Cook	1886	8	.....	6
2086	Vincoore, Frederick J	New Rutland		1858	10	D., 1865	6
2087	Vise, Gustavus A	McLeansboro	Hamilton	1858	19	D., 1860	3
2088	Voegele, Charles Joseph	Highland	Madison	1888	7	.....	4
2089	Vogt, Peter	West Belleville	St. Clair	1874	10	G., 1885	11
2090	Volk, Matthias	Newton	Jasper	1889	25	D.R., 1892	3

—Continued.

Number...	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents...	Remarks.
2031	Spinal meningitis..	16 mo's..	1 3d C. (429)	.....	.....
2032	Fall; chills and fev'r	2 years..	.....	.....	.....
2033	.....	B.	Fr. and Mr.	.....	.....
2034	Sore ears.....	6 mo's...	.....	.....	M'd d. m. (430).....
2035	Whooping cough...	1½ years	Sr. (2036).....	.....	.....
2036	.....	B.	Sr. (2035).....	.....	M'd d. m. (837).....
2037	Spinal meningitis..	.....	.....	.....	.....
2038	.....	16 mo's..	.....	3d Cs	M'd a man who hears.....
2039	Gathering in head..	.....	.....	.....	.....
2040	Brain fever.....	1 year...	.....	.....	.....
2041	Lung fever.....	3 years..	.....	.....	German.....
2042	Scarlet fever.....	4 years..	.....	.....	.....
2043	Mumps	5 years..	.....	.....	M'd d. m. (374); died 1887..
2044	Spinal meningitis..	6½ years	.....	.....	.....
2045	Spinal fever.....	1 year....	.....	.....	.....
2046	.....	1 year...	Br. (2047).....	.....	.....
2047	.....	B	Br. (2046).....	.....	.....
2048	Spinal meningitis..	B.....	.....	.....	.....
2049	Fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2050	.....	4 years..	.....	.....	.....
2051	Spinal meningitis..	15 mo's..	.....	.....	German.....
2052	.....	B.....	U	.....	M'd d. m. (2139).....
2053	Diphtheria	3 years..	.....	.....	.....
2054	.....	B.....	.....	.....	M'd d. m.....
2055	Measles.....	3 mo's...	.....	.....	.....
2056	Paralysis	4 years..	.....	.....	.....
2057	Scarlet fever	2 years..	.....	.....	.....
2058	Sickness...	4 mo's...	U. and N.....	.....	M'd d. m.....
2059	Spinal meningitis..	7 years..	.....	.....	German .....
2060	Cold	2 years..	C.....	.....	.....
2061	Brain fever	3 years..	.....	.....	German .....
2062	.....	B.....	.....	.....	English.....
2063	.....	B.....	.....	Cs...	M'd d. m. (637).....
2064	Measles & ch. rheu.	1½ years	.....	.....	M'd a woman not deaf.....
2065	.....	.....	C.....	.....	.....
2066	Whooping cough..	10 mo's..	.....	.....	.....
2067	Scarlet fever	4 years..	.....	.....	.....
2068	Fever	.....	.....	.....	M'd d. m. (738).....
2069	.....	B.....	.....	.....	Mexican .....
2070	Spasms	17 mo's..	.....	.....	M'd d. m.....
2071	.....	B.....	.....	.....	.....
2072	Fever.....	7 mo's...	.....	.....	.....
2073	Spinal meningitis..	.....	.....	.....	.....
2074	Inflammation of ear	1 year....	.....	.....	German .....
2075	Diphtheria.....	2 years..	G. U	.....	.....
2076	.....	.....	Fr. (2077) Mr. (2216)	.....	.....
2077	Cold	3 years..	.....	.....	M'd d. m. (473), 2d (2216), 1 deaf child (2076) .....
2078	Spinal meningitis..	2 years..	.....	.....	M'd a man not deaf.....
2079	Spinal meningitis..	2½ years	C.....	.....	.....
2080	Sickness.....	6 mo's...	.....	.....	.....
2081	Congesti'n of spine	18 mo's..	.....	.....	English.....
2082	.....	B.....	C.....	.....	.....
2083	Gradual loss	2 years..	.....	.....	French.....
2084	.....	B.....	.....	.....	Became teacher in Ill. Inst.
2085	Scarlet fever	5 years..	.....	.....	Bohemian.....
2086	Fever.....	2⅔ years	.....	.....	.....
2087	Pneumonia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2088	.....	B	.....	.....	.....
2089	Fall in water	11 mo's..	.....	.....	German .....
2090	Typhoid fever	2 years..	.....	.....	German .....

Number.	Name.	Postoffce Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended.
2091	Waddell, Nancy P	Ashland	Cass	1878	9	D., 1882	2
2092	Wagner, Henry	Chicago	Cook	1880	13	D.R. 1889	7
2093	Wagner, Katherine	Alexander	Morgan	1880	12	D.R., 1886	5
2094	Waldo, Mary T	Osceola	Miss'uri(state)	1849	12	G., 1855	6
2095	Walker, Andrew J	Carlyle	Clinton	1849	12	H.D., 1854	4
2096	Walker, James W	Dakota	Stephenson	1858	21	G., 1860	2
2097	Walker, Lanty	West Union	Clark	1878	11	D.R., 1891	8
2098	Walker, Mary J	Flora	Clay	1879	14	D.R., 1889	8
2099	Walker, Mary Lida	Mapleton	Peoria	1890	13	.....	2
2100	Wallace, Eugenia	Petersburg	Menard	1881	10	D.R., 1889	2
2101	Wallace, Gazeal	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	1878	15	D.R., 1886	5
2102	Wallbaum, Adolph	Chicago	Cook	1882	9	D.R., 1891	6
2103	Wallentin, Bertha E	Emden	Logan	1886	8	.....	6
2104	Wallick, Ellen Jane	Canton	Fulton	1888	13	.....	3
2105	Walter, Alphonse	Chicago	Cook	1885	7	.....	7
2106	Walters, John M	Arcola	Douglas	1876	17	D.R., 1879	1
2107	Walsh, Edwin D	Mattoon	Coles	1873	10	G., 1886	13
2108	Waters, Charles	Bourbon	Douglas	1889	12	.....	3
2109	Watson, Geo ge Leonard	Foster	Rock Island	1890	8	.....	2
2110	Ward, James W	Bell Air	Crawford	1867	13	D.R. 1879	7
2111	Ward, Mary E	Carbondale	Jackson	1884	13	D.R., 1888	2
2112	Ward, Nancy A	Bell Air	Crawford	1870	11	D.R., 1881	6
2113	Warf, Rosetta	Hillsboro,	Montgomery	1886	13	.....	3
2114	Waterman, Laura B	Urbana	Champaign	1853	23	H.D. 1858	4
2115	Watkins, Mary E	Lenox	MeLean	1862	11	D., 1864	3
2116	Watrous, Herbert G	Mapleton	Peoria	1890	9	.....	2
2117	Watson, James K	Chicago	Cook	1865	9	D.R. 1875	7
2118	Watson, Margaret	Berwick	Warren	1860	13	H.D. 1869	7
2119	Watt, Alice	New Douglas	Madison	1876	12	H.D., 1888	11
2120	Waugh, Alfred K	Evanston	Cook	1881	11	R.S., 1883	3
2121	Waugh, William	Hennepin	Putnam	1863	15	H.D., 1869	3
2122	Wear, John	Quincy	Adams	1876	17	D.R., 1879	1
2123	Weaver, Ida	Seville	Fulton	1875	10	G., 1886	11
2124	Webb, Charles A	Santa Anna	DeWitt	1855	10	G., 1866	11
2125	Webb, Edgar Daniel	Hermosa	Knox	1887	10	.....	5
2126	Webb, Gertrude M	Carrollton	Greene	1888	14	.....	1
2127	Webb, William	Central City	Col. (State)	1871	10	H.D., 1874	1
2128	Wedekind, Frederick	Chicago	Cook	1874	11	D.R., 1882	7
2129	Weeding, Louis E	"	"	1876	14	D.R., 1879	3
2130	Weeks, Clarissa A	Staunton	Macoupin	1877	17	G., 1885	8
2131	Weese, Jasper L	Summum	Fulton	1881	9	D.R., 1884	4
2132	Weese, Nancy J	"	"	1879	10	D.R., 1886	6
2133	Weis, Bernhart	Chicago	Cook	1885	10	R.S., 1887	2
2134	Weis, Samuel	"	"	1885	13	R.S., 1887	2
2135	Welch, Benjamin	Belleville	St. Clair	1856	10	D.R., 1867	9
2136	Welch, John T	Pontoosuc	Hancock	1847	11	D.R., 1852	6
2137	Welch, Margaret	Ottawa	LaSalle	1874	10	D.R., 1886	8
2138	Welch, Maria	Pontoosuc	Hancock	1847	13	H.D., 1855	8
2139	Welch, Mary	Pittsfield	Pike	1865	22	D.R., 1869	3
2140	Welch, William	Carbondale	Jackson	1850	....	D.R., 1855	4
2141	Wellington, Sophronia	Wapella	DeWitt	1849	....	H.D., 1853	4
2142	Wells, Anna E	White Hall	Greene	1863	19	G., 1865	2
2143	Wells, Etta Grace	Murrayville	Morgan	1888	....	D.R., 1891	1
2144	Wentworth, Flora F	Warrensburg	Macon	1881	17	D.R., 1886	2
2145	Wertz, James N	Sullivan	Moultrie	1875	17	D.R., 1886	7

—Continued.

Number	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
2091	Spinal meningitis				
2092					German
2093	Measles				German
2094	Scarlet fever	2 years			M'd d. m. (1181); became a teacher in Ill. Institute
2095	Whooping cough	2½ years			M'd. d. m. (1721)
2096	Typhoid fever	20 years			M'd d. m. (154)
2097	Spinal meningitis	2 years			
2098	Fever				
2099		B			
2100	Spinal meningitis				
2101	Whooping cough	5 mo's			
2102					German
2103		B			German
2104	Unknown	4 years			
2105	Sickness				German
2106	Typhoid fever	4 years			M'd d. m. (1640)
2107	"	10 mo's			Irish
2108		B			English
2109	Catarrh	6 mo's			
2110	Quinine	3 years	Sr. (2112); 2 Cs. (877) (878)		
2111	Spinal meningitis	1 year	2nd C		
2112	Scarlet fever	9 mo's	Br. (2110); 2 Cs. (877) (878)		
2113	Whooping cough & Spinal meningitis	2½ years			
2114	Whooping cough	2 years			
2115	"	6 mo's			
2116	Spinal meningitis	8 years			
2117	Fall	4 years			English; md. d. m. (824)
2118	Brain fever	3 years			M'd d. m. (59)
2119	Spinal meningitis	14 mo's			
2120	"	2 years			
2121					
2122					M'd d. m.
2123	Spinal meningitis				
2124	Nervous fever	2½ years			M'd d. m. (607)
2125	Measles	2 years			
2126	Scarlet fever	4 years			English
2127	Spasms	10 mo's			
2128		B			German
2129					Colored
2130	Spinal meningitis	12 years			M'd a man who hears
2131		B	2 Srs. (2132)		Killed on R. R.
2132	Brain fever	4 mo's	1 Br. (2131), 1 Sr.		
2133		B	Br. (2134)		Hungarian
2134		B	Br. (2133)		Hungarian
2135					German
2136		B	Sr. (2138)		
2137		B			Irish
2138		B	Br., (2136)		
2139		B			Md. d. m. (2052)
2140					
2141	Whooping cough	4 mo's			
2142	Gradual decay		Br. and niece		M'd d. m. (324). Mother's hearing defective in advanced life
2143	Gradual decay		Fr., A. and U.		
2144	Gathering in head				
2145	Spinal meningitis				Killed on railroad

Number...	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended...
2146	Wess, Charles	Belleville	St. Clair	1877	9	H.D.1889	10
2147	Wessel, Emma	Bloomington	McLean	1878	11	D.R.,1891	10
1148	West, John H.	Walshville	Montgomery	1860	16	H.D.,1867	7
2149	Westfield, Henry C.	Rock Island	Rock Island	1867	11	D.R.,1876	5
2150	Weston, William	Waterloo	Monroe	1862	12	H.D.,1867	6
2151	Wetstein, Charles	Peoria	Peoria	1876	8	D.R.,1886	9
2152	Wetzler, Joseph	Peru	LaSalle	1886	10		6
2153	Whalen, Josephine	Chicago	Cook	1871	9	D.R.,1879	7
3154	Wheatley, Leroi N	DuQuoin	Perry	1862	13	G., 1872	10
2155	Wheeler, Frances J	Cary Station	McHenry	1862	20	H.D.,1866	4
2156	Wheeler, Mamie	Putnam	Putnam	1886	10		6
2157	Whipple, Madge M	Chicago	Cook	1890	19		1
2158	White, Alice J	"	"	1876	10	D.R. 1884	7
2159	White, Annie A	West Union	Clark	1880	14	D.R.,1881	1
2160	White, Henry L	Chicago	Cook	1877	11	D.R.,1885	7
2161	White, John	Marshall	Clark	1864	13	H.D.,1866	2
2162	White, John L	Chicago	Cook	1875	11	D.R.,1885	6
2163	White, Samuel M	Lafayette	Stark	1847	18	H.D.1853	6
2164	White, Sarah Elizabeth	Chicago	Cook	1891	16		1
2165	Whitlocke, George B	Pana	Christian	1888	....	G., 1892	4
2166	Whitney, Mary D	Webb'e Prairie	Franklin	1871	19	D.R.,1872	1
2167	Whitney, Squire	"	"	1871	17	D.R.,1872	1
2168	Whitset, James A	School Postoffice	White	1879	17	D.R.,1884	3
2169	Wickner, Emma	Irving	Montgomery	1879	9	D.R.,1891	10
2170	Wicks, Golden Frances	Ottawa	LaSalle	1877	10		1
2171	Wicktom, Annie	Kewanee	Henry	1875	14	G., 1880	5
2172	Wickoff, Emily G	Marva	Macon	1867	10	D.R.1869	2
2173	Wilber, Roy Smith	Courtland	DeKalb	1890	10	D.R.,1891	1
2174	Wilcox, Cora L	Belvidere	Boone	1880	18	D.R.,1886	6
2175	Wilcox, Jay T	"	"	1880	10	G., 1892	....
2176	Wildhaber, Joseph C	Highland	Madison	1857	11	H.D.,1867	9
2177	Wiley, Elmer E	Evansville	Randolph	1875	12	D.R.1886	6
2178	Wilhelm, Adela	Chicago	Cook	1891	7		1
2179	Wilhelm, Louis	Belleville	St. Clair	1888	8		4
2180	Wilhelms, Mary W	Red Bud	Randolph	1884	14		6
2181	Willi, Emma	Lebanon	St. Clair	1881	11		11
2182	Williams, George W	Hazel Dell	Cumberland	1883	....	D.R.,1886	2
2183	Williams, Harriet	Port Byron	Rock Island	1878	13	R.S.,1879	2
2184	Williams, Luella	Shannon	Carroll	1882	9		10
2185	Williams, Margaret	Morris	Grundy	1868	10	G., 1879	7
2186	Williams, Perry E	Galva	Henry	1886	10		6
2187	Williams, Robert R	Morrison	Whiteside	1881	12	R.S.,1882	1
2188	Williams, William	Lebanon	St. Clair	1876	11	D.R.,1884	5
2189	Williams, William J	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	1880	11		....
2190	Willis, Frank A	Salisbury	Sangamon	1880	10	D.R.1891	7
2191	Willis, Sarah Jane	Shawneetown	Gallatin	1886	....		5
2192	Wilson, Abraham L	Jewett	Cumberland	1877	12	H.D.,1886	9
2193	Wilson, Clara E	Monmouth	Warren	1875	13	D. 1886	10
2194	Wilson, Harriet	Wapella	DeWitt	1853	15	D., 1857	4
2195	Wilson, Herbert C	Springfield	Sangamon	1890	7		1
2196	Wilson, Hiram	Wapella	DeWitt	1855	26	H.D.,1856	1
2197	Wilson, Lewis C	Beardstown	Cass	1873	15	D.R.,1881	2
2198	Wilson, Lottie H	Belleville	St. Clair	1889	8		3
2199	Wilson, Mary A	Mt. Sterling	Brown	1847	10	H.D.,1882	6
2200	Wilson, Lida Mary	Columbia	Monroe	1880	9	G., 1892	14
2201	Wilson, Nancy C	Pallula	Menard	1877	10	H.D. 1888	10
2202	Wilson, Walter	Medora	Macoupin	1886	9		6
2203	Wilson, William	Chicago	Cook	1880	10		9
2204	Winders, Elizabeth	Barry	Pike	1873	10	D.R.,1881	6
2205	Winders, Wesley	Barry	Pike	1870	12	D.R.,1876	5

—Continued.

Number...	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents..	Remarks.
2146	Spinal meningitis .	7 years..			German
2147	Exposure to heat..	6 mo's...			German
2148	Brain fever.....	2 years..			
2149		B.....	Br.		German
2150		B.....			German
2151	Spinal meningitis .				M'd d. m.
2152	Spinal meningitis..	3 years..			German
2153					Irish
2154	Brain fever.....	3 years..	C. (490)		Md. d. m.
2155	Congestion of brain	7 years..			M'd d. m. (389)
2156	Catarrh.....	2 years..			
2157	Spinal meningitis .	2 years..			
2158	Inflamat'n of brain	4 years..			Irish
2159	"	6 mo's...			
2160					
2161					
2162	Brain fever.....	4 years..			
2163	Scarlet fever				M'd d. m. (573)
2164	"	3½ years			
2165	Spinal meningitis..	13 years.			
2166		B.....	Br. (2167)		
2167		B.....	Sr. (2166)		
2168	Scrofula	2 years..	Br.		
2169	Spinal meningitis..	2 years..			German
2170	Measles	1 year...			
2171	Spinal meningitis..	12 years.			M'd d. m. Became a teacher in Missouri Inst.
2172	Lung fever.....	2 mo's...			
2173	Unknown.....				
2174		B.....	Br. (2175)		
2175		B.....	Sr. (2174)		
2176	Nervous fever.....	2 years..			German
2177	Sickness.....	3 mo's...			
2178		B.....			German
2179	Spinal meningitis..	3½ years			
2180	Spinal meningitis..	4 years..			German
2181	Spinal meningitis .	2 years..			German
2182	Spinal meningitis .	2 years..			German
2183	Spinal meningitis..	6 years..		Cs...	
2184	Scarlet fever.....				
2185	Cold	15 mo's..		Cs...	
2186	Struck by windlass	2 years..			
2187	Cold	7 years..			
2188	Scarlet fever	18 mo's..			
2189					
2190	Spinal meningitis .	2 years..			
2191					
2192		B.....			
2193		B.....			
2194	Scarlet fever.....	3½ years	C (2196)		
2195					
2196	Scarlet fever.....	11 years.	C (2194)		
2197	Typhoid fever.....	7 years..			
2198	Spinal meningitis..	2 years..			
2199	Inflammation brain	5 years..			
2200	Spinal meningitis..	18 mo's..			
2201	Spinal meningitis..	11 mo's..			
2202	pinal fever.....	2 years..			
2203					
2204		B.....	Br. (2205)		
2205		B.....	Sr. (2204)		

Number.	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted. Date.	Admitted. Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended.
2206	Winter, Charles	Plano	Kendall	1890	6		2
2207	Winter, George H	Hutsonville	Crawford	1863	13	H D., 1872	9
2208	Wise, George C.	Marion	Williamson	1875	16	D.R., 1881	3
2209	Wiseman, David F	Decatur	Macon	1857	10	D.R., 1858	1
2210	Wolforth, Fred	Lacon	Marshall	1881	12	D.R., 1886	2
2211	Wolforth, John Lewis	White Hall	Greene	1891	13		1
2212	Wolf, Benjamin	Ripley	Bond	1857	21	D.R. 1860	3
2213	Wolf, Charles	Rockford	Winnebago	1871	10	G. 1881	5
2214	Wolf, Charles F	Edwardsville	Madison	1878	7	D.R., 1891	6
2215	Wolf, David	Rock Run	Stephenson	1876	12	D.R., 1888	9
2216	Wolf, Mary	Ripley	Bond	1857	19	H.D. 1860	3
2217	Wolfe, Maude	Olney	Richland	1881	17	G., 1886	5
2218	Wolff, Adam	Tremont	Tazewell	1872	10	D.R., 1882	9
2219	Wood, Frank J	Chicago	Cook	1883	10	D.R., 1887	4
2220	Wood, Martha J	Wyanet	Bureau	1868	16	H.D. 1873	3
2221	Wood, Nellie	Chicago	Cook	1890	11		2
2222	Wooden, Martha	Urbana	Champaign	1878	10	H.D. 1892	12
2223	Woodrow, James A.	Green Valley	Tazewell	1882	11		10
2224	Wooley, John E.	Hendersonville	Knox	1870	9	D.R., 1879	7
2225	Woolsey, Clara	Auburn	Sangamon	1879	9	G., 1890	11
2226	Worberg, John	Aurora	Kane	1870	11	D.R., 1881	11
2227	Worthen, Frenk	Lanark	Carroll	1873	11	D.R., 1884	8
2228	Wray, Georgia	Onarga	Iroquois	1881	12		11
2229	Wren, George	Jubilee Township	Peoria	1880	12	D.R., 1881	7
2230	Wright, Alice	Jacksonville	Morgan	1881	12	D.R., 1889	6
2231	Wright, Eliza	Keithsburg	Mercer	1857	16	D.R., 1858	1
2232	Wright, Eliza J	Wilmington	Will	1857	14	H.D., 1860	3
2233	Wright, Mary A.	Batavia	Kane	1866	12	H.D., 1868	1
2234	Wright, William J	Wilmington	Will	1856	18	H.D., 1858	1
2235	Wright, William P	Lockport	"	1864	11	D.R., 1868	3
2236	Wrus, Anna	Chicago	Cook	1876	11	D.R., 1886	5
2237	Wuersch, Peter	Madonnaville	Monroe	1885	11		4
2238	Wyllie, Janet	Sparta	Randolph	1850	12	D., 1853	3
2239	Yates, Spencer	Ursa	Adams	1891	21		1
2240	Young, George W	Taylorville	Christian	1864	11	H.D., 1875	10
2241	Young, Michael A.	Monticello	Piatt	1880	14	R.S., 1887	7
2242	Youngberg, Charles	Alton	Madison	1888	8		4
2243	Youngberg, Frederick A.	"	"	1885	7		7
2244	Youngberg, Nellie Ada	"	"	1890	7		2
2245	Younghein, Catharine	Liberty	Adams	1871	10	D., 1877	6
2246	Zanzon, Charles H	Chicago	Cook	1869	18	H.D., 1872	1
2247	Zeigler, Douglas	Rushville	Schuyler	1876	18	D.R., 1881	3
2248	Zerovitch, Harry	Chicago	Cook	1882	12	R.S., 1884	2
2249	Zimmerman, Ellen	Pittsfield	Pike	1891		D.R., 1892	1
2250	Zimmerman, Ida W	Harvel	Montgomery	1882	7		6
2251	Zollinger, Ruth	Polo	Ogle	1889	8		3
2252	Zollinger, William A.	Polo	"	1880	10		11
2253	Zumberiski, Matthias	Chicago	Cook	1875	10	D.R., 1886	6
2254	Zook, William A	Robinson	Crawford	1884	13	D.R., 1891	4
2255	Scholz, Fred	Chicago	Cook	1888	22	D.R., 1892	3

—Continued.

Number.	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents.	Remarks.
2206		B			German
2207	Sickness	1 year			
2208	"	1 year			
2209	Washing in cold spring				
2210	Scarlet fever	7 years			German
2211	Remitting fever	3 years	Fr., G. Fr., U		German
2212		B	Sr. (2216)		
2213		B		Cs.	Hebrew
2214	Spinal meningitis	1 year			German
2215	Brain fever	2 years			
2216		B	Br. (2212)		M'd d. m. (2077); 1 d. child.
2217	Typhoid fever		2d C		M'd d. m (1392)
2218	Brain fever	2 years			German
2219	Gathering in head	2 years	3d C		English
2220	"	2 years			Irish; m'd d. m. (957)
2221	Sickness	10 mo's			
2222		B			
2223	Spinal meningitis				
2224	Inflammation brain	3 mo's			
2225			2d C. (1245)		
2226	Spinal meningitis	2 years	2d Cs. (1979) (1980)		Swede
2227	" "	2½ years			
2228	" "	2½ years			
2229	Scarlet fever	2½ years			Irish
2230		B			Colored
2231	Scarlet fever	3 years			Irish, m'd d. m. (1180)
2232			2 Brs. (2235)		M'd a man who hears
2233		B			
2234			Sr. (2232)		Irish
2235	Quinine	2 years			
2236					Swede
2237	Hemo'r'ge of m'uth	2½ years			German
2238					
2239	Fever	4 years			
2240		B			
2241	Brain fever				
2242		B	Br. (2243), Sr. (2244)		Swede
2243		B	Br. (2242), Sr. (2244)		Swede
2244		B	2 Brs. (2242), (2243)		Swede
2245	Spinal meningitis	1 years			German
2246					
2247	Spinal meningitis	14 years			
2248	Scarlet fever				Russian
2249					
2250	Spinal meningitis				
2251			Br. (2252)		
2252	Cold	10 mo's	Sr. (2251)		
2253	Brain fever	10 mo's			Pole
2254	Spinal meningitis	2½ years			
2255	Typhoid fever	1 year			German

List of Pupils—

Number...	Name.	Postoffice Address.	County of Residence.	Admitted Date.	Admitted Age.	Mode of Discharge.	Terms Attended...
2256	Abrams, Etta May	Hillsboro	Montgomery	1892	11		1
2257	Alexander, Matthew Wilcher	Sunbeam	Mercer	1892	8		1
2258	Anders, Carrie	Junction City	Gallatin	1892	6		1
2259	Benters, Charlotte	Chicago	Cook	1892	16		1
2260	Beh, Alma Eva	"	"	1892	15		1
2261	Bryson, Dona May	Jacksonville	Morgan	1892	9		1
2262	Clinnin, Leo John	Gilbert	Kane	1892	8		1
2263	Colclough, Carrie B	East St. Louis	St. Clair	1892	20		1
2264	Cohoon, Frank	Charleston	Coles	1892	16		1
2265	Cope, Orville A	Jerseyville	Jersey	1892	8		1
2266	Dames, Charles Albert	Joliet	Will	1892	9		1
2267	Favorite, Guy W	Dunlap	Peoria	1892	7		1
2268	Fraters, Ida	Chicago	Cook	1892	9		1
2269	Freeman, John Martin	"	"	1892	7		1
2270	Fittkau, Frank Max	"	"	1892	10		1
2271	Gabrielson, Frank Arthur	Orion	Henry	1892	12		1
2272	Gellner, August	Merrimack Point	Monroe	1892	14		1
2273	Haffner, Frank	Carlinville	Macoupin	1892	9		1
2274	Harper, Arthur	Chicago	Cook	1892	9		1
2275	Hayden, Romantha A	Mound City	Pulaski	1892	17		1
2276	Heber, Edward W	Belleville	St. Clair	1892	17		1
2277	Hester, Mildred	America	Pulaski	1892	8		1
2278	Howard, Early Theodore	Aiken	Franklin	1892	10		1
2279	Ingles, James Alma	Smithboro	Bond	1892	11		1
2280	Kerins, Patrick	East St. Louis	St. Clair	1892	18		1
2281	Kimmel, Edwin F	Elmhurst	DuPage	1892	8		1
2282	Leach Loren	Mt. Carmel	Wabash	1892	8		1
2283	Lewis, Minnie May	Mt. Sterling	Brown	1892	24		1
2284	Mathis, Hardy Charles	Metropolis	Massac	1893	13		1
2285	McClanahan, Leatha	Herrick	Shelby	1892	7		1
2286	Nessel, Maria Ann	Chicago	Cook	1892	7		1
2287	Norton, Kate	North Alton	Madison	1892	5		1
2288	Obermiller, Emilie	Mt. Pulaski	Logan	1892	7		1
2289	Olson, Lise Marie	Chicago	Cook	1892	16		1
2290	Pannell, Roy	Fulton	Whiteside	1892	7		1
2291	Popelka, Barbara	Chicago	Cook	1892	13		1
2292	Powell, George Thomas	O'Fallon	St. Clair	1892	15		1
2293	Rasmussen, Lillian	Chicago	Cook	1892	7		1
2294	Reagan, Anna M	Fulton	Whiteside	1892	8		1
2295	Reeh, John	Elgin	Kane	1892	8		1
2296	Reil, Mary	Chicago	Cook	1892	11		1
2297	Rich, Ida May	Waukegan	Lake	1892	11		1
2298	Robison, Willard	Stonington	Christian	1892	8		1
2299	Ryan, John Ambrose	Petersburg	Menard	1892	18		1
2300	Sampson, Henry J	Chicago	Cook	1892	16		1
2301	Steinmetz, Christina	Chicago	Cook	1892	16		1
2302	Sexton, Martin	Orleans	Morgan	1892	7		1
2303	Sulackowski, Kostak	Chicago	Cook	1892	8		1
2304	Schutz, Minnie Christina	Elgin	Kane	1892	7		1
2305	Tito, Christina	Chicago	Cook	1892	7		1
2306	Walterspeil, Bertha	Belleville	St. Clair	1892	8		1
2307	Weese, Maude	Summum	Fulton	1892	11		1
2308	Wilfong, Madison	Noble	Richland	1892	7		1
2309	Wilson, Oscar	Iuka	Marion	1892	9		1
2310	Young, Annie	Chicago	Cook	1892	11		1
2311	Zwahlen, Isaac	Iola	Clay	1892	11		1

FEBRUARY, 1893.

Concluded.

Number...	Deafness. Cause.	Deafness. Age.	Deaf Relatives.	Consanguinity of Parents...	Remarks.
2256	Typhoid fever	2 years			
2257	Brain fever	2½ years			German
2258		B	Sr. (43), 2 Brs. (44), (45)		
2259	Spinal meningitis	4½ years			German
2260	Fever	14 years			German
2261		B			
2262	Spinal meningitis	4 years			
2263	Unknown	7 years			
2264	Scarlet fever	1½ years			
2265	Unknown	1½ years			
2266					German
2267	Measles	1 year			
2268	Spinal meningitis	4 years			Hebrew
2269	Measles	2 years			English
2270	Brain fever	1½ years			German
2271	Catarrh fever	1½ years			
2272	Congestive chill	4 years			German
2273	Fall	9 mo's			Austrian
2274	Typhoid fever	4 years			
2275	Chills and quinine	2 years			
2276	Diphtheria, sc'rlt f'r	12 years			German
2277	Fever	2 years			
2278		B			
2279	Brain fever	10 mo's			
2280	Spinal meningitis	15 mo's			Irish
2281		B			Scotch
2282	Brain fever	5 years			
2283	Scarlet fever	13 years			
2284	Spinal meningitis	6 years			English
2285	Fall in water	9 mo's			
2286	Measles	6 years			German
2287	Fever	4½ years			Irish
2288		B			German
2289		B			Norwegian
2290	Unknown	2 years			
2291	Fright	2 years			Bohemian
2292	Spinal meningitis	14 years			
2293		B			Dane
2294		B			Irish
2295		B			German
2296		B			German
2297	Inflamation of ears	10 mo's			
2298		B			
2299	Spinal meningitis	8 years			Irish
2300		3½ years			
2301	Scarlet fever	5 years			German
2302					Indian
2303	Fever	5 mo's			German
2304		2 years			German
2305	Sickness	1 year			Italian
2306		B			German
2307		B			German
2308	Spinal meningitis	5 years			German
2309		B			
2310					
2311	Quinine	2 years			German

GEORGIA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF (GENERAL VIEW, LOOKING S.E.; 1887-1893)

The Georgia School for the Deaf,

CAVE SPRING, GEORGIA,

1846–1893.

By WESLEY O. CONNOR,

Principal of the School.

THE GEORGIA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

In the year 1833 a memorial was presented to the legislature of Georgia, by John J. Flournoy, a semi-mute, of Jackson county, praying for the establishment of an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb.

This memorial was referred to the Governor, Hon. Wilson Lumpkin, with a request that he obtain full information and report to the next meeting of the general assembly; so in November, 1834, the Governor, who had become much interested in the subject, laid before the legislature all the information he had secured, expressing himself as particularly indebted to Governor Fort, of Connecticut, and to Lewis Weld, principal of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Hartford, Connecticut.

In the latter part of the year 1834, Mr. Weld, accompanied by two deaf-mutes, Edmund Booth, of Massachusetts, one of his assistant teachers, and Thomas S. Perkins, of Connecticut, one of his pupils, who was then a lad of about twelve years of age, visited the capital of Georgia, and Mr. Weld says of this visit:

> We reached Milledgeville on the thirteenth of December, and I lost no time in introducing myself and my pupils to Governor Lumpkin. The Governor received me and my pupils with marked affability and kindness, and expressed himself as much gratified that we had come on without waiting for his letter, which he sent for to the post-office and handed me himself. He informed me that the committee of the Senate to whom my communication of last September had been referred, with other deaf and dumb documents from here and from other places, had made a report and offered certain resolutions providing for the education of the indigent deaf-mutes of Georgia; that this report had been favorably received and, though not acted on at all in the lower house, there was reason to hope it might pass in both, especially if a favorable impression should be made by an exhibition of my pupils. * * * The impression produced by my pupils was evidently very favorable before their public exhibition. This took place on Monday evening, the fifteenth, in the Representative room, and was, I believe, very satisfactory.

The board of directors of the American Asylum, in their nineteenth report, use this language:

> The reception of our delegation by the executive and legislature of Georgia was also very gratifying to the board, and particularly the pas-

sage of the liberal and benevolent act above referred to (appropriating three thousand dollars), which took place before the close of the session. While they are thus trying the experiment of educating them abroad, they will have the opportunity of deciding, on data which must be constantly accumulating, whether it is best to establish a Southern Institution.

On Saturday, December 20, 1834, Hon. John W. Burney, of Jasper county, introduced into the House of Representatives a series of resolutions, prescribing the method by which to carry into effect the purposes sought to be attained by the above-mentioned appropriation, which were immediately agreed to, and the Rev. Elijah E. Sinclair was, under these resolutions, the first commissioner appointed by Governor Lumpkin, in March, 1835, to gather up and convey to the American Asylum, at Hartford, Connecticut. the deaf-mutes of Georgia. He was faithful and zealous in this work; was reappointed successively by Governors Schley and Gilmer, and was publicly complimented by the legislature for his efficiency and integrity. He travelled extensively over the State searching for deaf-mutes, but he succeeded in inducing only a few to accept the beneficence of the State. This office was filled in succession by Rev. S. G. Hillyer and Rev. Jesse H. Campbell, both efficient officers.

The number of deaf-mutes who were sent to the American Asylum for education was as follows: In 1835, eight; in 1836, three; in 1837, four; in 1839, two; in 1840, one; in 1842, one; in 1843, one; in 1844, four; in all twenty-four, each of whom remained from one to six years.

In the years 1842 and 1843 five deaf-mutes, children of Asa Prior, of Paulding county, two of whom had spent several years in the American Asylum, were sent as day pupils to the Cedar Valley Academy, which stood near the large spring in Cedartown, and was presided over by Benjamin Mosely, a noted educator of that day, which may be considered as the first attempt made in Georgia to impart instruction to the deaf and dumb. No record remains of this work that will give any idea of the measure of success that attended the efforts made during these two years, but it is presumed that it did not amount to much, as there was no one connected with the enterprise who had had any experience with the deaf and dumb.

The deaf-mutes of Georgia are indebted much to the energy and efficient action of Rev. Jesse H. Campbell for his agency

in procuring the location of an institution for their instruction within the limits of the State. His philanthropic and Christian heart prompted him to endeavor to ameliorate the condition of those who, on account of the distance to the American Asylum, would not avail themselves of the privileges offered by the State.

His first step was to have the previous acts amended so as to allow deaf-mutes to be educated in Georgia upon the same terms as at Hartford. One section of the amendatory act, approved December 25, 1845—and a grand Christmas gift it proved to be to the deaf-mutes of the State—was as follows:

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That His Excellency the Governor be authorized to remove such beneficiaries as are now at the said Asylum at Hartford, if the means of a proper education be supplied at the Cedar Valley Academy, or elsewhere, on the same terms of economy to this State, and the general usefulness of the appropriation, made by said act of 1838."

After the passage of this amendment he opened a correspondence with the trustees of several institutions of learning, and among them was the board of trustees of the Hearn Manual Labor School, at Cave Spring, in Floyd county. An arrangement was effected between Mr. Campbell and the trustees of this school, by which a department should be opened for the reception of deaf-mute pupils. The preliminary arrangements having been completed, Mr. O. P. Fannin, the associate principal of the Hearn School,—a Georgian by birth and education,—and a gentleman of fine literary attainments, was deputized to proceed to Hartford to learn the method of teaching the deaf and dumb, and to bring the Georgia pupils from the American Asylum and enter them in the deaf-mute department of the Hearn School. This department was placed under the immediate supervision of Mr. Fannin, and upon his return, after an absence of several months, was opened May 15, 1846, in a log cabin which stood directly in the rear of the present Hearn School building, with four pupils in attendance, viz., Thomas Mims, of Thomas county; Murdock McDuffie, of Pulaski county; Temperance L. Jordan, of Oglethorpe county, and Elmira Pugh, of Upson county.

This period, to which the friends of the deaf and dumb can *now* look with pleasing reflections, was fraught with a degree of interest far beyond anything that was conjectured at

Very Truly Yours
O. P. Fannin

(Principal, 1846–1857.)

the time. The novelty of the undertaking, and the entire absence of any knowledge of the deaf-mute character, as well as of the obstacles that stood in the way of his acquiring an education, on the part of all persons connected therewith, seemed to carry with it the promise of an early failure and discontinuance; but such was not the case, for the projectors "had builded wiser than they knew."

While in attendance upon this department the pupils were boarded in private families; the males with A. Richardson and Carter W. Sparks, and the females with Rev. W. D. Cowdrey.

Of course, the results of the school work which followed the opening of this department were not such as could have been desired, but under the adverse circumstances in which the labor was performed they were such as would commend themselves to the good judgment of the friends of the deaf and dumb all over the State. In the meantime the services of Mr. Josephus B. Edwards, formerly a beneficiary of the State at the American Asylum, were secured as an assistant teacher. The number of pupils had increased to a dozen or more, and thus the department stood at the close of the year 1847.

At the session of the legislature in the winter of 1847, the second step was taken toward the establishment of a permanent institution for the deaf and dumb in Georgia, by the passage of an act, which was approved December 16, 1847, locating the Georgia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb in Cave Spring, and making the necessary appropriations for support and for school purposes, and for the erection of a suitable building. This act also authorized the Governor to appoint a board of five commissioners, one of whom must be the teacher in charge of the deaf-mute department of the Hearn School, under whose supervision and control the Institution should be conducted. Mr. Fannin and Dr. I. N. Culbertson visited Milledgeville in the interests of the deaf and dumb, and used their influence in securing the passage of this act.

The five commissioners appointed by the Governor under this act, were Dr. George D. Philips, of Habersham county; Dr. Leonidas B. Mercer, of Lee county; Dr. Isaac N. Culbertson, Oliver P. Fannin, and Seaborn J. Johnson, of Floyd county. As soon as practicable, this board met and organized by the election of Dr. I. N. Culbertson president, and S. J. Johnson secretary and treasurer. They also elected Mr. O. P.

Fannin principal instructor, and J. B. Edwards as his assistant.

The next work of the board was the selection of a suitable site for the erection of the necessary buildings for an institution, which was effected by the purchase, from the trustees of the Hearn Manual Labor School, of a lot of eight and six-tenths acres, for which two hundred and fifty two dollars was paid. This lot was pleasantly located in the eastern part of the vil-

LOG CABIN IN WHICH DEAF MUTES WERE FIRST SYSTEMATICALLY TAUGHT IN GEORGIA, AND OCCUPIED FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES FROM 1846 TO 1849.

lage, and finely watered by a large limestone spring of pure cold water, and having its western boundary within thirty feet of a bold, limpid stream, of which the cave spring is the source. From the premises a fine view is had of Van's valley and its picturesque scenery. The valley is named for Dave Van, a subchief of the Cherokees, and is one of the most beautiful and fertile in North Georgia.

A plan for a building was procured and adopted which at

the time was thought to be ample for all who would apply for admission for many years to come. It was contracted to be built of brick, forty feet wide by seventy feet long, and two stories high. Halls running east and west on each floor divided the building into four large rooms.

In the spring of the year 1849 the announcement was made that the building would be ready for occupancy by the first of July following, so the board of commissioners proceeded to select suitable persons to fill the positions of steward and ma-

GEORGIA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF (DORMITORY, LOOKING S.E.; 1887-1893).

tron of the Asylum. Mr. John M. Carroll, a gentleman whose energy of character well qualified him for the discharge of the duties pertaining to the office, was chosen steward, and his wife, Mrs. Sarah Carroll, who was well fitted in every way for the place, was made matron, and it may be interesting to the people of this generation to say that they accepted the positions under a contract which required them to "furnish all the necessary household and kitchen furniture, and family utensils of such style and quality as the board of commissioners might

approve, at their own expense, and also to furnish the shops pertaining to said institution, with all necessary tools and materials for carrying on the business thereof, and procure the services of some one or more mechanics of sufficient skill to instruct the boys in the art and mysteries of a trade, at his own expense, provided, nevertheless, that it should be such a one as the said board of commissioners would approve." As a compensation for all this they were allowed the services of all male mutes who were in proper condition to labor, for and during the hours set apart for labor, and to appropriate to their own use all the proceeds and incomes arising from the shops, and, in addition, were paid six dollars per month for each pupil in attendance. And in this day of technical training it may be well to give from the minutes of the meeting of the board of June 24, 1848, the following extract to show that the importance of manual training was fully recognized, even in the days upon which modern writers are disposed to look and describe as days of elegant leisure and idleness on the part of the Southern people. The commissioners say: "The working department, which the board conceive to be one of the most prominent and efficient auxiliaries that has been, or can be employed to give useful knowledge to any class, cannot, under the existing circumstances, be made as effectual as could be desired."

Friday, June 29, 1849, and the Sunday following, were set apart for a public examination of the pupils and for a dedication of the building. Hon. Augustus R. Wright, of Cassville, Ga., was chosen to deliver the dedication address, and Rev. N. G. Foster, of Madison, Ga., the dedication sermon. From the high standing of these gentlemen as persons of acknowledged ability and eloquence, it is perhaps unnecessary to say that a large concourse of people were on hand to witness the novel exercises, and to listen to the eloquent and learned discourses delivered by them, and in which they did full justice both to the theme and to the occasion.

On the first day of July, 1849, Sunday, the Georgia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb began its first legitimate work.

In the year 1850 the ell leading in an easterly direction, twenty-seven feet wide by fifty-five feet long, was added.

In 1854 the time allowed the pupils in school was increased from four years to six years.

In 1857 the south extension, fifty feet wide by seventy-two

feet long, was added, together with the twenty by twenty-seven feet addition to the east end. At the same time the old roof was taken off, and a new one of different style substituted, covering the entire building. In this year, also, the shop building of brick, thirty feet by one hundred feet and two stories high, was erected.

In the autumn of 1858 Mr. Fannin retired from the work, of which, from the time of its inauguration in the deaf-mute department of the Hearn School to the time of his departure, he was the spirit and presiding genius. In every effort that was made to advance the interests of the deaf and dumb of Georgia, during this time, he was a principal factor. He was possessed of a rare insight into the difficulties that confronted the deaf mute in his every step in search of written language; most thorough in his mastery of and graceful in his use of the sign-language; patient and painstaking, and withal a most indefatigable worker; hence his success in imparting instruction was not to be wondered at. His kindness of heart gave him a genial disposition and personal magnetism that made him friends wherever he was known.

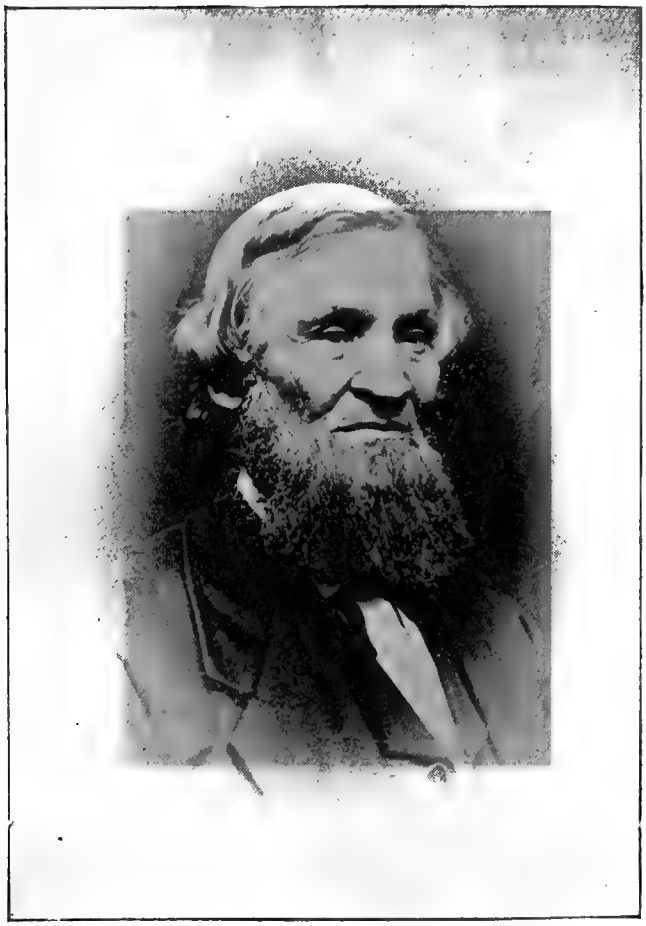
Up to this time the Asylum was managed under several different heads, each independent of the other and responsible only to the board of commissioners.

The offices of steward and matron were filled in succession under this plan by John M. Carroll and wife, 1849–1850; Dr. William A. Love and wife, 1851–1853, Dr. Love also filling a position as teacher; Seaborn J. Johnson and wife, 1854–1857; Peter W. McDaniel, for a few months in 1858, and Alexander T. Harper, 1858–1859.

Mr. Fannin was succeeded as principal by Mr. Samuel F. Dunlap, of Indiana, who entered upon his work in September, 1858. At the following session of the legislature an act was passed making the principal the executive head of the Institution, and responsible to the board of trustees for its management in all its departments, which was a long step forward in the right direction. At the same time the name of the board of commissioners was changed to the board of trustees, and the name of the school changed from the Georgia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb to the Georgia Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Mr. Dunlap was retired in April, 1860, and the position of principal tendered Mr. Wesley O. Connor, a young gentleman

who had entered the Institution in 1857, under Mr. Fannin, to learn the art of teaching the deaf and dumb, and who was not yet nineteen years of age; but he declined the honor designed



W. D. Cooke

(Princ'pal, 1860–1862.)

to be conferred upon him at so youthful an age, not being willing to assume so weighty a responsibility at his age and with his three years' experience.

Mr. William D. Cooke, principal for sixteen years of the North Carolina Institution, was elected to fill the position of principal, which he accepted, entering upon his duties the first of September, 1860; the steward, with the assistance of the teachers, in the meantime, carrying on the school to its close on the last Wednesday in June.

In June, 1861, Mr. W. O. Connor, having resigned his position as teacher, took leave of the Institution and of his friends to enter the Confederate service as a private soldier. Later in the year Mr. J. S. Davis resigned for the same purpose, and thus the Institution was left without a male teacher.

When the trustees met, the latter part of June, a committee of one, Mr. W. R. Webster, was sent to the camp of instruction at Big Shanty, at which Mr. Connor was drilling, to see if he could be prevailed upon to return to the service of the Institution, as he was more needed there than in the field; but he declined to return, although it was intimated to him by this committee that a vacancy in the position of principal was probable, in which case it would be open to him as a bomb-proof place under the State government for the war.

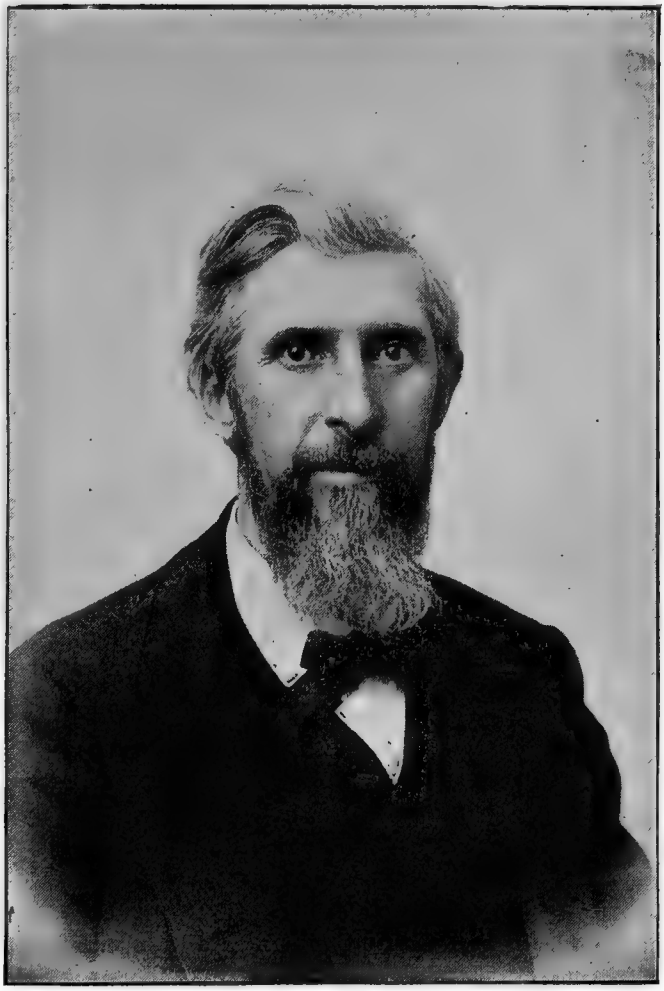
From the opening of the Institution proper, in 1849, to March, 1862, there was no break in the operations of the school, which had continued to increase in numbers until there were about sixty pupils in attendance. At this date, on account of the turbulent and exciting times, as well as from the fact that the two teachers on whom the principal relied most were absent in the army, the trustees thought best to close the doors of the Institution, which was accordingly done. All the pupils were sent home with the exception of two orphan girls, and a family selected to live in the building, both to care for the two girls and to endeavor to protect the property.

During the whole four years of war, although the village was first in the hands of the Confederate and then of the Federal troops, the premises escaped without material injury. Much of the bedding, table-ware, and furniture was donated to the hospitals, and the rest scattered in various ways. The building was occupied for short periods as a hospital by both the Federal and Confederate authorities. The school-desks and large slate blackboards escaped uninjured, for the reason, it is supposed, that these were two articles that a soldier could turn to no possible use. The two girls, Misses Hudgins and Bishop, remained during the war and re-entered the school in 1867.

At the session of the legislature in November, 1866, the first to assemble after the war, an appropriation was made for reopening the school, and a board of trustees appointed, five of whom had been members of the former board. This body met as soon as practicable after its appointment, and called Mr. W. O. Connor, who had ended his career as a soldier in prison at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, to the principalship. Mr. Connor, after his return from his four years' service, entered upon agricultural pursuits in Cherokee county, Alabama, with the intention of making it his life business, and had not only not mentioned anything about re-entering the work of instructing the deaf and dumb, but had given the subject no thought. The State was not destined, however, to lose his services, and he was literally taken from between the plow-handles and placed at the head of the Institution. Rev. B. B. Quillian and wife were appointed steward and matron, and Mr. James S. Davis installed in his old place as teacher. All necessary arrangements having been completed, the doors of the Institution were again thrown open for the reception of pupils, and the exercises of the school resumed on the fourth day of February, 1867, after a cessation of nearly five years, which covered a period fraught with the most momentous events of our country's history. There were eight pupils present on opening day, but the number soon ran up to twenty-five. From that time to the present, the exercises have continued without interruption, though several times, during the vicissitudes of military government and reconstruction, it was thought the Institution would be compelled to close its doors; but somehow it escaped such a calamity. Once, however, if Governor Bulloch had not assumed a personal responsibility for the money necessary to keep it going rather than see its usefulness even temporarily suspended, the school would have been disbanded for want of funds.

In 1873 fifteen hundred dollars were expended to secure a supply of water for domestic purposes from the spring on the premises.

Early in the year 1877 an act was passed by the legislature appointing a new board of trustees, and prescribing that the principal should have his residence in the Institution, which up to this time had not been the case. An act was also passed extending the time allowed pupils to remain in school to seven years for all, and power conferred upon the board to



Yours truly,
W. O. Cann

(Principal, 1867–1893.)

grant an additional three years' term in certain cases, upon recommendation of the principal.

The board met as soon as convenient and, among other things acted upon, abolished the office of steward, as it was deemed an unnecessary one in a small Institution, requiring the principal to assume the duties that had to this time devolved upon this officer.

In 1878 the brick building, two stories high and twenty by thirty-six feet in size, and known as the store-rooms, was erected, and the capacity of the water-works increased so as to give partial fire protection.

In 1882 the north extension, for the use of the principal and his family, was added, and in this year the department for negro deaf-mutes was opened in a building of brick sixty by eighty feet in dimensions and two stories high, purchased for the purpose, and located about two hundred and fifty yards from the main or dormitory building for the whites. F. M. Gordon and W. A. Caldwell are the teachers, and Mrs. Lucinda Gordon matron—all colored people. In Georgia the State laws require separate schools for negro and white children.

In 1885 the school-building was begun, which was finished and occupied in 1889. This building is a handsome and substantial structure, and well adapted for the uses for which it was designed.

The roof on the dormitory was replaced in 1887–1888 by a handsome one of the mansard pattern, by which were secured, not only about twenty-five comfortable rooms, but a marked improvement in the appearance of the building.

The engine-house and laundry was added in 1890, and well equipped with engine and boiler, all necessary laundry machinery, and a five-hundred-gallon steam-pump; six-inch water mains laid, with ten Ludlow fire-plugs conveniently located; hose-carriage with seven hundred feet of fire department hose purchased, and four steel stair fire-escapes erected to the different buildings where needed, and this brings the history of the school to the year 1893.

In all these years the attendance has gradually increased, of its own accord, as no special efforts were made to secure an attendance of a larger number, for the reason that until within the past year the dormitory was crowded to its fullest extent.

The Georgia school has kept pretty well up with those of her sister States in her school work proper, but in her educa-

tional work in other respects she still falls behind some of them, notably in the departments of manual and technical training.

The combined method of instruction is used—that is, speech and lip-reading are taught to those to whom they can be made of practical use in their intercourse with their fellow-men, and the manual alphabet and sign-language used in imparting instruction to all.

The attendance is seventy white and thirty negro pupils, who are taught by seven teachers.

Trustees of the Georgia School for the Deaf.

Name.	Residence.	Year of Appointment.	Year of Retirement.
Dr. George D. Philips	Habersham Co.	1848	1853
Dr. Isaac N. Culbertson*	Floyd Co	1848	1854
Seaborn J. Johnson	do	1848	1857
Oliver P. Fannin	do	1848	1857
Hon. John H. Lumpkin*	do	1850	1854
Abner Darden	do	1850	1855
Rev. John W. Glenn*	do	1854	1857
Josiah H. Gill	do	1854	1857
Milton H. Haynie	do	1854	1856
James H. Lake	do	1854	1857
John Baker	do	1854	1855
Thomas J. Davis	do	1854	1855
Dr. George D. Philips	Habersham Co.	1855	1857
Hon. James Jackson	Clarke Co	1855	1857
Hon. Turner H. Trippe	Cass Co	1855	1857
John F. Green	Gordon Co	1855	1857
George W. Thomas*	Floyd Co	1857	1877
Walter R. Webster	do	1857	1877
Hon. John W. H. Underwood	do	1857	1858
Frank C. Shropshire	do	1857	1858
William Johnson	do	1857	1857
Samuel Mobley	do	1857	1858
Alfred J. King	do	1857	1877
Rev. John W. Glenn	do	1858	1862
William M. Edwards	Oglethorpe Co.	1858	1859
Rev. Jesse H. Campbell	Fulton Co	1858	1859
Hon. Robert L. McWhorter	Greene Co	1859	1860
George K. Sanford	Floyd Co	1859	1862
John H. Russell	do	1859	1862
James H. Lake	do	1859	1861
Josiah H. Gill	do	1859	1861
James A. Green	do	1860	1876
Albert G. Pitner	do	1866	1877
Frank A. Glenn	do	1866	1877
Green Cunningham	do	1866	1877
Napoleon B. Green	Cobb Co	1866	1877
Dr. Joseph D. Thompson	Floyd Co	1866	1877
M. R. Ballenger	do	1874	1877
Lazarus J. Jones	do	1876	1877
Samuel A. Echols	do	1876	1880
Maj. John H. Dent*	do	1877	1892
Sanford C. Trout	do	1877	1890
Col. Seaborn J. Jones	Polk Co	1877	1888
Capt. John W. Turner	Floyd Co	1877	
Joseph S. Stewart	Newton Co	1877	
Dr. Robert W. North	Coweta Co	1877	
Maj. William F. Ayer	Floyd Co	1880	1886
James M. Walker	do	1886	1891
Maj. Joseph A. Blance	Polk Co	1888	
Capt. Felix Corput*	Floyd Co	1889	
William M. Mosely	do	1891	
Hon. John T. Boifeuillet	Bibb Co	1891	

* Those marked by an asterisk have filled the position of President of the Board of Trustees.

Officers.

Principals.	Place of Nativity.	Year of Appointment.	Year of Retirement.
Oliver Porter Fannin	Georgia	1849	1858
Samuel F. Dunlap	Virginia	1858	1860
William D. Cooke	do	1860	1862
Wesley Olin Connor	South Carolina	1867	
Teachers.			
Josephus B. Edwards	Georgia	1849	1850
Joseph H. Johnson	do	1851	1857
Dr. William Abram Love	do	1851	1853
Josephus B. Edwards	do	1858	1858
Wesley Olin Connor	South Carolina	1857	1861
Miss C. Eugenia Sparks	Georgia	1859	1860
James Scott Davis	do	1859	1861
Miss Harriet L. Cooke	North Carolina	1861	1862
Miss C. Eugenia Sparks	Georgia	1861	1862
James Scott Davis	do	1867	1870
James Fisher	England	1867	1886
Miss Editha Frances Connor	Georgia	1886	
Miss Sarah Jane Posey	do	1871	
James Franklin Moore	do	1871	1875
James Scott Davis	do	1872	1887
Connor William Wright	Alabama	1876	1878
Samuel Mills Freeman	Ohio	1878	
Connor William Wright	Alabama	1887	
Miss Lizzie Agnes Foley	New Jersey	1891	
Stewards.			
John M. Carroll	Georgia	1849	1850
Dr. William Abram Love	do	1850	1853
Seaborn J. Johnson	do	1854	1857
Peter W. McDaniel	do	1858	1858
Alexander Thornton Harper	do	1858	1860
Joseph J. Lathrop	do	1860	1862
Rev. Bethel B. Quillian	do	1867	1877
Matrons.			
Mrs. Sarah Carroll	do	1849	1850
Mrs. M. L. Love	do	1850	1853
Mrs. E. M. Johnson	do	1854	1857
Mrs. P. W. McDaniel	do	1858	1858
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Harper	do	1858	1860
Mrs. Mary J. Lathrop	do	1860	1862
Mrs. B. B. Quillian	do	1867	1877
Mrs. Maria L. Bond	do	1877	
Physicians.			
Dr. William Abram Love	do	1853	1855
Dr. James B. Underwood	do	1878	1881
Dr. Augustus W. Wright	Alabama	1881	1885
Dr. James C. Watts	Georgia	1885	
Masters of Shop.			
Alpheus Summers	do	1850	1851
Rev. James Earley	do	1851	1854
Robert McCord	Ireland	1854	1862
Robert McCord	do	1867	1872
Henry Stevens Morris	North Carolina	1872	

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS, 1893.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

President.

FELIX CORPUT.

Secretary and Treasurer.

D. W. SIMMONS.

Trustees.

FELIX CORPUT,	Floyd County.
WILLIAM M. MOSELEY,	Floyd County.
JOHN W. TURNER,	Floyd County.
JOSEPH S. STEWART,	Newton County.
ROBERT W. NORTH,	Coweta County.
JOHN T. BOIFEUILLET,	Bibb County.
JOSEPH A. BLANCE,	Polk County.

Principal.

WESLEY O. CONNOR.

Instructors.

C. W. WRIGHT, Mrs. E. F. CONNOR,
SAMUEL M. FREEMAN, Miss S. J. POSEY,
Miss L. A. FOLEY.

Matron.

Mrs. M. L. BOND.

Assistant Matron.

Miss R. E. SUMMERS.

Physician.

J. C. WATTS.

Master of Shoe Shop.

HENRY S. MORRIS.

COLORED DEPARTMENT.

Instructors.

F. M. GORDON, W. A. CALDWELL.

Matron.

Mrs. F. M. GORDON.

HISTORY

OF THE

SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION

FOR THE

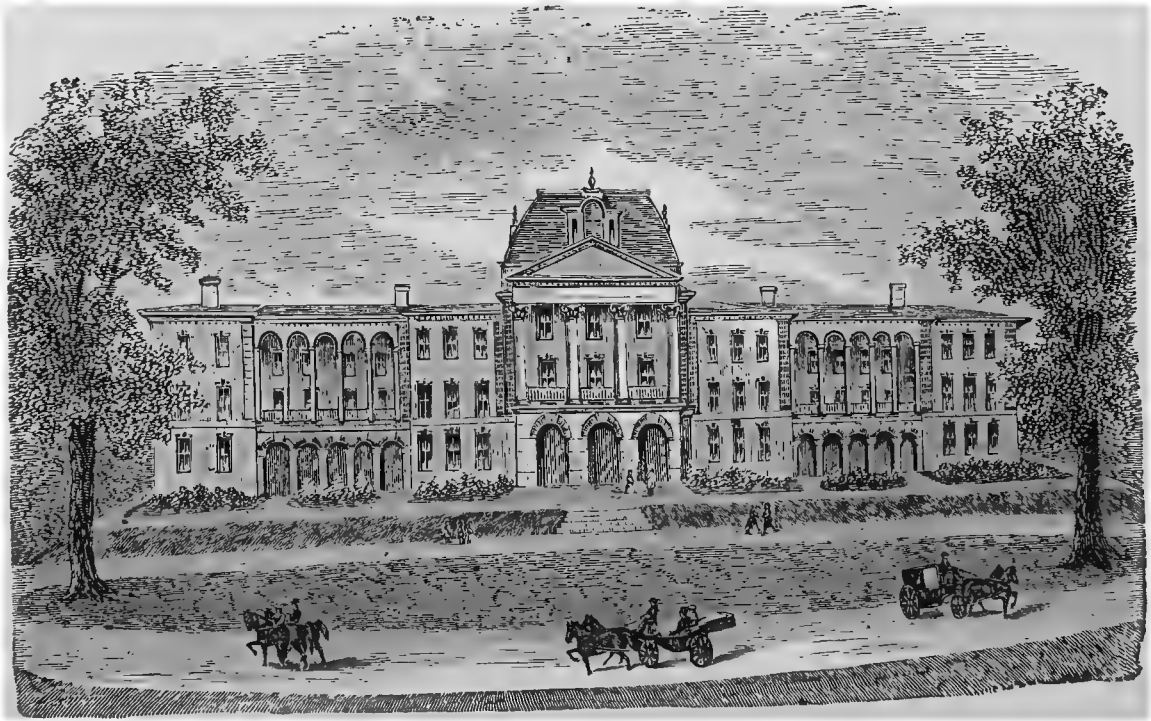
Education of the Deaf and the Blind.

PREPARED BY

N. F. WALKER,

FEBRUARY, 1893.

CEDAR SPRING, S. C.



THE SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION

FOR THE

Education of the Deaf and the Blind.

This Institution was established, at its present location, Cedar Spring, Spartanburg county, S. C., by Rev. Newton Pinckney Walker, in 1849. On the 22d of January of that year Mr. Walker admitted a class of five deaf children into his school for speaking and hearing children. By the end of the year three additional pupils had joined this class and Mr. Walker decided to devote his entire time to the education of the deaf. He had spent a few months during the year 1848 at the Cave Spring (Georgia) School for the Deaf, preparing himself for this special work. Dr. J. H. Johnson, the present Principal of the Alabama Institution for the Deaf, informed the writer recently that he was teaching at the Cave Spring School in 1848 and gave Mr. Walker his first lesson in the use of the Manual alphabet.

The names of the five pupils first admitted are as follows:

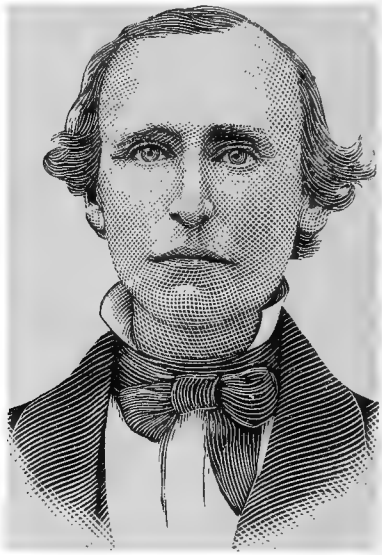
John M. Hughston, E. Jane Hughston,
E. Melton Hughston, Irene A. Cooper,
Harvey W. Bennett.

All of the above were residents of Spartanburg county, in which the Institution is located.

The founder of the school was born in said county on the 29th of November, 1816.

In the first printed report of the Institution (1854) Mr. Walker says: "Little did I think, a few years ago, that I would ever be as I now find myself—surrounded by mutiplied cares of

so peculiar a character; children whose condition in life gives point to the sacredness of the trust; when indeed, at first, I aspired to nothing higher in this sphere of action than the amelioration of the intellectual condition of a few deaf-mute relatives of my wife." In the same report he says: "From these statements it would appear that, as the Institution is now being conducted, it might continue to dispense its blessings, though in an humble manner, without disturbance. And were I to consult nothing except my own interest in a pecuniary point of view, or self-composure in the uninterrupted possession of this property—a something which 'nature calls its own,' I might



REV. NEWTON PINCKNEY WALKER.

never ask for any change, feeling that I am sufficiently compensated to raise my family as my neighbors are doing. * * But over all this, I submit for your consideration, and of citizens of the State generally, that private property, being subject to forego material changes, is always unsafe for public purposes. And though content in my humble sphere, trying to manage my business as a unit, in an individual, independent manner, yet I am willing to acquiesce in any change in the matter which might be dictated by candid deliberation. My great desire is that the Institution, in some form, be perpetu-

ated in all time, in such a manner as to reflect honor according to that form, whether individual or State protection be thrown around it."

In April, 1855, a department for the Blind was added, with Professor James S. Henderson, a graduate of the Tennessee School for the Blind, as principal teacher.

In 1857 the school was changed from an individual enterprise to a State institution, and the Legislature made a liberal appropriation for the erection of suitable buildings.

The death of the Principal, Rev. N. P. Walker, occurred November 13, 1861. In the Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners to the Legislature, after the death of the Principal, they say: "In the last report of our predecessors, your body was also advised of the death of the Principal, N. P. Walker, which occurred previous to the report, but after the expiration of the fiscal year. We have not supplied his place by the appointment of another. This we could not have done if we had deemed it advisable, because of the appropriation for the support of the Institution being less than it had been for the two preceding years. We are satisfied, however, that no change in the management or government of the Institution is desirable. * * The Professors and their Assistants are connected by blood or marriage; the utmost harmony prevails, and each appears desirous of advancing the interest of the Institution; and the introduction of a stranger as Superintendent and governor would probably cause dissatisfaction and destroy that harmony which is necessary to success. The only change made in the employees is the appointment of a Steward, who is the son of the late Superintendent. We therefore, at present, propose no further change, and have directed the Institution to be conducted in the same manner as the last year." The school was carried on in this way, without the appointment of a Superintendent, from November, 1861, to April, 1865, at which time, on account of the unsettled condition of the country and of the finances of the State—the Civil War having just ended—it became necessary to close its doors and to send the pupils to their homes.

No statement of the origin of the school, with its successes and its difficulties, would be complete without mentioning that in all things the founder had a faithful co-worker in his wife, Mrs. Martha L. Walker, who, by her personal labor and constant words of cheer and encouragement made success possible.

She still lives (February, 1893,) and delights in the continued success and growth of the school.

In October, 1866, J. S. Henderson and N. F. Walker were appointed Associate Principals, and the Institution was re-opened; but after one session was again closed on account of the continued unsettled condition of the State 's finances.

In September, 1869, the school was again reopened, with J. M. Hughston, a graduate of the Institution, as Superintendent. In 1872 Mr. Hughston resigned and the present Superintendent, N. F. Walker, was appointed. During the school-year of 1872–'73, by the direction of the Board of Commissioners, a building, on a lot adjoining the Institution, was fitted up for the opening of a department for colored pupils. On the 17th of September, 1873, the following instructions from the Board of Commissioners were placed in the hands of Superintendent Walker:

"First. Colored pupils must not only be admitted into the Institution on application, but an earnest and faithful effort must be made to induce such pupils to apply for admission.

"Second. Such pupils, when admitted, must be domiciled in the same building, must eat at the same table, and be taught in the same class-rooms and by the same teachers, and must receive the same attention, care, and consideration as white pupils."

On the reception of the above order the Superintendent and all other officers and teachers sent in their resignations. An effort was made to secure a Superintendent and teachers who would accept and be governed by the above instructions, but it failed. The school, on account of above order, was closed from September, 1873, to September, 1876. It is proper that it should be stated that the same political party which was in power and issued the above instructions directed the reopening early in the year 1876, on the basis of the original arrangement, viz.: the establishment of separate departments for white and colored pupils. Superintendent Walker and most of his corps of teachers were reappointed. The progress of the school has been uninterrupted since its reorganization in 1876.

The Department for colored pupils was opened in 1883.

South Carolina took her first step in the matter of educating her deaf children in 1832, or at least sent her first pupils to the Hartford (Connecticut) School during that year. From

1832 to 1849, the date of the opening of the Cedar Spring School, the State paid the whole or a part of the expenses of seventeen pupils at the Hartford Institution. Mrs. S. W. C. Rogers, *nee* Holmes, who now (February, 1893,) lives near Cedar Spring, and her brother, Joseph Holmes, were the first children sent by the State to Hartford.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FROM 1849 TO 1893.

From 1849 to 1869 the Board was composed of the Governor, *ex officio*, and two other members appointed by the Governor, as follows:

Rev. Peter J. Shand,	1849 to 1850.
Hon. C. G. Memminger,	1849 to 1861.
Hon. T. N. Dawkins,	1850 to 1855.
Hon. Samuel McAliley,	1855 to 1862.
Hon. T. N. Dawkins,	1861 to 1869.
Hon. H. D. Lesesne,	1862 to 1869.

From 1869 to 1878 the Board was composed of the Governor, Comptroller-General, and Superintendent of Education as *ex officio* members, as follows:

Gov. R. K. Scott,	1869 to 1872.
Comp. Gen. J. L. Neagle,	1869 to 1872.
Sup't of Education J. K. Jillson,	1869 to 1876.
Gov. F. J. Moses,	1872 to 1874.
Comp. Gen. S. L. Hoge,	1872 to 1874.
Gov. D. H. Chamberlain,	1874 to 1876.
Comp. Gen. T. C. Dunn,	1874 to 1876.
Gov. Wade Hampton,	1876 to 1878.
Comp. Gen. Johnson Hagood,	1876 to 1878.
Sup't of Education H. S. Thompson,	1876 to 1878.

From 1878 to date, 1893, the Board has been composed of the Superintendent of Education, *ex officio*, and four members appointed by the Governor, as follows:

Hon. T. J. Moore, Chairman,	1878 to 1893.
Hon. H. E. Heinitsh, Sec. and Treas.,	1878 to 1893.
Hon. D. E. Converse,	1878 to 1893.
Hon. J. F. Ficken,	1878 to 1893.
Sup't of Education H. S. Thompson,	1878 to 1882.

Sup't of Education A. Coward, . .	1882 to 1886.
Sup't of Education J. H. Rice, . . .	1886 to 1890.
Sup't of Education W. D. Mayfield, . .	1890 to 1893.

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS FROM 1849 TO 1893.

Newton P. Walker, ...	1849 to 1861.
No Superintendent from	1861 to 1865.
James S. Henderson, } Associate Principals,	1866 to 1867.
Newton F. Walker, }	
John M. Hughston, ...	1869 to 1872.
Newton F. Walker, ...	1872 to 1873.
Newton F. Walker, ...	1876 to 1893.

PROF. N. F. WALKER.

TEACHERS OF THE DEAF FROM 1849 TO 1893.

N. P. Walker, ...	1849 to 1856.
R. C. Springs, ...	1850 to 1856.
J. B. Edwards, ...	1850 to 1852.

J. M. Hughston,	1854 to 1887.
Miss M. J. Cunningham,	1854 to 1855.
Miss L. C. Walker,	1854 to 1856.
Miss S. J. Walker,	1856 to 1864.
Miss M. A. Walker,	1864 to 1865.
Miss J. I. Rogers,	1869 to 1873.
N. F. Walker,	1876 to 1879.
D. S. Rogers,	1879 to 1888.
Miss Eva Ballard,	1880 to 1884.
Miss Bessie Eddy,	1884 to 1886.
Miss Eva Ballard,	1886 to 1890.
Mrs. L. C. Irby,	1887 to 1893.
Miss M. M. King,	1887 to 1893.
T. H. Coleman,	1888 to 1893.
Miss M. O. Sherrerd,	1890 to 1893.
Mrs. G. Coleman,	1892 to 1893.

ART TEACHER.

Mrs. G. Coleman, *nee* Decker,	1889 to 1893.

DEPARTMENT FOR COLORED PUPILS.

J. Garrett,	1883 to 1887.
E. L. Boney,	1887 to 1890.
J. T. Carter,	1890 to 1893.

TEACHERS OF THE BLIND FROM 1855 TO 1893.

J. S. Henderson,	1855 to 1870.
Miss M. A. Walker,	1855 to 1856.
Mrs. L. C. W. Henderson,	1856 to 1870.
N. F. Walker,	1870 to 1872.
Mrs. M. A. North,	1872 to 1873.
Mrs. L. C. W. Henderson,	1876 to 1879.
Miss I. M. S. Walker,	1879 to 1881.
L. H. Cromer,	1881 to 1893.
Miss R. B. North,	1881 to 1882.
Miss A. Stevens,	1882 to 1889.
Miss M. P. Holland,	1889 to 1890.
Mrs. S. A. Stover,	1890 to 1891.
Mrs P. L. Meares,	1891 to 1892.
Miss B. P. Wright,	1892 to 1893.
J. S. Henderson (music),	1855 to 1867.
W. B. North (music),	1869 to 1882.

H. W. Estes (music),	1882 to 1883.
G. W. Dixson (music),	1883 to 1885.
A. Krapf (music),	1885 to 1887.
J. A. Holland (music),	1887 to 1890.
W. L. Stover (music),	1890 to 1891.
J. C. Meares (music),	1891 to 1893.

MATRONS FROM 1849 TO 1893.

Mrs. M. L. Walker,	1849 to 1867.
Mrs. A. R. Neagle,	1869 to 1873.
Mrs. M. L. Walker,	1876 to 1878.
Mrs. V. E. Walker,	1878 to 1893.

The following Reports of the School have been printed: 1854, '56, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '72, '77, 78, '79, 80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92. Copies of the following Reports, in manuscript, are on file: 1870, '71, '73, '76.

The *Palmetto Leaf* made its first appearance as an Institution paper in 1887 and has been published, somewhat irregularly, since that date.

The total number of pupils enrolled, from 1849 to 1856, during the time the school was the individual enterprise and property of Rev. N. P. Walker, was 65.

The total number of pupils enrolled from 1849 to 1893 is as follows:

Deaf,	297.
Blind,	138.

The number of pupils present February 1, 1893, is as follows:

Deaf,	89.
Blind,	41.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, FEBRUARY 1, 1893.

Hon. T. J. Moore, Chairman;
Hon. H. E. Heinitsh, Secretary and Treasurer;
Hon. D. E. Converse,
Hon. J. F. Ficken,
Hon. W. D. Mayfield, State Sup't of Education, *ex officio*.

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS, FEBRUARY 1, 1893.

Superintendent:

N. F. Walker.

Matron:

Mrs. V. E. Walker.

Physician:

Geo. W. Heinitsh, M. D.

Teachers of the Deaf:

T. H. Coleman, Mrs. L. C. Irby, Miss M. M. King, Miss M. O. Sherrerd, Mrs. G. Coleman.

Teachers of the Blind:

L. H. Cromer, J. C. Meares, Miss B. P. Wright.

Teacher of Drawing and Painting:

Mrs. G. Coleman.

Foreman of Shoe Shop:

R. P. Rogers.

Foreman of Printing Office:

J. T. Carter.

Foreman of Shops for the Blind:

H. W. Estes.

DEPARTMENT FOR COLORED PUPILS.

Teacher of the Deaf:

J. T. Carter.

Teacher of the Blind:

H. W. Estes.

Matron:

Eliza Alexander.

A special teacher of Articulation was employed in 1880, and a second teacher was added to this Department in 1887. A teacher of Drawing and Painting was added to the Corps of Instructors in 1889. Fourteen pupils are receiving instruction inthis Department at present.

All pupils have training in some handicraft or useful occupation. The following schedule of hours is observed :

Breakfast, 7. A. M.
Morning Prayers and opening school, 8 A. M.
School closes, 1 P. M.
Dinner, 1:15 P. M.
Shop-work, 2 to 5 P. M.
Supper, 6 P. M.
Study-Hour, 7 to 8 P. M.
Evening Prayers, 8 P. M.
Retire, 9 P. M.

The above schedule gives the pupils eight to nine hours' work in Literary and Industrial Departments each day. On Saturday the pupils are engaged in Industrial Department from 8 A. M. to 12 M. On Sunday morning one hour is spent in Sunday-school work by the teachers with their respective classes; in the afternoon one hour or more is spent in the Chapel in Bible lectures or the reading of sermons.

The Institution is located four miles south of the city of Spartanburg, in the Piedmont section of the State, in a county which borders on North Carolina. It is situated on and owns a tract of 157 acres of land. The building is 210 feet front, with an average depth of 65 feet; three stories high, heated by steam, and supplied with pure water from a large, bold spring. The water is forced into tanks in the attic of the main building by means of a hydraulic ram.

Cedar Spring was known prior to the Revolutionary war as Green Spring. It took its present name from the fact that formerly a large cedar tree stood very near the spring. The place is historical. A battle was fought here between the Whigs and Tories on the 13th of July, 1780.

MISSOURI

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

A SKETCH OF ITS

HISTORY, GROWTH AND PRESENT FACILITIES.

BY HENRY GROSS, A. B.

ILLUSTRATED.

FULTON, MO.
PRINTED AT THE RECORD OFFICE.
1893.

W D Kerr

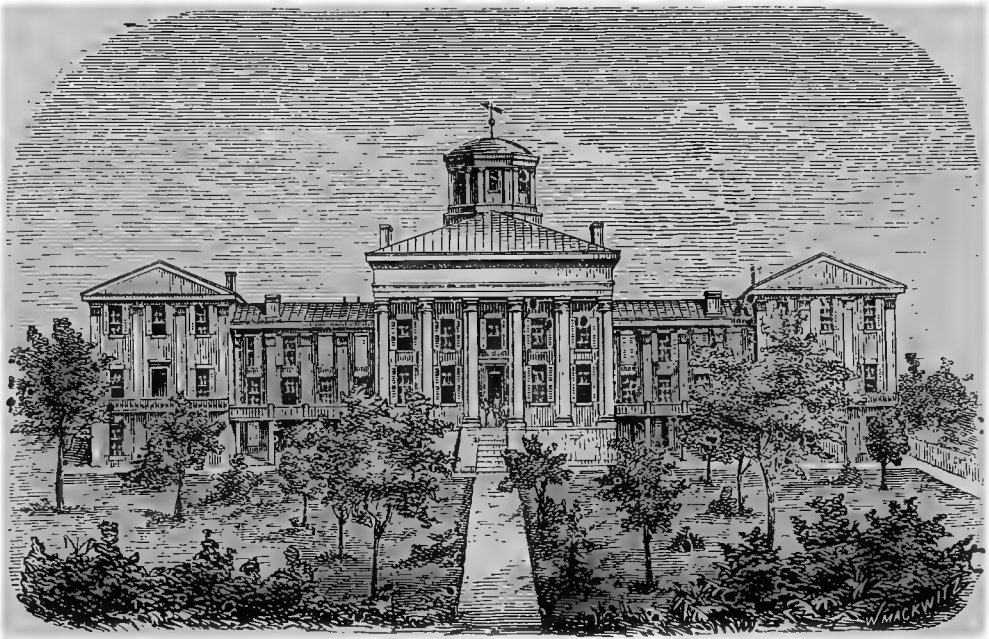
School for the Deaf and Dumb.

Until a few years ago there stood near the outskirts of Fulton a dilapidated frame building, in which had been begun the work of educating the deaf of Missouri. In contrast to this edifice, scarcely a mile away, stand the magnificent buildings where the work is being vigorously prosecuted. This growth all took place within the life time of one man, who lived to see his work apparently destroyed but to reappear like the fabled bird of antiquity in a more enduring and symmetrical form. The school came into existence in 1851, under the provisions of an act, approved on February 28th, by which 40 acres of land with the buildings thereon were transferred from the Asylum for the Insane to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

The founder of the school was a young man teaching in the Kentucky School for the Deaf, at Danville. One evening, after his day's work, he chanced to glance at a map of the Western States, and his thoughts dwelt on the many children of silence in Missouri, growing up in ignorance, unprovided and uncared for. The impulse came to him to write to two of his friends, Rev. W. W. Robertson and Mr. Preston B. Reed, to influence them in behalf of the deaf of their State. These gentlemen resided in Fulton, and

one, Mr. Reed, was a member of the Legislature, although Mr. Kerr was not aware of it at the time. Their sympathies were actively enlisted and mainly through their representations the act was passed to establish the school. In looking around for one to guide the destinies of the newly started enterprise, the thoughts of the projectors reverted to their friend in Kentucky, whose earnest words had influenced their cause of action, and they offered him the place. He hesitated long, but finally accepted and prepared to bid adieu to the scenes of his early manhood where he had spent twenty years in teaching the deaf. Just as he was about to start for Cincinnati, he was detained by the illness of his little son. This proved a fortunate circumstance, as the boat on which he had engaged passage to St. Louis was wrecked and many passengers lost their lives. In due time he reached Fulton with his family and set about carrying on his work in the new field. The preparations were completed during the summer, and on the fifth day of November, 1851, the school was formally opened with one pupil from St. Louis. This was a little Hebrew boy, named John Isaacs.

At first the growth of attendance was slow, but by the end of the first session in July, 1852, an enrollment of seventeen was recorded. This number was augmented during the second year to fifty-four. The number of pupils soon proved too much for the capacity of the original farm building and in 1854, a tract of eighteen acres was purchased a quarter of a mile northwest of the original site, and a commodious building was erected thereon at a cost of $28,000. This building was dedicated by the Rev. N. L. Rice, a noted divine of the day, and the father of Mrs. E. M. R. Taylor, the present instructor of the art department. These quarters proved adequate to the needs of the school for over a decade. During the civil war, the work was



MISSOURI SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB IN 1854.

suspended. Supt. Kerr retired to a farm in Audrain County, about 20 miles north of Fulton. He took with him several of his pupils who had no homes and there continued their education. The Federal authorities made use of the establishment as a barracks and military prison. On April 25, 1863, the Board of Commissioners formally took possession of the grounds and buildings and reopened the school. Supt. Kerr was induced to take charge of its affairs, which control he only relinquished at the behests of advanced age. The Superintendent also acted as steward besides performing his duties in the school room. The growth of the school and the corresponding increase in its accounts influenced the Board of Commissioners to ask for a steward to attend to the subsistence department and thus allow the Superintendent to devote more time to the educational department. In their report for 1857–58, the Board of Commissioners had asked for authority to appoint a steward to relieve the Superintendent of the financial management. This was granted, but after the reopening of the school in 1863, the Superintendent again was required to perform the duties of steward, which soon grew too onerous. Accordingly Mr. James K. Sheley was appointed in 1873 as steward, and Mrs. Kate B. Sheley as matron. Mrs. Susan M. Kerr, after assisting her husband for 21 years as matron, resigned in 1872, to be succeeded by Miss C. C. McNair, who retired in 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Sheley filled their positions faithfully and acceptably until 1889, when Mr. Sheley was forced by failing health to retire. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Overton were elected to fill the vacancies. In June, 1891, Mr. J. E. Watson and Mrs. Mary Gathright were elected steward and matron, and have held the positions since.

Mr. Kerr continued to manage the affairs of the institution so well, that in 1872 a new three-story school house had to be built to accommodate the increased attendance.

But these additions proved inadequate and in 1883 the front and wings were altered and enlarged to give 21 more rooms for dormitory and hospital use. On the night of February 27, 1888, while the pupils were assembled for study, a fire was discovered in the tower of the centre building. Every thing possible was done to check the flames, but as there was no fire engine, although an abundant quantity of water was only a short distance away, the fire continued to spread. A strong breeze from the southeast aided in the work of demolition, and only the school house was saved. The citizens of Fulton rendered valuable assistance in saving the clothing and household goods of the institution. They also generously took care of the children until the Board was able to make temporary arrangements for their care. The large brick shops, which had just been completed, were cleared out and fitted up as dormitories for the girls. The boys were lodged in the two-story brick building which had been used as the printing-office and shoe-shop. With the funds for enlarging the barn, the Board erected a temporary dining-hall of pine boarding. This was afterwards used as a temporary carpenter-shop. In a week after the fire, the school duties were resumed. Two theories have been advanced to account for the origin of the fire. One was that it resulted from a defective flue in the centre building; the other that it was caused by the defective insulation of the electric wires. The latter is probably the correct theory.

Only a few months before the fire the Board had increased the insurance on the main buildings to $65,000. The companies interested promptly met their obligations, and in consideration of an early settlement, a small discount was deducted. With the $64,500 of insurance money and $11,630 of balances from other funds, the Board proceeded to rebuild. The east wing was erected under the direction

MISSOURI SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB IN 1874.

of the steward, Mr. Sheley and Mr. W. H. Humphreys, the foreman of the cabinet shop, at a cost of $5,580.89. The centre building and west wings were let to P. McCarty & Co., of St. Louis, for $70,450. The work on these buildings was confined to making them tenantable, further appropriations being expected to finish the interior. The General Assembly of 1889 appropriated $30,000 to complete these buildings. For the construction of a dining room extension, with study room and kitchen, an appropriation of $20,000 was made. To provide a new school building, $30,000 was granted. These buildings now furnish sufficient accommodations for 325 pupils.

The infirmities of advanced age had begun to press heavily on the venerable Superintendent. Along with his seventeenth and last biennial report to the Board of Commissioners, he presented his resignation. On the 28th of February, 1889, he laid aside the harness of an educator of the deaf, which he had worn continuously for fifty-eight years. His health had been feeble for some time, and his friends feared that the sudden release from the cares of the institution would be fatal. Their fears seemed unfounded for three months, but on the morning of the 24th of May,—scarcely three months later—he sank to his eternal rest. No man stood higher in the regard of the community than Dr. Kerr, as the vast concourse at his funeral testified. His body was borne to its last resting place by the male teachers, and laid by the side of his wife and sons who had preceeded him. Only two weeks before his death, the faculty of the National Deaf-Mute College, of Washington, D. C., had conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters, in consideration of his distinguished services in the cause of deaf-mute education.

The mantle of Dr. Kerr fell to his assistant superintendent, who was elected in June, 1889, to the superin-

tendency. Trained by the venerable head, Mr. Tate has carried forward the work with fresh vigor. He commenced his work as a teacher in 1876. when he was appointed soon after graduating from Westminster College. By successive steps he rose from teaching a primary class to the highest class and to the position of assistant superintendent in 1887.

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS.

The buildings are grouped in a semi-circle with the school house on the west and the trades building on the east. They consist of ten substantial brick structures, having a frontage of 600 feet, including the school and manual training buildings, and an extreme depth of 212 feet. The main buildings stand on a terrace, from which the lawn slopes gently southward. They are flanked on the east and west by the boiler-house and laundry and the girls' gymnasium, respectively. The centre building is a four-story structure, and the wings are three stories high. They are connected by 35-foot corridors. which are fire proof. In the rear of the west centre wing is the dining hall extension. This is a two-story fire-proof brick building, 75 x 90 feet. The centre building and west wings are of fire-proof material and have iron stairways. The east transverse wing was used as the school house until the fall of 1891, when the new school building was ready for occupancy. The centre building and transverse west wings are used as sleeping quarters by the girls and female teachers and employes. The girls' workshops and study rooms are also located here. The girls' hospital is in the west centre wing. The transverse east wing is occupied by the boys and their hospital is in the west centre wing. The dining hall addition has a refectory 75 x 45 feet, with an extension of 45 x 45 feet, on the second floor. It has a seating capacity for 350. The first floor is used as the study room of the

younger boys, and the kitchen and pantry are in the rear. The school house stands a short distance from the front of the west transverse wing. It is three stories in height and has a ten-and-a-half-foot basement. It contains twenty rooms and a chapel and gallery, capable of seating 800 persons. The rooms are all large and well-lighted and ventilated. A six-foot tunnel for steam pipes and electric light wires connects the school house with the transverse west wing, and affords a passageway for the pupils in very inclement weather.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

The methods pursued in instructing the deaf are the same as those in a majority of the schools for the deaf in the United States. Although Mr. Kerr was a firm believer in the sign language as a means of instruction, yet he perceived early that a part of the pupils would be benefited by articulation, and advocated its introduction. In the report of 1867-68, he asked for the employment of a teacher of articulation. After repeated solicition, the Board of Commissioners were granted the desired authority, and in 1873 Miss Mary C. McClelland, now Mrs. Mary M. Tate, was transferred from the sign department to take charge of the new venture. Under her able care the experiment proved very successful, and in 1881 Miss Eliza M. Reed was also transferred to this department, on account of the growth of the class in articulation. In 1888 it was decided to try the experiment of teaching pupils by the oral method. The result has proved satisfactory, though the number of pupils in a class must be limited. At present sixty pupils receive instruction in articulation for 40 minutes each day. The rest of their school day is spent in the sign department. Six pupils are taught orally during the whole of the time. In the academic

classes signs are almost entirely discarded and recitations are conducted by finger spelling and writing.

A brief sketch of the process pursued in beginning the education of a deaf and dumb child by means of the sign language would not be out of place here. No just comparison can be made between the work of a teacher of the deaf and that of a public school teacher. The one gives individual instruction to his class; the other addresses them in the aggregate. Morever, the hearing child acquires at home a vocabulary, of which his teacher avails himself, but a deaf child very seldom has such a previous instruction. He comes to school with his mind a total blank. He does not know the names of even the simplest actions and household objects. The child is taught to form the letters of the alphabet on his fingers and to write them. Then the picture of some familiar object, as that of a dog, is shown him. The name of the object is written out, and he is taught to spell it on his fingers and to copy it on his slate. Then more names are learned, and in a similar way he learns the names of visible actions. One of the class is directed to walk. The name of the action is taught and its connection with the action is impressed on his mind. Having mastered the names of several objects and actions, he is instructed how to form them into simple sentences. Usually after a year's instruction a pupil knows the names of from twenty-five to fifty objects and of most of the visible actions. With a good start, the child increases the store of his knowledge and finishes his course in the school with the history of his country and of the world and practical arithmetic. In articulation the semi-mute is instructed on the right pronunciation of words, and to read the motions of the lips. Oral teaching is by a kind of sign language—substituting the motions of the lips for the gestures of the hands.

MISSOURI SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB BEFORE THE FIRE IN 1888.

TIME OF INSTRUCTION.

By the provisions of the act establishing the school, pupils were allowed the benefits of the institution for three years. This was increased in 1855 to five years, and again in 1857 to seven years. Subsequently the benefits of the school were granted for ten years, but this period was reduced in 1877 to eight years. This law continued in force until 1889 when the time was extended to ten years. This can hardly be considered too long when hearing children, with all their faculties, are instructed from twelve to sixteen years. The fact that the deaf have to surmount greater obstacles than the hearing in acquiring an education ought to secure them a longer period of instruction than the hearing. This proves sufficient in most cases to give the deaf a practical knowledge of the English language and mathematics.

The ages of seven and thirty were fixed upon as the extremes between which pupils could be admitted. This was on account of the large number of deaf children who had grown up to maturity without the benefits of education. Many of the earlier pupils were from 18 to 25 years of age at the time of their admission. As the school became better known, younger pupils came in and it was rare to admit any at 25 years of age. During the period of retrenchment and reform, induced by the depression in value of property in 1877, the limits were fixed at nine and twenty-one. At the revision of the statues in 1889, they were changed to eight and twenty-one. Once in a while, a child is brought who has passed the limit, but these cases are happily becoming rarer.

In the early days of the school it was a difficult matter to induce parents to send their children to be educated. This was due to a mistaken impression that they could not

be benefited. Some were influenced by a misplaced affection, others by parsimony and many by timidity. To remove these obstacles it was the practice of the Superintendent or one of the teachers to give exhibitions with one or two pupils during the summer vacation. These exhibitions were usually given in the large cities and other localities where deaf children were known to exist. They contributed much to overcome the prejudices, fears and morbid affections of parents. But this plan entailed a considerable expense which was beyond the means of the Superintendent or teacher to continue several years in succession, and it was soon abandoned.

Assessors of taxes in the counties were required to return the number of deaf children in their districts, but this requirement was very imperfectly observed. Reports of the school were sent to those having the care of deaf children, and proved fairly fruitful of results. Within the decade circulars setting forth the benefits of the institution have been mailed. The names and addresses of the parents of deaf children were obtained from the Census Bureau, and they were induced by circulars to send their children to the school. The benefits of this school were free only to indigent children, parents were obliged to go before the courts and establish their inability to pay for their child's education. This requirement was rescinded in 1871, since which time the benefits have been free to all deaf children of proper school age.

In the fall of 1892, the school session was begun with a division of the classes into primary, grammar, and academic grades. There are seven primary classes, and three grammar and academic classes. In the primary and grammar grade, the teacher has charge of his class all the time. In the academic grade the classes rotate among three teachers, each instructing them in a particular branch of study. In

Yours sincerely,

James N. Tate

1890 a course of study to cover ten years was adopted. With a few modifications, it is still in force.

COURSE OF STUDY.

First Year.

LANGUAGE—Names of common objects; a few simple verbs. Writing from actions. American Asylum series, number 1, commenced and completed, if possible. Wing's symbols commenced.

ARITHMETIC—Numbers from one to ten, exercises in combining and arranging objects, illustrating the four simple rules in arithmetic. [Geography of the institution, of Fulton, and of Missouri commenced the first year and enlarged upon for the two succeeding years. Also teach the pupils to analyze every object whose name comes before them. This process is kept up through the entire course. The aim of every successful teacher is to lead the pupils to think.]

PENMANSHIP—Simple exercises in copying and tracing. Copy book number 1, Analytical series.

Second Year.

LANGUAGE—American Asylum series, numbers 1 and 2. Writing from actions, objects, and pictures. Questions and answers. Wing's symbols.

ARITHMETIC—Exercises of first year enlarged upon; and numbers above ten introduced at the discretion of the teacher, involving principles of the four simple rules of arithmetic.

PENMANSHIP—Simple exercises in copying and letter writing. Copy book number 2.

Third Year.

LANGUAGE—American Asylum series, numbers 2 and 3. Journal and story writing. Writing from actions and pictures. Original sentences on words and phrases. Wing's symbols.

ARITHMETIC—Regular exercises in the four fundamental rules. Work prepared by the teacher and suited to the capabilities of the class.

PENMANSHIP—Copy book number 3. Letter writing.

Fourth Year.

LANGUAGE—American Asylum series, numbers 3 and 4. Journal and story writing. Writing from actions and pictures. Words and phrases. Wing's symbols.

GEOGRAPHY—Monteith's First Lessons. Map drawing.

ARITHMETIC—The processes of the third year enlarged upon. Problems introduced, prepared by the teacher. Miss Barton's Arithmetic used as a guide to the teacher.

PENMANSHIP—Copy book number 4. Letter writing.

Fifth Year.

GEOGRAPHY—Monteith's Introduction to the Manual. Map drawing.

LANGUAGE—American Asylum series, number 4 completed. Journal and story writing. Writing from actions. Original sentences on words and phrases. Description of objects. Wing's symbols. Reed and Kellogg's system of diagraming begun. Class not to use book.

ARITHMETIC—Same as fourth year, carried farther. Problems more complex. Multiplication table committed to memory, also division table, numbers as high as twelve.

PENMANSHIP—Copy book number 5. Letter writing.

Sixth Year.

LANGUAGE—Talks and Stories, published by the American Asylum. Journal and story writing. Writing from actions. Original sentences on words and phrases. Description of objects continued. Wing's symbols.

GRAMMAR—Swinton's Language Primer introduced and completed,—books used by class. Diagraming,—Reed and Kellogg's system, class not to use book.

GEOGRAPHY—Monteith's Manual completed, special attention given to geography of Missouri, county seats, townships, ranges, sections, and parts of sections, railroad systems. Map drawing.

BOTANY—The Child's Book of Nature, part I—Plants, —by Hooker.

ARITHMETIC—Miss Barton's introduced, Part I. Steps to be carefully stated and answers given in language.

PENMANSHIP—Copy books. Business forms. Letter writing.

Seventh Year.

LANGUAGE—Compositions. Writing from actions. Original exercises in words and phrases. Reading lessons. Descriptions.

GRAMMAR—Reed and Kellogg's Elementary introduced and completed, if possible. Definitions.

HISTORY—Lossing's Primary History of the United States and others used by the teacher.

PHYSIOLOGY—Teacher's Hand-Book to Smith's American Manikin and other books used by the teacher. Manikin by class.

ARITHMETIC—Work of previous year continued and reviewed. Miss Barton's Book completed.

PENMANSHIP—Business forms continued. Letter writing and compositions.

Eighth Year.

LANGUAGE—Reading lessons. Original compositions. Words and phrases.

GRAMMAR—Reed and Kellogg's Elementary Grammar continued and Reed and Kellogg's Higher Lessons in English introduced. Definitions.

HISTORY—Lossing's Primary History of the United States.

PHYSIOLOGY—1st Term, Cutter's Beginner's, 2nd term. The Child's Book of Nature. Part II,—Animals, by Hooker.

ARITHMETIC—Franklin's Elementary.

PENMANSHIP—Letter writing.

Ninth Year.

LANGUAGE—Original compositions. Words and phrases. Reading lessons. Definitions.

GRAMMAR—Reed and Kellogg's High Lessons in English continued.

PHILOSOPHY—1st Term, The Child's Book of Nature, Part III. Air, Water, Heat, Light, etc.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—2nd term Townsend's Seventy Lessons.

ARITHMETIC—Franklin's Written.

PENMANSHIP—Letter writing.

Tenth Year.

GRAMMAR—Reed and Kellogg's Higher Lessons or Kerl's Academic.

HISTORY—Outlines of World's History or English.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—Huston's.

ARITHMETIC—Work of previous year continued.

Original compositions weekly.—Penmanship and letter writing.

The preceding course of study combines the excellent features of former ones. These had been found serviceable in preparing the deaf for future usefulness. The school may well be proud of the record its graduates have made. One made some reputation as a writer of verse; another has become the leading chemist of a large Chicago smelting company, several have become teachers in their *Alma mater;* one has become the foreman of the cabinet shop of the Louisana School; the rest are scattered over the State, earning comfortable livings at their occupations the rudiments of which they learned at the school.

PRESENT SCHEDULE.

The school formerly had two sessions a day. The morning session was devoted to the school room work; the afternoon session was given to manual training. For a long time this system worked satisfactorily, but finally the num-

ber of pupils severely taxed the facilities of the industrial departments. Accordingly, in 1890, the present schedule was adopted. It provides for three sessions of 2½ hours each. The classes of the school are grouped in three sections, as nearly equal in number as possible. Two sections are in school while one section is in the manual training department. These sections rotate monthly. Each section has five hours of school work and 2½ hours of industrial training. The sections are designated A, B, and C, respectively. In September A is in school from 8 o'clock to 10:20, and again from 10:30 to 12:50. From 2:00 to 4:30 it is in the shops. B is in school from 8:00 to 10:20 and from 2:00 to 4:30; in shops from 10:30 to 12:50. C begins the day in the shops from 8:00 to 10:20; its school work is done from 10:30 to 12:50 and from 2:00 to 4:30. During the next month A takes the place of B, and B that of C, and C moves to the place of A, and so on. The advantages of this plan are two-fold: more time can be devoted by the instructors in the industries to individuals in classes, because fewer come in sections, than when all come at once; and time passes more quickly and agreeably for pupils and teachers. The appended schedule makes further explanation unnecessary.

COMPOSITION OF DIVISIONS.

SECTION A.

First Academic.....Mr. Walker
Third Grammar.....Miss Boulware
First Primary.....Miss Kouns
Fourth Primary.....Mr. Gilkey
Seventh Primary.....Miss Elliott

SECTION B.

Second Academic.....Mr. Gross
Second Grammar.....Mr. Shuey
Second Primary.....Miss Neill
Fifth Primary.....Miss Grimmett

SECTION C.

Third Academic	Mr. Grow
First Grammar	Mr. Watson
Third Primary	Miss Collett
Sixth Primary	Miss Spears
Articulation Classes	Mrs. Tate, Miss Pollard
Colored Classes	Mr Ingram

ROTATION OF DIVISIONS.

FOR SCHOOL.

First Division	7 45 to 10 20 and 10 30 to 12 50
Second Division	7 45 to 10 20 and 2 00 to 4 30
Third Division	10 30 to 12 50 and 2 00 to 4 30

FOR WORK.

First Division	2 00 to 4 30
Second Division	10 30 to 12 50
Third Division	8 00 to 10 20

Sept. 14th to Nov. 7th	A 1st Division B 2nd Division C 3rd Division
Nov. 7th to Dec. 5th	A 2nd Division B 3rd Division C 1st Division
Dec. 5th to Jan. 2nd	A 3rd Division B 1st Division C 2nd Division
Jan. 2nd to Feb. 6th	A 1st Division B 2nd Division C 3rd Division
Feb. 6th to March 6th	A 2nd Division B 3rd Division C 1st Division
March 6th to April 3rd	A 3rd Division B 1st Division C 2nd Division
April 3rd to May 1st	A 1st Division B 2nd Division C 3rd Division
May 1st to June 14th	A 2nd Division B 3rd Division C 1st Division

TIME SCHEDULE.

Rise	6 00 A. M.
Breakfast	6 30
Chapel	7 45
School and Shops	8 00
Change of Divisions (Recess)	10 20
School and Shops	10 30
Close of School and Shops	12 50 P. M.
Dinner	1 00
School and Shops	2 00
Close of School and Shops	4 30
Supper	6 00
Study	7 15
Retire	9 00

FOR SATURDAYS.

Rise	6 00 A. M.
Breakfast	6 30
Shops	8 00
Close of Shops	12 00
Dinner	12 30 P. M.
Supper	6 00
Retire	9 00

FOR SUNDAYS.

Rise	6 00 A. M.
Breakfast	6 30
Chapel	9 00
Dinner	12 45 P. M.
Bible Lecture	3 00
Supper	5 30
Retire	8 45

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

The value of manual training for our youth is acknowledged by educators. Manual schools have sprung up in all parts of the country to train the hearing youth in the use of their hands. Such a training is a greater necessity of the deaf than of the hearing, as the former is debarred by his

deafness from otherwise acquiring a trade in this hurly-burly scramble for existence. Few employers have the inclination to take deaf apprentices or the time to teach them. Hence the deaf should acquire an industrial education at the same time they are acquiring other knowledge. This view early impressed the educators of the deaf and they make provisions therefor. Superintendent Kerr was impressed with the utility of such an education, and made repeated requests for appropriations for instituting a course in manual training.

The Legislature of 1866 made an appropriation of $3,000 for the erection and furnishing of shop buildings. The amount proved insufficient for the purpose. Nothing further was done until 1869 when the Board appointed an excellent carpenter, who had been employed on the school building, to superintend the repairing around the institution. He was assisted by a number of the larger boys. The management requested permission to make his employment permanent, but this application was not successful. They employed a deaf-mute in 1874 to give instruction in shoemaking to a few of the boys. This experiment proved highly successful, and in 1875 the Legislature granted authority to make the venture a permanent feature. Mr. George McCauley was appointed the next year, and has continued in his position since. The success of this department was followed by the establishment of a carpenter-shop with Mr. M. F. Bell, as foreman, in 1876. He continued in his position until 1883, when he resigned to devote his attention to his business as architect. The gentleman has since made a name in his chosen profession, and a score of private and public educational buildings testify to his skill. The present instructor in carpentry, Mr. William H. Humphreys, succeeded Mr. Bell, and has proven very efficient.

The printer's trade is one peculiarly adapted to the semi-mutes who have a taste for language. As no provision

was made for teaching this industry, several boys were permitted to go to the town newspaper offices to acquire the trade. In 1879 a printing office was started with Prof. Henry C. English as instructor. Prof. English issued a four-column folio, semi-monthly, called *The Missouri Deaf-Mute Record.* This was soon changed to a weekly, and the editorial work assigned to another teacher, to allow the instructor more time to teach the industry. Prof. English continued in charge of the office until his death, January 8th, 1889. The editorial work had been in charge of Mr. Chas. M. Grow, Jr., who temporarily assumed the duties of foreman in addition. In April the writer, who had taken Prof. English's place in the class room, was appointed foreman, Mr. Grow continuing the editorial work. The foreman had been one of the original compositors with whom the *Record* was first issued. Up to this time the paper had been coming out as a four or eight page four-column quarto. In the fall of 1889 it was enlarged to a six column folio. This form had been retained. In December 1891, Mr. Grow retired from the editorial management, and the paper was edited by the publisher. Mr. Gross gave way last June to Mr. Wallace Williams, an old newspaper man of Fulton.

The adoption of uniforms was followed by the establishment of a tailor shop. The uniforms made by contract were not always well-fitting and did not prove entirely satisfactory in material. Mr. Chas. Merkle, who had several years' experience in teaching tailoring in the Philadelphia School for the Deaf, was appointed in September, 1891. This branch of industry is proving very satisfactory.

Mr. Louis Kuss, who has been serving as baker for the school since 1876, has been teaching five boys in his handicraft. They help him to furnish the bread and rolls consumed by the pupils. This is a good trade for the deaf-

mutes, and these are acquiring a most excellent means of making a livelihood.

The girls were taught house-work from the inception of the school. This included sewing and general needle-work. In 1888 a department of cutting and fitting was established. The older girls are instructed in measuring and cutting and fitting their dresses. The younger girls are instructed in needle-work. They take turns in attending to the cleaning of the table ware in the dining-room. All are required to keep their rooms in a neat and orderly condition.

An excellent aid in industrial training has been the art instruction given by Mrs. E. M. R. Taylor. The students acquire a better understanding of proportions and utilize their artistic talent in their occupations. This is especially shown in the carving done by some of the cabinet makers. The classes in art go from the industrial departments, one division twice and the other three times a week for 40 minutes each.

The work rooms of the girls are on the first floor of the west transverse wing. The classes in sewing and in cutting and fitting occupy separate rooms, each 47 feet by 20 feet. All the mending of boys' clothing is attended to by the classes in sewing, numbering 79 girls at present. The classes in cutting and fitting measure and make the uniform dresses and other garments of the girls and many of the uniforms of smaller boys. There are 38 girls in these classes. The younger girls pass from the sewing to the cutting and fitting classes as soon as they are proficient in needlework.

The industrial training of the boys, except the class in baking, is carried on in the manual training building. This is a two story brick building in the form of an L, having a length of 110 feet and depth of 100 feet. The carpenter and shoe shops are on the first floor and the printing

UNIFORM OF GIRLS.

office and tailor shop occupy the second story, together with the store and finishing rooms of the cabinet makers.

The carpenter shop is 82 x 45 feet in dimensions. There are 20 benches supplied with full sets of tools. Among its equipments are two turning lathes, a planer, two 12-inch rip saws, two scroll saws, a mortiser, a freizer and a moulding machine. All these are run by steam. The power is transmitted from the boiler house by means of a 7-8 inch steel wire cable, which also furnishes the motive power for the printing office. There are 36 boys learning the various branches of joinery work. They make all the furniture used about the institution, and attend to the repairing of the wood work and painting. Some very neat specimens of carving have been made lately. The boys also attend to the varnishing and polishing of the furniture. This is done in a room 20 x 24 feet, on the second floor. A section of the second floor, 34 x 45 feet, is used as the store room of the finished products. The value of the work done in this industry during the years 1891 and 1892 was $2,617.47.

The shoe shop occupies the south extension of 24 x 90 feet. Twenty-six boys receive instruction in making and mending shoes. The most proficient are able to cut and make the entire shoe. Four sewing machines of standard make are used. This shop does all the mending of the footwear of the pupils, and furnishes most of their boots and shoes. The aggregate value of work done in 1891 and 1892 was $2,116.50.

Immediately over the shop shop is the tailoring room. Here Mr. Merkle has twenty-three boys under instruction. They make the uniforms of the large boys and are busy all the time. This industry was established only one and a half years ago, but has already done work to the value of $2,388.00.

The northern part of the second floor is occupied by the

printing-office, comprising two rooms devoted to composition and press work. The former is 45 x 25, the other 25 x 20. The office has an outfit well adapted to its purposes, consisting of sixteen cases of long primer, three cases of brevier, and two each of nonpariel and pica, with a varied assortment of display type, aggregating 1200 pounds. In the press room are a Cranston Cylinder Country press and a Liberty 13 x 19 job press. Among the other accessories are a 9 x 28 proof press, a 22 inch Paragon paper cutter, and a Lightning stapling machine, together with galley racks, imposing stones, and other necessary adjuncts of a first class printing-office. Besides issuing the *Deaf-Mute Record* weekly, the compositors do all the circular and job work needed in the school and office. The reports of the officers to the legislature have been printed here for the last ten years. The present force of compositors comprises thirteen. A number of the former compositors are now pursuing their occupation in country towns and, in several instances, having become the editors or foremen of papers. During the last two years the office turned out work to the value of $2,616.03.

LIBRARY.

No one can think of a school of this kind without the idea of a library suggesting itself. The library of this institution is almost as old as the school itself. Its nucleus was formed in 1855, when Mr. William Musgrove, then editor of the *Lexington Express*, interested his friends in collecting books for the school. A number of volumes were donated by the citizens of Lexington, and the list was augmented as the years passed until now there are 1181 volumes. A large well-lighted room in the rear portion of the centre building is used as the library. In handsomely polished oak cases, made in the cabinet shop, are classified the books. There are ten classes of works—embracing history, biography, poetry,

science, fiction, travels, religious and miscellaneous works. A prominent class is the readers, comprising a full set of all the readers now published. These are among the most eagerly read of all the books.

Pupils have access to the library twice a week. Mr. Henry Gross acts as librarian and assists them in making a selection. By statute the Board of Managers are allowed to expend $200.00 annually for the benefit of the library. Last fall the books were reclassified by the librarian and a catalogue was prepared and this has been printed.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Although the need was early felt of giving physical training to the pupils, nothing definite was done in the direction until 1883, when the General Assembly granted $1,000.00 for fitting up a gymnasium. This appropriation was made at the instance of Senator James C. McGinnis, of St. Louis. The playroom of the girls was fitted up with a bowling alley and other gymnastic apparatuses. The basement of the school house was similarly arranged for the boys. The beneficial results of these arrangements were soon apparent in the increased vitality and elasticity of their bearing. The deaf as a class seem more prone to pulmonary affections than other people, and so are more in need of systematic physical culture. The fire of 1888 wiped out the girls' gymnasium, and in the confusion following, that of the boys was destroyed. After the completion of the main buildings, it was deemed best to have the gymnasium in separate quarters; accordingly the old shop building, which had escaped the flames, was remodelled and fitted up with bowling alley and other appliances. Here the girls drill for an hour three times a week. A course in calisthenics, comprising exercises in free movements, with wands, dumb-bells and Indian clubs, is imparted by Miss Georgia Elliott.

These classes in calisthenics have taken part in the annual field day contests, and have made very creditable showings. The boys have no regular gymnasium, except what nature provides for them. However, they have excellent playgrounds which are extensive enough to admit of four games of base-ball being simultaneously played.

SOCIETIES OF THE PUPILS.

The pupils have two literary societies managed by themselves, with the assistance and advice of a teacher. That of the girls was founded in 1890 and comprises the girls of the four upper classes. The order of exercises consists of an essay, a debate between four members, two on a side, a dialogue and a declamation. The boys' society, named in honor of the founder of the school, was established in the fall of 1890. Its membership includes the three upper classes. The order of exercises is similar to that of the girls. Usually in the spring, these societies have a joint meeting in the chapel, to which the whole school is invited.

A circle of King's Daughters was formed among the girls in 1890. They meet once a month and give an interesting program. Many articles of fancy work have been made and sold by the members and the proceeds devoted to charity. The present circle has a membership of thirty-five. Branches of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor have also been formed among the older boys and girls and have influenced them for the better.

Outside of the school, there are two social and literary societies for the deaf, one each in St. Louis and Kansas City. The former is the older, having been founded in 1880, and comprises most of the adult deaf of that city. The Kansas City society has been formed recently. These associations take the lead in the social doings of the deaf. Lectures are given to their members and friends by invited speakers.

School House. Gymnasium. Girls' Dormitories. Chapel Building. Boys' Dormitories. Power House. Shops.

MISSOURI SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB IN 1893.

The social life is further enlivened by balls and parties, picnics and other amusements.

RECREATION AND AMUSEMENTS.

The saying that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" has its weight with the management. By the schedule already given, it is seen that the pupils are granted ample time for daily recreation. Saturday afternoons are regular half holidays, and those, whose deportment during the week has earned it, are allowed to make visits to the town. For the special holidays, as thanksgiving, etc., the teachers prepare entertainments. These have consisted of social parties, pantomines, shadow and open, tableaux, lectures and stereopticon views. They are in charge of a committee of three teachers for each holiday.

In order to develope a taste for reading, the teachers give monthly lectures to the five upper classes. The subjects are taken from among the standard works in the Library. A brief resume of the news of the day as gleaned from the daily papers, is posted in the two reading-rooms. These rooms are supplied with plenty of daily and weekly papers, and periodicals from other schools for the deaf. For two years a small paper was issued semi-weekly from the printing-office, filled with bits of news, suitable for the different grades of the school. This was called *The Recorder*, and was edited by the teachers who rotated weekly. Morning services are held daily in the chapel, conducted by the male teachers. These lectures precede the school work and last about fifteen minutes. On Sunday morning, after the service in the chapel led by the Superintendent, a half hour is devoted to Sunday School work. In the afternoon, the Superintendent gives short lectures on the history of the Bible. During the course of the week, the pupils reproduce these lectures as compositions.

UNIFORMS.

In the year 1890 a uniform was devised for the boys. In 1891 a uniform was fixed upon for the girls. The uniform for the large boys consists of four pieces, viz: coat, trousers, vest and cap. The small boys have knee pants and no vest. The material is cadet gray twenty ounce stuff to the yard, six-fourth yards wide. Three sizes of buttons are used, on each of which is found the words, "Missouri" across the center and "School for the Deaf and Dumb" around the margin. These suits are extremely neat and durable, and in the end economical.

Nothing could do so much to stimulate our boys to preserve their clothes as the uniform has done. Their conduct and bearing is evidently improved by this dress. The uniform is a source of protection to them from injury, incident to passing vehicles. As all these uniforms are made by the pupils in their trades, a number of them are thus afforded a means of becoming proficient in tailoring and dress-making.

The uniform for the girls was devised at their earnest request. They claimed partiality was shown to the boys. The uniform for the girls consists of dress and hat. The dress is of gray all wool serge, with yoke and cuffs of navy blue velvet, and standing collar. The hat is a blue straw sailor with band of blue gros grained ribbon two inches wide. A belt is used varying from one and one-half to two inches in width of navy blue velvet.

LEGISLATION.

Many changes have been made in the laws regulating this institution. Among the provisions of the act establishing the school was one allowing the sum of $80.00 per annum for the maintenance of each indigent pupil. This amount was

UNIFORM OF BOYS.

subsequently increased to $100.00. All the other pupils were required to pay for their support and tuition. An indigent fund for the clothing and transportation of indigent pupils was furnished. The Superintendent attended to the boarding of the pupils until 1872, when the Board of Comissioners decided to assume entire charge of the subsistence department. A steward was appointed to attend to the accounts and make the necessary purchases. This system is still in vogue. The indigent fund law was repealed in the revision of the statutes in 1889. Hereafter indigent pupils can be clothed and transported at the expense of the county whence they come. Upon application of the parent, with proof of his indigency, the probate judge certifies the fact to the county court, which makes out the certificate to the child. In 1871, the benefits of the school were made free to rich and poor alike and have remained so since. This brought Missouri in line with the rest of the States of the Union.

In order to ascertain the number of the deaf population in the State, assessors of taxes were required to make returns but this law proved inoperative. A late enactment makes it the duty of school enumerators to report the names, age, sex and color of all deaf children in their districts to the county clerks, who are required to make returns to the superintendent of the school. This law has been but imperfectly observed.

A measure tending to hamper the work of the school room is the law requiring twenty pupils to a teacher. In order to comply with this law, classes have to be made up of different grades, for it is rare to find twenty pupils capable of making the same degree of progress. Consequently the brighter have to be kept back for their duller classmates. No other school has such a requirement. The graduates of the school felt the injustice of the statute, and at the reunion two years ago they passed a resolution asking for its repeal.

A separate department for the colored pupils was established in 1889. This is in charge of Mr. Monroe Ingram, a colored graduate of the Kansas School for the Deaf. The attendance this session is thirteen. The legal title of the school was at first Asylum. But this was repugnant and misleading, and in 1874 the name was changed to Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. The present name was given in 1889.

HEATING AND LIGHTING.

Flanking the main buildings on the east is the two-story boiler house and laundry. This building was erected in 1880 at a cost of $10,000.00. In its five mammoth boilers is generated the steam to heat the entire establishment, comprising an interior of over two million cubic feet. The steam is conducted through pipes placed in six-foot tunnels to the main buildings, hence by another tunnel to the school house. The pipes for the trades building are laid in a box, though a tunnel is projected to connect this building with the boiler house. The average annual consumption of coal is about 48,000 bushels. The main buildings are heated with Bundy radiators, and the school house with the Perfection pattern. These are preferable to the old system of sheet radiators and pipes. The steam plant was put in under the direction of Mr. James Leach, who has rendered efficient service to the school for sixteen years.

In this building is located the dynamo to generate the electricity for lighting purposes. This machine is kept running all night. All methods of lighting, from tallow candles to gas, have been tried and discarded. Tallow candles gave way to kerosene lamps but these were a constant menace to to the safety of the school. In 1870 sufficient appropriations were obtained to construct gas works. Unfortunately they were located too close to the buildings and proved far from

satisfactory in other respects. In 1885, an electric light plant of the Edison system was put in. The fire of 1888 made a new plant neccessary and the United States system was tried in a part of the buildings. There are at present 564 16-candle lamps in the establishment, lighted by a 250-lamp Edison dynamo. It is expected to procure another dynamo to relieve the present over-taxed machine.

An important factor in preserving the health of so large a community as ours is pure water. This is supplied in abundance from an artesian well of 707 feet depth in the boiler house. This well was sunk in 1883 and has not failed yet, though as much as 86,400 gallons have daily been pumped. The water is pumped into a large tank in the attic of the centre building, whence it flows to all parts of the place. The water has been found to contain traces of sulphur and iron. An artificial pond just north of the boiler house, supplied the school with water previous to the sinking of the artesian well. It is an excellent reservoir, and furnishes a plentiful supply of ice for the summer and water for steam heating and laundry purposes. Two ice-houses have been filled this winter with very thick and clear ice. The school has a pasture comprising about 100 acres. Here graze twenty milch cows, which supply the tables of the pupils with milk. A garden of five acres in the rear of the buildings is cultivated by the boys who are not in the manual training classes. Vegetable and fruits in session are furnished in plentiful quantities.

To prevent a repetition of the catastrophe of 1888 a water main has been laid to connect with the city waterworks. Fire-plugs are placed at convenient distances around the buildings. The sanitary condition of the school is excellent. The grounds and buildings are kept in order by the steward and matron. The front has been laid out with

walks and drive-ways, which, however, have not been completed for lack of funds.

A system of electric clocks was put in lately. It consists of 14 secondary clocks and connected with the central regulator are three tower clocks, and secures uniform time. The changes in divisions are made by means of a steam chime in the boiler house. It might be said that we wake, eat, and go to bed by chimes.

REUNION OF FORMER PUPILS.

In the spring of 1891 the Board of Managers, through the Superintendent, extended a cordial invitation to the former pupils of the institution to hold a reunion here. Over a hundred accepted and came from all directions, even from Pennyslvania. Several days were pleasantly and profitably spent in a social and business way. The new school building was dedicated by the Revs. A. W. Mann and J. H. Cloud, two deaf clergymen. The former has his head quarters in Cleveland, the other, in St. Louis. An association was formed of the graduates to be known as the Missouri Association of the Deaf. In the convention a number of interesting papers touching on the technical and moral education of the deaf were presented and discussed. The sentiment of the Association was in favor of a compulsory education law for the deaf, and a resolution was adopted petitioning the Legislature to pass such a measure. Another resolution asking for the repeal of the law requiring 20 pupils in a class to one teacher was also adopted. The meeting attracted considerable attention, as it was the first of its kind in the State. The time and place of the next meeting is left to the executive committee composed of the following officers: Henry Gross, president; Miss Dosia A. Grimmett, vice-president; Stephen Shuey, secretary; Chas.

L. Minor, treasurer and Peter R. Wear, sergeant-at-arms. Impressive services were held in the chapel of the school in memory of the late Superintendent, Dr. W. D. Kerr, of James K. Sheley, the former steward, and of Henry C. English, a teacher. These had a strong hold on the affections of the former pupils. The Convention adjourned on September 5th, 1891, after a session of four days. The proceedings of the meeting were printed in a neat pamphlet by the school printing office.

Statistical and Other Tables.

NUMBER OF PUPILS AND TEACHERS.

Periods.	Enrollment of Pupils.				* Number of Teachers.
	Total.	Male.	Female.	New Pupils	
1851 - 1854	83	45	38	..	3
1855 - 1856	100	51	49	41	5
1857 - 1858	116	63	53	27	5
1859 - 1860	112	66	46	30	4
1861 - 1862	...	..	..	..	.
1863 - 1864	38	19	19	13	3
1865 - 1866	72	37	35	33	5
1867 - 1868	99	39	60	51	6
1869 - 1870	170	80	90	67	5
1871 - 1872	211	102	109	76	7
1873 - 1874	207	102	105	66	10
1875 - 1876	254	141	113	81	11
1877 - 1878	315	180	135	77	12
1869 - 1880	291	178	113	75	10
1881 - 1882	295	176	119	85	12
1883 - 1884	285	188	107	63	13
1885 - 1886	294	180	114	68	13
1887 - 1888	307	175	132	84	13
1889 - 1890	355	223	132	123	18
1891 - 1892	392	252	140	89	18

* Including the superintendent.

EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATING THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Periods.	Support.	Buildings and Improvements.	Salaries.
1839 - 1850..	$ 6,770 00	.....	.....
1851 - 1854..	8,635 96	$ 30,062 00	$ 3,333 00
1855 - 1856..	17,061 04	8,875 00	5,430 00
1857 - 1858..	15,609 27	16,250 00	4,484 46
1859 - 1860..	17,133 61	2,350 25	11,250 00
1861 - 1862..	7,554 40	.....	4,050 00
1863 - 1864..	9,917 94	.....	2,722 59
1865 - 1866..	28,171 17	8,000 00	5,783 31
1867 - 1868..	39,000 61	.....	7,786 23
1869 - 1870..	44,890 54	40,000 00	12,316 67
1871 - 1872..	58,365 27	26,200 00	13,254 33
1873 - 1874..	63,669 50	30,000 00	15,615 57
1875 - 1876..	73,847 13	.....	16,346 93
1877 - 1878..	71,000 00	.....	22,296 67
1879 - 1880..	71,000 00	.....	19,025 00
1881 - 1882..	70,000 00	.....	19,722 92
1883 - 1884..	70,000 00	26,000 00	21,100 00
1885 - 1886..	70,000 00	7,800 00	22,732 29
1887 - 1888..	70,000 00	12,500 00 *	23,315 20
1889 - 1890..	66,327 10	90,400 39	24,754 03
1891 - 1892..	73,489 77	11,494 79	23,460 12
Totals.....	$922,744 31	$309,932 43	$279,779 32

* In addition to this, $64,500 insurance money was expended.

CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

Congenital	418	Congestion of brain	4
Spinal meningitis	192	Cold	4
Brain fever	57	Mumps	3
Scarlet fever	51	Spasms	3
Rising in head	36	Chronic throat trouble	2
Fever	28	Chicken-pox	2
Measles	25	Infantile convulsions	2
Typhoid fever	26	Croup and phthisis	1
Fall	16	Chills and fever	1
Whooping cough	13	Paralysis of auditory nerve	1
Quinine	10	Cramp	1
Inflammation of brain	10	Burn	1
Scrofula	10	Paralysis	1
Malarial fever	9	Break neck fever	1
Diphtheria	7	Erysipelas	1
Fits	7	Poison	1
Cholera Infantum	8	Spinal fever	4
Catarrh	7	Unknown	260
Pneumonia	5		
Teething	4	Total	1232

AGE AT WHICH DEAFNESS OCCURRED.

Congenital, i. e., born deaf	418
Lost hearing under one year of age	191
" at two years and under three	139
" at three years and under four	81
" at four years and under five	60
" at five years and under six	38
" at six years and under seven	38
" at seven years and under eight	18
" at eight years and under nine	11
" at nine years and under ten	4
" at ten years and under fifteen	12
Not reported	222
Total	1232

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Names.	Term of Service.
William H. Bailey	1851 - 1861
Alfred J. Moore	1851 - 1861
Thomas B. Nesbit	1851 - 1884
Elijah T. Scott	1855 - 1861
W. R. Kidwell	1857 - 1861
J. W. Martin	1863 - 1866
W. W. Tuttle	1863 - 1868
James Dunn, Jr	1863 - 1866
Daniel Nolley	1863 - 1876
James H. Tucker	1867 - 1868
Moses Michael	1867 - 1868
Adams Peabody	1869 - 1876
John W. Gamble	1869 - 1872
Hamilton Hall	1869 - 1872
William L. Wheeler	1873 - 1878
Charles A. Bailey	1873 - 1889
Addison L. Robinson	1877 - 1880
Philip S. Adams	1879 - 1884
Samuel L. Dedman	1879 - ——
James Rickenbaugh	1881 - 1884
J. A. Hockaday	1885 - 1891
C. A. Thompson	1885 - 1889
J. A. Gallagher	1885 - 1889
James Duross	1889 - 1891
Frank Dessert	1889 - ——
James A. Leavell	1891 - ——
G. T. Dunn	1891 - ——
M. F. Bell	1891 - ——

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF TEACHERS.

Names.	Term of Service.
William D. Kerr. †	1851 – 1889
John B. McFarland	1852 – 1857
James D. George	1853 – 1860
Richard P. Kavanaugh *	1856 – 1861, 1864 – 1870
Adolphus K. Martin †	1855 – 1857, 1870 – 1880
Benjamin T. Gilkey	1857 – ——
James H. McFarland	1857 – 1861
Mrs. Lucy A. Gilkey	1863 – 1866
Mrs. Dollie S. Marshall	1866 – 1874
William S. Marshall	1869 – 1887
Lydia A. Kennedy	1868 – 1871
Mrs. Mary M. Tate	1871 – ——
Dosia A. Grimmett	1872 – ——
Mrs. Hannah Walthall †	1872 – 1881
Mrs. Ellena J. Marshall	1873 – 1882, 1884 – 1887
Henry C. English	1874 – 1889
John R. Dobyns	1874 – 1877
James N. Tate	1876 – ——
Eliza M. Reed	1877 – 1891
George W. Walthall	1877 – 1878, 1880 – 1881
Mary Hughes	1882 – 1889
Mrs. Ida W. McCue	1881 – 1890
Nellie Bailey *	1881 – 1887
David C. McCue	1882 – 1891
Mrs. Mary Van Sant	1886 – 1891
Charles M. Grow, Jr	1887 – ——
Horace E. Walker	1887 – ——
Mrs. Emma W. Lea	1887 – 1890
Henry Gross	1889 – ——
Nannie A. Pollard	1889 – ——
Monroe Ingram	1889 – ——
Georgia Elliott	1889 – ——
Gertrude Hensley †	1889 – 1891
Anna T. Spears	1890 – ——
Mary N. Kouns	1890 – ——
Minnie Roberts	1890 – 1891
Stephen Gilbert	1890 – 1891
Mrs. E. M. R. Taylor	1890 – ——
Stephen Shuey	1891 – ——
Cecil R. Watson	1891 – ——
Cordia V. Boulware	1891 – ——
Lillie D. Neill	1891 – ——
Annie Collett	1891 – ——

* Died during term of service. † Died shortly after resigning.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Samuel L. Dedman, *President*.....Fulton
Frank Dessert.....Macon
James A. Leavell .....Fulton
George T. Dunn.....Troy
M. Fred Bell.....Fulton

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

James N. Tate, A. M.....Superintendent
Horace E. Walker, A. B.....First Academic
Henry Gross, A. B.....Second Academic
Charles M. Grow, Jr., A. M.....Third Academic
Cecil R. Watson.....First Grammar
Stephen Shuey, A. B.....Second Grammar
Cordia V. Boulware, B. S.....Third Grammar
Mary N. Kouns.....First Primary
Lillie D. Neill.....Second Primary
Annie Collett, A. B.....Third Primary
Benjamin T. Gilkey.....Fourth Primary
Dosia A. Grimmett.....Fifth Primary
Anna T. Spears.....Sixth Primary
Georgia Elliott.....Seventh Primary
Mrs. Mary M. Tate.....First Articulation
Nannie A. Pollard, M. S.....Second Articulation
Monroe Ingram.....Colored Classes
Mrs. E. M. R. Taylor.....Art Classes
Georgia Elliott.....Calisthenics

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

James N. Tate.....Superintendent
James E. Watson.....Steward
Mrs. Mary Gathright.....Matron
Frank A. Hunter.....Treasurer
Elijah T. Scott, M. D.....Physician
Susan B. Humphreys.....Secretary
Ansel Williams.....Supervisor
George D. Smith.....Boys' Night Watch
Winnie Nevens.....Girls' Night Watch
Mary Sims.....Hospital Attendant
James Leach.....Engineer

MANUAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

James N. Tate.....Superintendent
William H. Humphreys.....Cabinet-making
George McCauley.....Shoe-making
Wallace Williams.....Printing
Charles Merkle.....Tailoring
Louis Kuss.....Baking
Rana Head.....Cutting and Fitting Dresses
Emma Goff.....Sewing

TEACHERS' MEETING.

Charles M. Grow, Jr.....President
Mrs. Mary M. Tate.....Secretary
Benjamin T. Gilkey.....Chaplain

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETIES.

KERR LITERARY SOCIETY.

Bert. Bumgardner.....President
J. Ernest Applegate.....Vice-President
Albert W. Ashley.....Secretary-Treasurer
Andrew B. Miller.....Critic
Robert Bicketts.....Doorkeeper

YOUNG LADIES' LITERARY SOCIETY.

Clara L. Waters.....President
Carrie D. Scott.....Vice-President
Lizzie G. Smith.....Secretary-Treasurer
Maud Stevens.....Critic
Rowena C. Benson.....Doorkeeper

GIRLS' CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

Nora Miller.....President
Elzie Hammontree.....Secretary-Treasurer
Estella Bunn.....Doorkeeper
Nora Miller.....Lookout Committee

BOYS' CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

J. Ernest Applegate.....President
Samuel H. Dungan.....Vice-President
Oliver L. Morris.....Secretary-Treasurer
John Manson.....Doorkeeper

SOCIETY OF KING'S DAUGHTERS.

Dosia A. Grimmett.....President
Rowena C. Benson.....Vice-President
Rosetta E. Morgans.....Secretary
Irena Yeager.....Treasurer
Cora Withers.....Doorkeeper

MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF.

Henry Gross, Fulton.....President
Dosia A. Grimmett, Fulton.....Vice-President
Stephen Shuey, Fulton.....Secretary
Charles L. Minor, Independence.....Treasurer
Peter A. Wear, Kansas City.....Sergeant-at-arms

THIS WORK WAS EXECUTED

BY TWO PUPILS,

Andrew B. Miller and Bert Bumgardner,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

Henry Gross.

John W. Swiler

COLUMBIAN HISTORY

OF THE

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF,

BY

EDWARD E. CLIPPINGER, M. A.

ESTABLISHED IN 1852,
DELAVAN, WIS.

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS

OF THE

Wisconsin School for the Deaf,

JANUARY 1st, 1893.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

CLARENCE SNYDER, President, Ashland.
J. E. JONES, Portage. J. L. CLEARY, Kenosha.
CHARLES D. PARKER, River Falls. W. H. OLIVER, Waupun.
W. H. GRÆBNER, Milwaukee.

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C. M. TALLMAN,	Assistant Steward
MRS. M. H. SCHILLING,	Matron
MATILDA CANNAN,	Assistant Matron
JOSEPH WACHUTA,	Boys' Supervisor

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CLARA MAKLEM. IVA C. PEARCE, B. S.

ART DEPARTMENT.

JENE BOWMAN.

GYMNASTICS.

J. S. LONG. E. FLORENCE LONG.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Foreman of Printing Office, W. T. PASSAGE.
Foreman of Shoe Shop, JNO. BEAMSLEY.
Foreman of Cabinet Shop, H. STONE.
Foreman of Bakery, GUS HILKMANN.

THE

Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

The Wisconsin School for the Deaf is in Delavan, Walworth County, a town of 2,200 inhabitants, on the Racine & Southwestern division of the C., M. & St. P. R. R., which, with its wide streets, well-kept lawns and tasty residences, justly claims to be one of the most attractive towns in the state, and with Delavan Lake, which is two and a half miles from the town, is one of the most popular summer resorts in the Northwest.

The institution is delightfully situated on an elevation overlooking the town and the surrounding country, and the beauty and desirability of its location can hardly be surpassed. The grounds include about forty acres. The buildings are artistically constructed and are supplied with all the modern improvements, such as electric lighting, steam heating, and water for fire and domestic purposes. The institution embraces two departments—the educational and the industrial. The educational department comprises a school course covering about ten years, whose curriculum corresponds to that in our public schools. The system of instruction in the school is the Combined System, which includes the manual and the oral methods. The manual method is the teaching by use of signs, of the manual alphabet and by writing. The oral or articulation method is the teaching by speech. Each pupil is taught by that method which is best suited to the pupil. The manual method has been employed ever since the organization of the school. The oral method was begun in this institution as soon as, if not prior to, any institution in the West. Miss Emily Eddy has been articulation teacher in the school since 1868. For the last eight years there have been three articulation classes, each class having a separate teacher. The plan in these

classes is to have exclusively oral recitations. Pupils are not only taught articulation, but they are taught by articulation. Graduates from this school are qualified to enter the introductory class of the Deaf-Mute College at Washington, D. C.

In the industrial department four trades are taught—cabinet-making, shoemaking, printing and baking. Each shop is under the direct supervision of a skilled foreman and pupils leaving the institution are thus enabled to earn a sufficient livelihood. The law provides that all deaf and dumb residents of the state, between the ages of eight and twenty-five years, of suitable capacity, shall be received and taught—free of charge for board and tuition, parents and guardians being expected to furnish clothing and pay traveling expenses.

The Wisconsin School for the Deaf was incorporated by an act of the legislature April 19th, 1852, which declared the object of the school as follows: "To afford to the deaf and dumb of the state, so far as possible, enlightened and practical education, that may aid them to obtain the means of subsistence, discharge the duties of citizenship, and secure all the happiness which they are capable of obtaining." The inception and establishment of this school is largely due to Ebenezer Cheesbro, who emigrated from New York State and settled two miles west of Delavan in 1839. Ariadna, the deaf daughter of Mr. Cheesbro, had been in school in the New York institution, and Mr. Cheesbro was desirous of completing her education. In 1850 Miss Wealthy Hawes was engaged to come to the Cheesbro residence and teach Ariadna, together with James A. Dudley, a deaf boy living in the vicinity. Miss Hawes was a graduate of the New York institution and had known Ariadna in school. This acquaintance led to her installment as a tutor of these two deaf children. In the fall of 1851 she was succeeded by John A. Mills, a graduate of the New York institution. About this time the idea of organizing a larger school was formulated by the members of the Cheesbro family, and it was through their efforts that the school opened in the fall of 1851 with seven deaf pupils and John A. Mills as teacher. This school was held at Mr. Cheesbro's residence for four months and was maintained at

his own expense. It was then that Mr. Cheesbro had drawn up, and circulated, a petition to the legislature asking for the establishment of an institute for the education of the deaf, to be located at or near Delavan. Hon. C. M. Baker, assemblyman from Walworth county, presented the petition to the legislature, and it was through his efforts that a bill was passed April 19th, 1852, incorporating the "Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb," to be located at Delavan, Walworth county. On the recommendation of Superintendent J. W. Swiler, the legislature changed the name of the school to the "Wisconsin School for the Deaf" in 1885. The act of incorporation named Ebenezer Cheesbro, William C. Allen, Franklin K. Phœnix, Henderson Hunt, P. W. Lake, Wyman Spooner, Jesse C. Mills, James A. Maxwell and George Williams as a board of trustees, having the general management of the school, with power to employ a principal; and made an appropriation of $3,000 for buildings, and $500 for the support of the school for the ensuing year. This board was organized in June, 1852, with Henderson Hunt, president; Wyman Spooner, treasurer; F. K. Phœnix, secretary; J. R. Bradway, principal. Under this administration school was opened in July, with eight pupils, in the upper story of a building in the rear of the Schultz block, where it remained till the new buildings were completed. The pupils were at first boarded in private families, but their number increasing to fourteen a house was rented for their special use.

In the meantime the location and erection of the new buildings occupied the attention of the board. F. K. Phœnix donated a tract of eleven acres in the western part of Delavan, which is the present site of the institution, and in his honor the grounds are called "Phœnix Green." The plan of the buildings consisted of a main building, 56x60, five stories, of brick, including basement and attic, with two transverse or lateral wings. The east wing, a two-story building of brick, 34 by 44, with attic and basement, was completed in January, 1854, at a cost of $2,981, and had accommodation for thirty-five pupils. The school moved into their new quarters the following month. The main building was

finished in 1857 at a cost of $30,000. Among other improvements made that year was the construction of a workshop, 24x48, two-stories in height, at a cost of $1,500, together with a large barn.

Principal Bradway had been succeeded by Lucius Foote, and he in turn by Horatio N. Hubbell. At the time of the opening of the new building, Louis H. Jenkins was principal. He was a man of experience in deaf-mute education and contributed largely to the auspicious opening of the school.

To Professor Warren Robinson we are indebted for the following extract from his history of the school. "In 1856 Mr. Jenkins was succeeded by J. S. Officer, under whose able management the institution made a decidedly forward move. Though previously advocated by Mr. Jenkins, industrial education was not begun until Mr. Officer's term, in the form of cabinet-making. This was a wise step, for too much can hardly be said in favor of manual training, especially in the case of the deaf.

During the session of 1857–58 a law was passed by the legislature requiring pupils who were sent to the Deaf and Dumb or Blind institutions to pay $75 per annum unless parents could make oath before an officer that they were unable to pay that amount; and a similar one in 1867; but they operated so disastrously on the prosperity of those institutions that they were both repealed soon after their passage. The period of the civil war was a time of considerable pecuniary embarrassment to the institute, and teachers worked on reduced salaries. Mr. Officer died in office in 1864 and his place was filled by Mr. H. W. Milligan, whose administration was signalized by the introduction of steam-heating, gas-lighting, and the opening of a shoe-shop. The next two principals to take charge of the institute, between the years 1869 and 1875, were E. C. Stone and George L. Weed, both men of experience and ability. In 1875 Dr. William H. De Motte was elected superintendent. The following events marked his term of office: The erection of a small wooden building for a gymnasium; the opening of a basket-shop in a part of the cabinet shop; the introduction of printing and the starting of a paper, the "Deaf Mute Press," in 1878; the

giving of elementary instruction in drawing for a few months; the erection and fitting up of a building for a kitchen and laundry; and the destruction of the old institute by fire on September 16th, 1879. No clue as to the origin of the fire has ever yet been obtained. The building was a total loss to the state, as it was not covered by insurance. In spite of the great inconvenience caused by this most unexpected calamity the work of the school was not suspended. The shoe-shop was immediately converted into a dormitory for the boys, while the lady teachers and girls were taken in by private families on the hill and down town. In the meantime the school work was carried on mostly in the Methodist church in the village, until the carpenter-shop was divided up into

OLD BUILDING—DESTROYED BY FIRE SEPT. 16, 1879.

school-rooms, and a small office for the principal and steward. After the fire the public press began seriously to discuss the advisability of moving the institution to some other place, but nothing came of it. Plans for new buildings were adopted and, an appropriation of $65,000 having been secured, their erection was commenced in the spring of 1880."

The new buildings were constructed on the cottage or segregate plan. The main building is a three-story white brick structure, with attic, and solid stone basement, 50x100. A wide corridor runs the entire length of the first floor, which contains a reception-room, parlor, office, matron's room and and a suite of rooms occupied by the superintendent. On the second floor is a large, well-lighted study-room used by the girls, and the rooms occupied by the lady teachers living

in the institution. On the third floor are the girls' sleeping and toilet-rooms. The attic is used as a gymnasium for girls. In the rear of the main building is a two-story brick extension, 45x75, which contains a chapel, with seating capacity for 300 persons.

The chapel has a large platform supplied with a full complement of stage settings and drop curtains which aid materially in the giving of institution entertainments. In the basement of the building are the dining-hall and kitchen. About 100 yards east of the main building stands the school building, a solid, white brick and stone structure, two stories in height, with basement, 66x122. It has two main entrances, one for the boys and one for the girls. A wide corridor runs the entire length of the building on each floor. The school-rooms, 20x26, are all supplied with closets and cloak-rooms, and are so arranged that each room has the benefit of sunlight during some portion of the day. The building is well furnished with the best school apparatus, and has ample accommodations in the way of heat and ventilation. Thirty yards west of the main building is the boys' dormitory, a two-story white-brick structure, with stone basement, 66x122, which contains besides the dormitories, lavatories and study-rooms. In the rear of the main building stands the new engine house, which was erected in 1885. The building is two stories in height, with a smokestack 107 feet high. The building is equipped with a Rice automatic slide-valve engine, which runs an Edison dynamo that furnishes the electric light for all the institution buildings and grounds. A storage battery is used to supply the light during the latter part of the night. The building is also furnished with a Knowles pump for fire purposes ; two smaller pumps for filling boilers and an eight-horse power engine for driving the machinery. In the boiler-room are three large tubular boilers, five feet in diameter by sixteen feet in length, for generating steam used in the heating of the buildings, which is done by the gravity return system, and another boiler, 3x11, for running the dynamo engine and for heating water. On the second floor is the laundry, which is supplied with reversible, hydraulic washers, a Weston centrifugal wringer and a ternary mangle.

Other buildings contain the printing office, which is supplied with a Prouty power press, jobber and cutter; a cabinet-shop, a shoe-shop, a finely equipped gymnasium, bath and swimming pool, play-rooms and hospital.

The present Superintendent, J. W. Swiler, took charge of the institution in July, 1880. During his administration the new buildings have been constructed, the various departments of the institution enlarged and developed, and to-day the institution enjoys the reputation of being one of the best equipped and best managed schools in the country. That Mr. Swiler is a man well qualified for the position he holds is universally admitted, and further attested by the fact that he is retained notwithstanding political changes in the adminis-

NEW BUILDINGS—ERECTED IN 1880.

tration of the state. The following mention is taken from Professor Robinson's history of the institution: "The present Superintendent, John W. Swiler, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1844. In 1852 his parents removed to Monmouth, Illinois, and in the course of time he entered the college at that place and graduated in 1864, after which he engaged in the book trade for two years. In 1867 he went to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he was appointed as a teacher in the state institution there. His stay in Jacksonville covered thirteen years, during which time he constantly rose to prominence as a man well fitted to educate and govern. Endowed with great practical and executive ability,

as well as good judgment, he seems to have found his proper place in the profession. His experience grows rapidly with his years. His appearance indicates energy, decision, and firmness. His use of the sign language is characterized by perspicuity, and his utterances are fraught with the useful and practical. Since he came here he has steadily grown in the esteem of those in his charge, no less for his managing skill than for the faithful care, consideration and respect he ever evinces for them. And in closing it does not seem too much to say that his management has had a tendency to develop the present material and mental resources of the school to a degree never surpassed." Superintendent Swiler is a member of the Wisconsin State Educational Committee, and also of the committee of that section of the World's Fair Congress Auxiliary devoted to deaf-mute instruction, of which Dr. P. G. Gillett is chairman. He is a man of progressive ideas, and during his administration the school has attained a high rank among the institutions of the country. In 1885 the institution received a diploma from the Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans for pupils' work. Very flattering exhibits of school work were made at the Teachers' National Convention at Madison in 1884, also at Chicago in 1886, and at the Milwaukee Industrial Exposition at several times.

The institution was under the general management of a Board of Trustees from its establishment till 1881, when, with all other charitable, penal and reformatory institutions in the state, it passed under the control of a State Board of Supervision, consisting of George W. Burchard, president ; Charles Luling, James Bintliff, C. D. Parker and L. A. Proctor. The outgoing board of trustees consisted of S. R. LaBar, D. G. Cheever, Hollis Latham, E. D. Holton, and Albert Salisbury. Dr. A. L. Chapin, the late president of Beloit college, resigned in 1880. He was for many years the president of this Board, and, having once been a teacher of the deaf, was at all times the ardent supporter and warm friend of the institution, and is held in sacred memory by all deaf-mutes and all friends of deaf-mute instruction in the State of Wisconsin. The Board of Supervision remained in office for ten years and during its administration of affairs the public institutions of the state

enjoyed a period of unprecedented growth and development. In 1891 this Board was succeeded by the State Board of Control, which at present consists of Clarence Snyder of Ashland, president; Charles D. Parker, of River Falls; J. E. Jones, of Portage; J. L. Cleary, of Kenosha; W. H. Graebner, of Milwaukee, and J. W. Oliver, of Waupun.

The resident officers have been the following persons :—

SUPERINTENDENTS.

J. R. Bradway.....1852–1853
Horatio N. Hubbell.....1853–1854
Louis H. Jenkins.....1854–1856
J. Scott Officer.....1856–1865
W. H. Milligan.....1865–1868
Edward C. Stone.....1868–1871
George L. Weed.....1871–1875
W. H. De Motte.....1875–1880
J. W. Swiler.....1880——

MATRONS.

Mrs. Adelia F. Jenkins.....1854–1856
Mrs. M. Marshall.....1856–1857
Miss Orpha S. Taylor.....1857–1862
Miss M. J. Adams.....1862–1869
Miss Alice F. Cornell.....1869–1871
Mrs. Luthera J. Hill.....1871–1876
Mrs. W. H. Bishop.....1876–1877
Mrs. A. Broadrup.....1877–1880
Mrs. Julia A. Taylor.....1880–1884
Mrs. H. C. Swiler.....1884–1885
Miss S. D. Gibson.....1885–1891
Mrs. M. H. Schilling.....1891——

NAMES OF TEACHERS

AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1852.

John A. Mills.....1852–1855
Hiram Phillips.....1854–1878 and 1881–1882
Zachariah McCoy.....1855–1883
John A. McWhorter.....1856–1870
Lucius Eddy.....1859–1868 and 1870–1874
W. A. Cochrane.....1867–1871 and 1875–1892
G. F. Schilling.....1868–1883
Ezra G. Valentine.....1869–1873
J. Northrop.....1870–1871

C. L. Williams.....1871–1877
Mary Johnson.....1871–1874
Philip L. Engelhardt.....1872–1873
Mary E. Smith.....1873–1883
Thomas Clithero.....1874–1875
Imogene Tilden.....1876–1878
Cora E. Carver.....1876–1878
Isabella Kimball.....1877–1878 and 1881–1882
Rosetta Ritsher.....1878–1883 and 1884–1886
Mary H. Hunter.....1879–1892
W. J. Fuller.....1878–1883
Kate DeMotte.....1879–1881
Helen E. Briggs.....1882-1884
Harry Reed.....1883–1886
Mary E. Griffin.....1884–1885
Mary Jameson.....1884–1887
Harriet C. Swiler.....1883–1884
Alice E. Turley.....1883–1887
Alice Christie.....1885–1888
B. T. Bensted.....1885–1892
Anne M. Gray.....1887–1891
Eva L. Cutler.....1887–1892
Clara Waite.....1883–1884
A. I. Farrant.....1883–1884
Mary H. Schilling.....1888–1889
James L. Smith.....1883–1884
Ruth E. Swiler.....1890–1891

The following teachers are still at the school in 1893, and have been in service since the dates set opposite their names:

Emily Eddy.....1857
Eleanor McCoy.....1874
Almira I. Hobart.....1884–1885 and 1886
Elsie M. Steinke.....1886
Warren Robinson.....1884
James J. Murphy.....1884–1889 and 1892
Elizabeth G. (Bright) Phœnix.....1884–1891 and 1892
W. F. Gray.....1887
Iva C. Pearce.....1888
Thomas Hagerty.....1891
Agnes Steinke.....1891
J. S. Long.....1890
E. F. Long.....1891
Jene Bowman.....1892
Edward E. Clippinger.....1883–1885 and 1892

Of the officers and teachers now employed in the institution, the Superintendent, J. W. Swiler, took charge in 1880;

Mrs. M. H. Schilling, matron, in 1891; Charles M. Tallman, clerk, in 1892; Joseph Wauchuta, boys' supervisor, in 1891; Miss Matilda Cannan in 1880; Miss Emily Eddy became a member of the teaching force in 1857; Mrs. M. H. Fiske in 1879; Mrs. A. I. Hobart in 1884; Miss E. M. Steinke in 1886; Miss I. C. Pearce in 1888; Miss Agnes Steinke in 1891; Mrs. Eleanor G. McCoy in 1874; Miss Jene Bowman in 1892; Warren Robinson in 1884; J. J. Murphy in 1884; E. E. Clippinger in 1883; W. F. Gray in 1887; J. S. Long in 1889; Thomas Hagerty in 1891. Warren Robinson, Thomas Hagerty and J. J. Murphy are graduates of this school, and J. S. Long is a graduate of the Iowa State School for the Deaf.

The only death of a resident officer that is recorded in the annals of the school occurred February 3d, 1865, when J. S. Officer, who had been at the head of the school, as principal and steward, for eight years, was removed by death. In a tribute to the memory of Mr. Officer, Hon. N. M. Harrington, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, wrote as follows: "Mr. Officer possessed a rare combination of qualifications for the position which he occupied. Among these were the following: A strong, ripe and luminous Christian character, a Christianity which infused its ennobling and benign spirit into all his life; great executive ability and untiring industry; unswerving integrity and scrupulous exactness in the details of business; a marked suavity and kindness clothing a deportment of unusual dignity; a ceaseless watchfulness for the well-being of those committed to his care; system and order reigned wherever he had control. In the use of the sign language he was a master." In this connection it seems proper to state that in 1883 the institution sustained a serious loss in the death of Professor Z. G. McCoy, who had labored diligently, with an unswerving devotion to duty, and an untiring interest in all that concerned the members of this institution during almost its entire history, his connection with the institution dating from November, 1855. In Superintendent Swiler's report to the State Board of Supervision, we find the following mention: "Z. G. McCoy was born at Fort Edwards, New York, November 1st, 1829. He was appointed teacher in

this school soon after graduating from the New York institution. He came to his work with the highest recommendations and during his subsequent course he developed a higher scholarship and a more loving Christian character than even his most sanguine friends had expected. During the years that have passed and through all the changes that have transpired in this institution, Zachariah G. McCoy remained steadfastly at his post, laboring earnestly for those he loved. No one but a teacher can realize how much of devotion, self-sacrifice, and hard work was required by the opportunities of those twenty-eight long years, and no one but the 'Infinite One' can know how much good work was done by this faithful servant, in unveiling so many beclouded minds."

In the industrial department John Beamsley has been at the head of the shoe-shop since 1882; W. T. Passage, foreman of the printing office since 1891; and Hollis Stone took charge of the carpenter-shop in 1892.

Nine hundred and twenty pupils have had instruction in the school since 1852; of this number 105 took the full course and graduated prior to 1880; since that time 89 have graduated; making a total of 194 graduates. Of this number 20 have entered the National College for the Deaf at Washington. There are at present 180 pupils in the school. According to the Eleventh Census there are 1,333 deaf and dumb in Wisconsin—793 males and 540 females, or one deaf person to every 1,265 inhabitants. Of these 743 are beyond the school age; 153 under school age and 437 between the ages of eight and twenty. As there are now about 275 children in the schools for the deaf in Wisconsin, it leaves 162 deaf children of school age not under instruction.

An Alumni Association was organized in 1876. Lars M. Larson, a graduate of this school and the founder and present superintendent of the school for the deaf at Santa Fé, New Mexico, was the founder of this association, and for several years its president. The association has held triennial reunions since then, and at present has a membership of about one hundred alumni.

In connection with the school are two literary societies.

The Ariadna Society, named in honor of Ariadna

Cheesbro, was organized in 1889 by Miss Linnie Bailey, a graduate of 1890. It includes in its membership the girls of the highest four classes and meets once a week. The Phœnix Literary Society, including likewise the elder boys of the school, was organized in 1884, though it existed two years prior thereto as the Badger Literary Society. It meets for debate and other literary exercises every Saturday evening and is well maintained from year to year.

The Art Department gives half-hour daily instruction in writing and drawing to each of the classes in school. In addition to this, select classes are given higher instruction in the studio. This department has grown since 1881, when regular instruction in writing and drawing was begun, until the whole school feels its influence and many have come to a higher appreciation of the possibilities of life.

The Department of Physical Culture with competent instructors and well-equipped gymnasia for the boys and the girls is doing a great work of development for many, who in addition to deafness would display other defects of form or feature were it not for a systematic course of calisthenics, which straightens, broadens, and makes more supple and graceful boys and girls, who lack only proper training to make them perfect specimens of manhood and womanhood.

The Wisconsin *Times* is a weekly, eight-page paper devoted to the interests of institution affairs and deaf-mute instruction in general. Prior to 1881 it was published irregularly under the name of the Deaf-Mute Press, at which time it was changed to its present name, made a regular weekly publication, and enlarged to its present size. The paper is printed and partly edited by the pupils of the school. Its editorials on leading topics pertaining to the education of the deaf, its spicy locals on life in the institution and its general matter of valuable information reflect a great deal of credit on its editor and on the institution, and its extensive exchange list attests its popularity with not only other institutions but also the press of the state.

In concluding it seems but justice to add that the present efficiency and prosperity of the school is largely due to the superior management of the state board, to the adminis-

tration of its Superintendent, J. W. Swiler, and to his sagacity in selecting and retaining an efficient official corps of instruction. Since he assumed control, in 1880, the school has from time to time extended its course of instruction and organized new branches of study and work as fast as necessity required or ability permitted. The sterling worth of his character has been reflected on the lives of all children under his care, and the example of his life and the precepts of his moral and religious teaching are embodied in the high character of the men and women who have gone out from this institution. There are no deaf beggars and no deaf criminals in Wisconsin. Those who might have otherwise become a burden to society are found in the useful walks of life, most of them discharging all the duties of intelligent citizenship, supporting themselves and families, and in many cases occupying leading positions in the social and industrial pursuits of the communities in which they live. This brief historical sketch is only an outline of the course of events at the Wisconsin School for the Deaf, the records are replete with suggestive facts and incidents for the complete history of the school, which is yet to be written.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

	Pupils Admitted During the Term of					Total Number in School in
	1880	1880-82	1884-86	1886-88	1888-90	1883-84
Congenital	5	21	20	33	19	81
Spinal Meningitis	10	11	16	16	10	59
Scarlet Fever	7	4	8	6	6	29
Inflammation of Brain	5					
Measles	1	2		2		4
Unknown	8	9	3			
Cerebral Meningitis		11	3	3	6	28
Typhoid		4	1		1	17
Fevers		2	1	2		
Abscess		2			2	
Whooping Cough			1	1		3
Catarrh						3
Scrofula			1	1		2
Erysipelas						1
Croup					2	1
Fits			2			1
Fall						1
Sunstroke						1
Dentition					1	
Diptheria					1	
Hydrocephalus					1	
Sand in Ears					1	
Accident				3		

TABLE II.

PARENTAGE.

	Pupils Admitted During the Term of					Total Number in School in
	1880	1880-82	1884-86	1886-88	1888-90	1883-84
American	14	15	14	14	14	70
German	11	24	14	20	9	86
English	2	3	6	2	2	11
Irish	3	9	7	7	4	26
Welsh	2		2	1		3
Norwegian	3	5	3	8	4	15
Polish	1		2	6	2	2
Swedish		2		2	1	2
Belgian		2			2	2
Hollander		1				
French		5	3	1		5
Dutch						3
Swiss			1			3
Scotch						2
Canadian					3	2
Bohemian				1		2
Danish			2	1	2	1
Russian			1			
Prussian			1			
Negro				1		

TABLE III.

AGE AT WHICH HEARING WAS LOST.

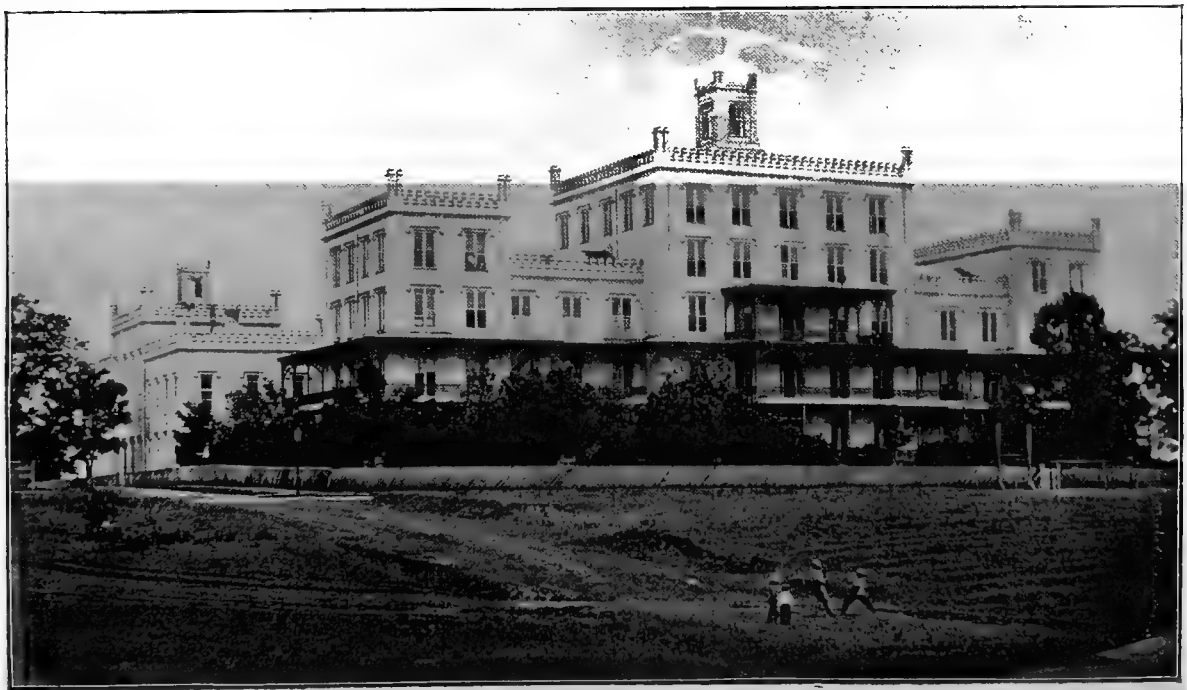
Age.	Pupils Admitted During the Term of 1880	1880-82	1884-86	1886-88	1888-90	Total Number in School in 1884
1 year	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 "	8	17	10	7	6	49
3 "	2	15	8	14	12	29
4 "	1	5	8	5	6	27
5 "	1	3	4	2	4	10
6 "	.....	1	3	2	1	8
7 "	.....	.....	1	2	1	7
8 "	.....	2	.....	.....	1	4
9 "	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4
10 "	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5
11 "	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 "	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congenital	5	.....	20	33	19	81

TABLE IV.

AGE OF PUPILS AT DATE OF ADMISSION.

Age.	1882-84	1884-86	1886-88	1888-90
6 years	.....	1	.....	.....
7 "	1	.....	4	1
8 "	4	2	12	10
9 "	6	8	13	9
10 "	12	7	6	5
11 "	13	3	4	2
12 "	7	7	7	2
13 "	5	1	5	5
14 "	2	7	1	4
15 "	3	8	3	2
16 "	.....	3	3	2
17 "	2	4	.....	2
18 "	4	3	6	1
19 "	1	1	1	3
20 "	2	1	1	.....
23 "	.....	.....	1	.....
24 "	.....	.....	.....	1
27 "	.....	.....	.....	1

Note.—The above tables are compiled from Superintendent Swiler's Reports.



THE LOUISIANA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

THE LOUISIANA SCHOOL

FOR

THE DEAF,

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA,

1852-1893.

By H. LORRAINE TRACY, B. A.

Instructor in the School.

THE LOUISIANA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Until 1852 the deaf children of Louisiana were sent to the Kentucky Institution at Danville, at the expense of the State.

By an act of the legislature, approved March 18, 1852, the board of managers "purchased the property heretofore known as the 'Baton Rouge College,' together with three other squares of ground lying immediately back of, or east of, said property, with the exception of three lots, for the price and sum of six thousand three hundred and ninety-five dollars ($6,395). The price paid for the same, we are happy to say, is extremely reasonable, and the location, at the lower end of the corporation, possessing a beautiful and commanding view of the river, renders it, in the opinion of the board, for such an institution, one of the most desirable in the city of Baton Rouge." Thus ran the first words in the first annual report of the administrators.

The members of the first board were Gen. Joseph Bernard, president; William S. Pike, secretary and treasurer; Dr. B. F. Harney, Col. Nolan Stewart, Major James N. Brown, Dr. Thomas J. Buffington, and Major Augustin Duplantier. Of these, only one, Dr. T. J. Buffington, is alive.

Mr. James S. Brown, M. A., a gentleman eminently qualified, and who was then the superintendent of the Indiana School, was appointed to guide the infant days of this institute.

Thirteen pupils were the first record in attendance on the 8th of December, 1852.

From this year the preparatory arrangements, as well as the progress of the School, went along smoothly, the board of administrators and all connected with the School showing the highest enthusiasm. At the outset Superintendent Brown maintained the advantage of having the deaf and the blind together, affirming that the former in their intercourse with the latter improve themselves in the general use of language—the most important part of their education.

Mr. Martin M. Hanson, a deaf-mute, was Mr. Brown's first assistant.

The first appropriation made by the legislature was the sum of $25,000, and until "the late unpleasantness" it continued to appropriate that liberal sum yearly.

"A commencement, however humble, has now been made of an institution destined to pour incalculable blessings upon two of the most unfortunate classes whose helpless lot can demand human sympathy. It is to the credit of American statesmen that it can be said that such an enterprise has never been commenced, where a State legislature could be made aware of its benefits, and failed. Located, as this institution is, under the immediate observation of the legislature and State authorities, we may not—cannot—fear the result. Under such auspices we may well entertain the hope that a monument of the judicious liberality of the State will here be reared which shall tell to generations of men yet to inhabit the beautiful cities, the fertile fields and spreading savannas of Louisiana that her legislators in this our day had hearts to feel for human woe, and hands ready to lighten the crushing load of misfortune which weighs down the sorrow-stricken blind and deaf and dumb." These were the last words in Superintendent Brown's first annual report.

For the erection of the stately buildings that now stand as beautiful and useful ornaments to our State $350,000 was at different times appropriated.

Slowly but steadily did the School grow.

In 1860 Mr. Brown was removed, and the entire corps of instructors, of whom Dr. J. L. Noyes, now the efficient superintendent of the Minnesota School, was one, resigned. For a time the School was paralyzed. Mr. A. K. Martin, then the head of the Mississippi School, was appointed in his place.

At the commencement of the war the number of pupils was 77. During the struggle the list dwindled down to 25 or 30.

For several months the School was left to its own resources and all were supported by the proceeds of cakes, etc., made, in part, by the girls, and sold by the little boys, and by the sale of vegetables from the garden, and by means advanced by benevolent individuals. When these resources failed, rations were received from the Federal authorities, which were continued until 1866, when they evacuated our buildings, the larger portion of which they had been using since January, 1863, for hospital purposes. The legislature of 1865 made an appropriation of $18,000 for the benefit of the institute, but owing to the depleted condition of the treasury very little of it could be drawn, and the institution continued in a crippled, discouraging state. In the succeeding year more life and spirit was breathed into our affairs, and since that period the institution has been steadily going forward in its benevolent mission.

—A. K. Martin.

In 1867 arrangements were made with the board of trustees

of the Mississippi School, Drs. Poindexter and Cabaniss, and Judge Potter, to have the pupils of that State in our school, their building having been burned down. The legislature of that State agreed to pay $250 a year per pupil.

In 1869 the board of administrators, with J. A. McWhorter as superintendent, yielding to the recommendation of Gov. H. C. Warmoth, gave half of the buildings for the use of the State Seminary and Military Academy. With the growth of these latter institutions the buildings became crowded. The blind were removed to other quarters in 1871, and this resulted in the provision for them by law of a separate institution. This removal of the blind only paved the "way for forcing an excusable removal of the deaf, and finally resulted in the ostensibly temporary occupation by the State University of our buildings, planned and erected for our peculiar wants, being made permanent." In speaking about this impolitic as well as ungenerous course, Supt. McWhorter says:

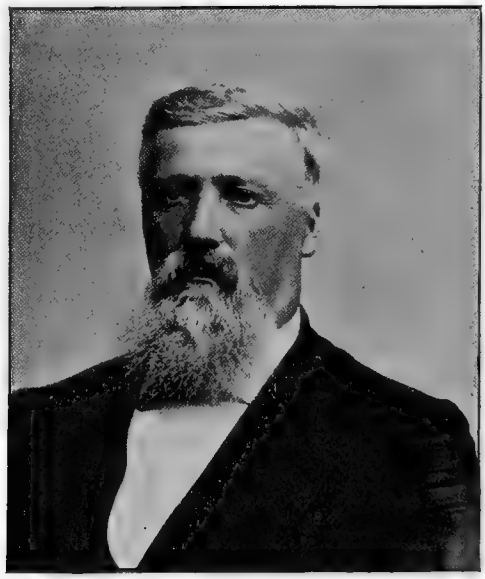
> Education is inestimably more valuable to the deaf-mute than it can possibly be to any other class, and should be considered in the light of public necessity—as much as justice to the innocent or food to the starving. Besides, they cling to this building with the affection that surrounds a home, and as the spot where the sweet light of intelligence and culture first broke in upon and quickened a benighted intellect, bringing joy and elevation that could be found nowhere else.

The deaf were removed to the structure known as the "Herman Building," almost in the heart of the city, in the summer of 1879. This dingy old building soon became overcrowded. Small frame cottages were erected around it, and were used as boys' dormitories. They remained in this uncomfortable condition until 1887. During all this time the board of trustees were keeping an eye on the buildings originally erected for the deaf, and endeavoring to repossess them. They were finally rewarded in 1887, when the University was removed to the United States garrison. Governor S. D. McEnery ordered the institution restored to its original buildings in the summer of that year. This was according to a section of an act passed by the general assembly of 1871, which read as follows:

> That the board of trustees shall have power to procure by lease or purchase a suitable building or buildings and grounds for all the necessary purposes of said institution, and as soon as this may be done they shall grant the temporary use of the buildings and grounds now occupied and held by said institution to the Louisiana State University until said University be otherwise provided for.

The two institutes, one for the deaf and the other for the blind, which had for nearly twenty years been supported as independent institutions, were by the legislature of 1888 combined under one management. A proviso was, however, added to the act by which the two were combined for restoring, on a specified condition, the separate organization of the "School and Industrial Home for the Blind." That condition was met by the purchase of a property and the erection of a building at an outlay of $30,000, without cost to the State.

The great storm of the 19th and 20th of August, 1888, did great damage to our buildings. Eight thousand dollars were borrowed from the Louisiana National Bank and the Canal Bank of New Orleans. The board of trustees pledged the sum of $5,400 in warrants, which had been appropriated by the legislature for repairs.



JOHN JASTREMSKI, M. D.

Our present superintendent, Dr. John Jastremski, took the reins in 1884, and since then our School has been steadily increasing its breadth of usefulness. The corps of instructors has been increased, and the classes better organized. But the best work so far accomplished has been in the organization of

the Industrial Department. With more liberal means at hand all departments will be thoroughly organized.

In 1854, as a compliment due to the founder of this institution, the trustees ordered of Mr. Moise a large portrait of Mr. Richardson to be hung in the reception-room. It was the exhibition of this portrait that called forth the following remarks:

On the 18th of March, 1852, Gov. Walker approved and signed a bill appropriating $25,000 for establishing a deaf and dumb institute at Baton Rouge. This bill originated with the Hon. F. D. Richardson, by whose influence, popularity, and pure intentions, united with industry and eloquence, he was enabled to triumph over his opponents and pass the bill by a large majority. The building never fails to attract the attention of every traveller that passes the capitol, and in its unadorned beauty towers with simple grandeur over the laborious details that deck the Gothic structure of our state-house.

Ninety-three gentlemen have been members of the board of trustees since its foundation.

The School has had six superintendents and 25 teachers and 8 matrons.

The present officers are as follows:

Board of Trustees.

Gov. Murphy J. Foster,	*ex-officio, President.*
Anthony Doherty,	*Vice-President, Baton Rouge.*
John Johnson,	*Baton Rouge.*
Alvan E. Read,	*Baton Rouge.*
Thomas C. Abbott,	*Baton Rouge.*
T. H. Duff,	*Baton Rouge.*

Officers.

John Jastremski, M. D.,	*Superintendent.*
W. H. Reynaud,	*Treasurer.*
Dr. B. Duchein,	*Physician.*
Mrs. Mary Pope,	*Matron.*
Miss Sarah Hereford,	*Girls' Supervisor.*
Usiler McArtor,	*Boys' Supervisor.*

Teachers.

	When Appointed.
James Goodwin,	1860.
(Left in 1867 and was reappointed in 1884.)	
H. Lorraine Tracy, B. A.,	1891.
Miss Nellie Cornay,	1883.
Miss L. Lee Woods,	1883.
Miss Edith S. Rambo, *teacher of articulation,*	1886.

Industrial Department.

H. L. Tracy, ... *Instructor in Printing.*
Usiler McArtor, *Foreman of Carpenter and Cabinet Shop.*
Frank A. Dobson, . . . *Foreman of Shoe-Shop.*
Miss Sarah Hereford, . . *Instructress in Sewing.*

Chronological List of Superintendents.

	When Appointed.
James S. Brown, M. A.,	1852.
Adolphus K. Martin,	1860.
John A. McWhorter, M. A.,	1869.
John Preston,	1877.
Adolphus K. Martin (reappointed),	1881.
R. G. Ferguson,	1883.
John Jastremski, M. D.,	1884.

Chronological List of Publications.

Reports, 1853–1892.

The *Deaf-Mute Pelican* commenced publication in 1860, but no files were kept until 1890.

The Mississippi Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb,

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI,

1854–1893.

By J. R. DOBYNS, M. A.
Supt. of the Institution.

THE MISSISSIPPI INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

THE first mention of the deaf that has been found in any of the State records is in the message of Governor A. G. McNut, sent to the legislature January 5, 1841.

In giving some statistics he says: "There were in the State on June 1, 1840, free white persons deaf and dumb, 69; colored persons deaf and dumb and blind, 118."

It does not appear that he made any recommendation looking to the establishment of an institution for their education, or that any member of the legislature introduced a bill to that end.

No reference has been found to this subject from that date till the meeting of the legislature in 1852, when Governor James Whitfield made the following recommendation, viz:

One other institution of a kindred character [referring to the Lunatic Asylum and Institution for the Blind] is still wanted to complete the list of noble charities so characteristic of Southern generosity; I refer to the asylum for the deaf and dumb.

The poor mute who is permitted to gaze upon the beauties of nature, but whose ears are forever closed to the sweet melody Providence has ordained to gladden the human heart, and whose tongue has never learned to hold social converse with his fellow-creatures or even unite in praises to the Most High, is a subject to claim our most anxious solicitude and prompt us to some action to ameliorate his condition, whilst he can only be taught to appreciate the bounties of Providence and the scheme of redemption by teaching him to read. Let us not withhold from him this exalted privilege so fraught with happiness to all who enjoy its benefits; and whilst he can only converse with his fellow-creatures and enjoy that social intercourse so necessary to the happiness of all by learning to write, let us do something towards unstopping the ears of the deaf and making the dumb to speak through the medium of the pen.

I would, therefore, recommend that a small appropriation be made, similar to the one made for the benefit of the blind, in order to employ a teacher or teachers and found a school for the benefit of this class of our people, which may be changed or enlarged as circumstances may hereafter require. And with this additional institution the people of Mississippi may justly feel that they have done everything that could be done by legislative enactment to educate the poor and ameliorate the condition of the suffering and afflicted.

In view of the intimate connection between this and the Institution for the Blind, I respectfully suggest that the two might be blended

under one general supervision, thereby lessening the expense to the State without detriment to either.

This recommendation was followed by the introduction of a bill in the House of Representatives, at that session, by Mr. Jones, a representative from Pontotoc county, establishing an institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb at or near the town of Pontotoc, in Pontotoc county. This bill went to its third reading in the House, when a "rider" was tacked to it, making the institution a department of Oakland College, a flourishing male college in this State at that time. This rider seems to have killed the bill on its final passage. At the session of the legislature in 1854 a similar bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Webb, senator from Pontotoc. This "bill was killed" in the house of its friends, and it seems the energetic representatives from Pontotoc gave up the idea of securing this prize.

On Tuesday, February 7, 1854, Col. Erasmus R. Burt, a member of the House of Representatives, and the father of the Mississippi Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, offered the following resolution, which was adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee of Education is hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of enlarging the buildings of the Blind Institute so as to furnish apartments for the education of the deaf and dumb, and report by bill or otherwise.

Col. Burt was a prominent and influential member from Oktibbeha county, and at that session was not only a member of the Committee of Education, but was the chairman of the Committee on Claims, the first in the list of committees.

It will be seen that, instead of this being an asylum or a refuge for the deaf, its very origin was in the idea of education, and every recommendation, act, and resolution had in view the education of the deaf, making it purely an educational institution.

On Wednesday evening, February 22, 1854, just fifteen days after the introduction of that resolution, Col. Burt, from the Committee of Education, made the following report, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on Education have had under consideration the resolution of the House instructing them to enquire into the expediency of establishing an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, and have instructed me to report the following bill, and recommend that it do pass.

The report was received; the bill was read the first time and passed to the orders of the day. On the morning of the 28th of February Col. Burt called up this bill, and it was made the special order for that evening at 7 o'clock. When the hour arrived, on motion of Mr. Newman, of Warren county, the special order was taken up. The House resolved itself into committee of the whole, considered the bill, and reported it back without amendment and recommended its passage. The report was received and agreed to and the bill was read the third time. Mr. Liddell moved an amendment by way of a rider. The rider was read the first, second, and third times and passed. The question was then taken on the passage of the bill and rider and decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Yeas: Mr. Speaker (Hon. Hiram Cassidy) of Franklin county, Messrs. Austell, Anderson, Burt, Brown, Barksdale, Botters, Bernard, Beasly, Buck, Burrus, Covington, Downs, Duckworth, Dubisson, Gilleland, Huntley, Harper of Hinds, Holder, Helm, Foot, Liddell, Lewis, McLauren, Magee, Owen, Philips, Powe, Rozelle, Rawls, Rankin, Rhodes of Jackson, Regan, Shannon, Sharpe, Saddler, Stark, Strong, Swearingen, Thomas, Ward, and Wayne—43.

Nays: Messrs. Abbott, Autry, Boren, Bardin, Buckley, Dean, Dickens, Elzy, Garrett, Gordon, Henderson, Hindman, Hamer, Jayne, Lott, McQueen, Mitchell, Monet, Newman, Rives, and Siddall—20.

This bill was immediately reported to the Senate. At the afternoon session the next day, March 1st, Mr. Webb, senator from Pontotoc, called up the bill and it passed its second reading. At this juncture Mr. D. W. Adams, an energetic senator from Hinds county, got the floor and called up several other bills, which were passed. Mr. J. M. Ackerman, of Monroe county, moved a reconsideration of the bill and it was finally passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Messrs. Adams, Arthur, Berry, Cobb, Farrar, Graves, Hemingway, Johnston, McWillie, Nelson, Pegues, West, and Webb—13.

Nays: Mr. President (John J. Pettus), Messrs. Beene, Banks, Ellett, Greer, Keger, Oliver, Ramsay, and Stewart—9.

The bill was reported back to the House at the night session of this same day. Time was short; the legislature, by a resolution already adopted by both houses, was to adjourn the next day. Mr. Siddall, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the joint committee had found the bill correctly enrolled. It was then to be signed by the presiding officers of both houses, and be sent to the Governor for his approval

before it could become a law. It was reported to the Governor that evening, signed or approved by him that evening, and reported back to the House on the morning of March 2.

Thus was born, March 1, 1854, the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb of Mississippi. Those who are familiar with the workings of legislative bodies know that, with the opposition to this bill, there must have been some interested, watchful, experienced, and influential friend to engineer it, when it was carried through so rapidly and skilfully, and so near the end of the session, the legislature having adjourned in less than twelve hours after it was reported back by the Governor. There being no other way of finding out who this friend was than from the journals of the House and Senate, the honor must be attributed to Col. E. R. Burt.

Col. Burt was auditor of State at the breaking out of the war. He gave up his office, raised a company, and tendered his services to the Confederate Government. For his gallant conduct he was soon promoted to the colonelcy, and laid down his life in 1862, at the battle of Leesburg. The fortunes of war left no time or money to mark the graves of its heroes. Miss Cabaniss, who is and has been for so many years matron of the Institution, was an intimate friend of the daughters of this good man. In the absence of the tender, loved ones, at her own expense, she marked the spot where he was laid, and from that day to this she has, unconscious of the fact that he was the real founder of the Institution, watched over the tomb of a friend whose name will always be honored by the deaf of Mississippi. It behooves Mississippians to honor and revere the memory of such a friend of her institutions, such a distinguished statesman and brave soldier.

Col. Burt did not and could not have dreamed of the possibilities of this Institution, and he certainly legislated wiser than he knew. During the years 1890 and 1891 the superintendent attempted to gather the statistics as to occupations and annual earnings of those who had gone out from the Institution since its foundation.

These efforts resulted in showing that out of about three hundred who had been in the Institution, returns were received from only sixty-two, aggregating twenty-two different employments, annual earnings of $13,158, and the total for the whole time, $131,257. Referring to this matter, the superintendent says in his report:

With two exceptions, these have all left the Institution since the war. The buildings, with all the records, were burned at that time, and there is no data from which to gather the facts previous to that period. I have been exceedingly careful to prevent an exaggerated showing in the way of annual incomes. From these facts I have no hesitancy in stating that the pupils who have left the Institution since 1871 are now producing annually more than the legislature appropriates for the maintenance of the Institution. What better argument can be presented for the liberal support of this branch of public education? Since that date (1871) about two hundred pupils have gone out into the world. Some of these have died, some have moved and cannot now be located, and some report that "they are making a living;" many of the young ladies have married, and while they are not working for wages, they are filling the noble missions of wives and mothers, and reflecting credit upon their State and alma mater. This list is being constantly increased, for there is not a year passes but some intelligent boys and girls, who have been receiving the State's bounty under the fostering care of the Institution, decline to be further assisted, join the busy throng, and take their places as good citizens and begin to bear their share of the burdens of government.

On the 19th of April following the passage of this bill Messrs. W. B. Smart, S. Pool, and F. C. Jones, trustees of the Institution for the Blind, organized as trustees of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. Instead of enlarging the buildings of the Institution for the Blind as was contemplated in the act, and organizing a department for the deaf and dumb, the trustees very wisely purchased property and established an independent institution. They purchased the property on Capitol street, opposite the Governor's Mansion, at $9,000, and opened the Institution for the reception of pupils August, 1854, with Mr. John H. Gazlay, a deaf-mute and a graduate of the New York Institution, as principal. The salary was insufficient and Mr. Gazlay resigned in a few months. Mr. Momfort was then employed; he soon resigned to accept a more lucrative position. The school was closed about the first of November, 1855, and up to the time of their first report, January, 1856, the trustees were unable to secure a principal on account of not being able to pay a sufficient salary.

In March, 1856, the following board of trustees was appointed by Gov. John J. McRae: Jo Bell, A. B. Cabaniss, W. W. Devine, John T. Hull, and W. H. Brown. It appears from the report made by this board January, 1857, that the school was closed about three months in 1856, because they were unable to get a teacher. The records do not show at what date the school was opened, but the trustees say: "We

secured, on June 1st following, Mr. Bliss, a deaf-mute, as a teacher, who remained about two months." On July 1st of the same year they employed as principal Rev. A. Pomroy, and Mrs. Pomroy as matron. Later in the year they employed Mr. E. E. Bowes, a deaf-mute, as assistant teacher. Mr. Bowes had attended both the Ohio and Indiana Institutions as a pupil. The board seems anxious, and very naturally, for the future of the Institution, for they say in this report: "How much longer this Institution is to exist must altogether depend upon the action of the present legislature." It is a pleasure to record that the legislature came to the rescue. In addition to the annual appropriation of $2,000 they made an increase of $6,000 a year. The trustees recommended in this report that the property then owned by the Institution in the city be exchanged for that known as St. Andrew's College, about one mile west of the city. This suggestion was adopted by the legislature and the exchange was made that year. Fifteen pupils were received during the year 1856 whose names are not given in the report. Rev. A. Pomroy made the first report as principal, in January, 1857. Among other things, he records the fact that Gen. Jo Bell, president of the board, handed him $5, with which, being increased by $2 from himself, they prepared the pupils a "sumptuous Christmas festival."

The future of the Institution now seemed bright, indeed. With handsome and commodious buildings, an energetic and active principal, the legislature having provided all that was asked, the trustees naturally hoped for large prosperity. Whether there was any further trouble or not the record is silent; but before the close of another year Mr. and Mrs. Pomroy quietly drop out and Mr. A. K. Martin, nephew of the distinguished founder, and for thirty-five years the successful superintendent of the Missouri Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, appears as *superintendent.* Mr. Martin was one of those educated, high-toned, chivalrous, Christian Southern gentlemen, whose wide experience and liberal knowledge in the management and education of the deaf rendered him peculiarly well fitted to adorn this position.

The following January Mr. Martin makes a lengthy report, in which the Institution appears in an exceedingly flourishing condition. It was in September of this year, 1857, that Mr. L. W. Saunders, who is still at his post, was first appointed

teacher. In the words of Mr. Martin, Mr. Saunders was, at that time, "a promising young pupil, who has by his zeal and industry made such advances in the art of teaching as give good promise of his success. He is also indebted, for his appointment, to his genial temper and good moral character." With the exception of the years the Institution was closed on account of the war, Mr. Saunders has taught continuously in this Institution since his appointment in 1857. There seems to be no record of any other man having served Mississippi, in any capacity, for so many consecutive years. This history would not be complete without a special mention of this "promising young pupil" who has grown old in the service of the Institution, but whose energy and skill are yet being vigorously impressed upon the deaf of his native State. It affords the compiler of this history great pleasure to bear this testimony.

The next report is made in January, 1859, with thirty-four pupils enrolled. The crisis evidently has passed, the trustees think; Mr. Martin is still in charge, and the Institution is in a highly prosperous condition.

In September, 1860, Mr. Martin resigns to accept a similar position in the Louisiana Institution. By the first of October the board had secured the services of Mr. A. G. Scott, at that time principal of the Tennessee Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. The next report is made in 1861. During this time the number of pupils had increased from thirty-four to fifty-seven and everything seems to have prospered accordingly. For the first time this report gives a list of the officers and teachers.

A new era is dawning upon our country. About this time "rumors of unsuccessful and successful wars" fill the air, and the dark clouds of civil strife begin to settle down upon this happy and prosperous people. Before another biennial term had passed, the iron heel of War was on the neck of this child of State, and she lay trampled in the dust. The buildings were burned, this beautiful and happy home was desolated, and the unfortunate and helpless children were left, it seemed, to the doom of darkness and ignorance. It will not be out of place here to inject the following extract from the message of Gov. Pettus sent to the legislature, Monday, November 4, 1861:

It is my painful duty to inform you that Col. E. R. Burt, auditor of public accounts, fell mortally wounded at the battle of Leesburg, while gallantly leading a regiment of Mississippi's brave sons to one of the most brilliant victories which has come to our arms during the war. These are times that try men's souls.

The deaf of Mississippi can never cease to honor the State for what it has done for them. Inexorable war had brought death and destruction and almost famine, yet amid all this desolation the representatives of the people did not forget the deaf, as will be seen from the following section, taken from an act of 1862 and 1863:

Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the trustees of the Mississippi Institution for the Deaf and Dumb be authorized and hereby empowered to place the deaf and dumb orphans in their charge, and such others in the State as are similarly situated, in some suitable institution for the deaf and dumb in or out of the State until the trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb properly fit up and organize the same for the reception of scholars.

The same act appropriated $7,000 annually to enable the trustees to carry out this provision. The next legislature not only provided for the orphans, but, to use the words of the act, "for the deaf-mutes who have been or may be under the pupilage of the Institution for that class."

No one can say that Mississippi has neglected her deaf children, when, amid the roar of the cannon and while the circling smoke of battle ascended up to heaven as incense from the altar upon which the flower of her manhood has been offered a willing sacrifice, she takes time to stop and provide for their wants. What an incentive to the deaf to become honorable and useful citizens! This history from April 23, 1862, to October 21, 1865, can best be told by the following reports, which read like a novel:

REPORT OF THE JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

MR. PRESIDENT: The Joint Standing Committee on the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb beg leave respectfully to report that they have endeavored to discharge their duty in the best manner they could with the meagre information they have been able to obtain. We have not visited the grounds on which the buildings once stood, because we deemed it unnecessary, having learned that they were all destroyed by the fortunes of war.

The impoverished condition of the finances of the State preclude the possibility of appropriations being made, such as will be requisite for erecting suitable buildings for this Institution, except, perhaps, some

small buildings for temporary use, and which may hereafter be used for workshops, etc., by the Institution, as indicated by the board of trustees in their report to his Excellency Gov. Humphreys, which is herewith filed and asked to be made a part of this report.

We would recommend that the annual appropriations now made by law to this Institution be used by the said board of trustees for the purpose of boarding and tuition of the indigent deaf-mutes until such time as the State may be able to put the Institution again into successful operation.

In examining into the facts as presented in relation to the burning of the building by the Federal forces, and the general destruction of the property of the Institution, we find nothing to allege in condemnation of the trustees and managers of the Institution, but, on the contrary, we verily believe they did the best they could under the circumstances. The destruction of the property is a calamity much to be deplored, especially at such a time as this, when the treasury of the State is empty and the people of the State unable to bear the weight of a heavy taxation.

We still recommend this unfortunate class of our fellow-creatures to the fostering care of the State. She has adopted them, and through weal or woe, riches or poverty, she ought to do the best she can for them. And although we cannot recommend appropriations at the present crisis of our affairs for the purpose of erecting an asylum for them on a magnificent scale, yet we would not have you for a moment lose sight of this important object and its consummation at the earliest possible time consistent with paramount public interest.

P. H. NAPIER,
Chairman Senate Committee.
JNO. L. MILTON,
Chairman House Committee.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

JACKSON, *October* 21, 1865.

To His Excellency B. G. HUMPHREYS,
Governor of Mississippi:

Having received from you a note enquiring if we had a report to offer, and also asking us for any suggestions we might be able to make in regard to a future policy, we promptly proceed to the discharge of the duty assigned us.

The Institution of the Deaf and Dumb had been, under its former managers, justly a matter of pride to the State. It had clearly been conducted to a success, and stood a proud exemplification of the generosity of the State and the energy and capacity of her citizens. In this condition war found this benevolent Institution.

Soon the thunder of artillery was heard in our land; battles were fought and blood flowed as a great river. Our mangled soldiers came pouring into our city, and every house that could be used for a hospital was demanded, and these poor God-stricken creatures were turned from their comfortable home to make room for the bleeding soldier. This was done cheerfully by the managers; the soldier must be cared for, and

the deaf-mute, for a time, turned over to his former friends. It was war, inexorable war, which demanded this sacrifice; there was no help for it, no avoiding it. As time rolled on, our advancing foe reached our city, carrying the torch in one hand, the sword in the other. Black desolation marked his march, and our noble Institution did not escape. It was levelled to the ground and left a smouldering mass. Apparatus, implements, fences, and every appurtenance shared the fate of the buildings, and all that we have left is the land.

This is the brief history of the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb. * * * We must begin humbly, and perseveringly push on until, by energy and prudence, prosperity shall again dawn upon us. In the meantime we propose (as the law now allows) to send the orphans to the cheapest and best Institution in our reach. * * * The above is most respectfully submitted.

A. B. CABANISS,
GEO. L. POTTER,
W. Q. POINDEXTER,
Trustees of Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

The provisions made in a part of an act quoted above continued till February 13, 1869. Up to this date the Institution was entirely dependent upon the whims of the legislature, as that body could have abolished it at any time. Fortunately for the deaf, when the constitution of Mississippi, which was adopted in 1869, was drawn up, some friend was thoughtful enough to secure their interest by the enactment of the following clause, viz:

It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide by law for the support of institutions for the education of the deaf, dumb, and blind.

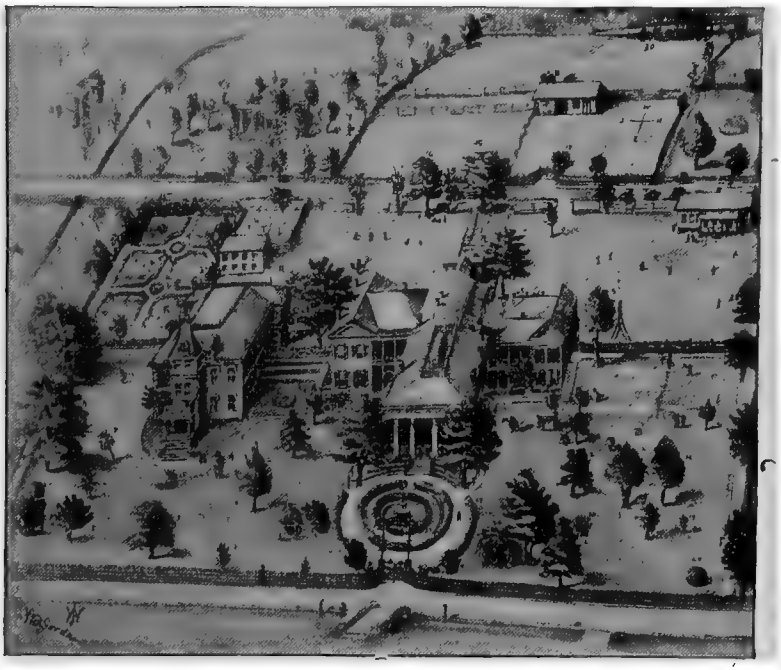
This provision was re-enacted in the constitution of 1890; consequently the education of the deaf of Mississippi is an assured fact until this part of her organic law is repealed.

In obedience to this provision, the legislature of 1871 reorganized and rebuilt the Institution, and its history has been one of continual progress from that day to this. Under the act authorizing the rebuilding of the Institution, Gov. Alcorn appointed a board of trustees, which proceeded at once to purchase grounds and buildings.

After visiting various sites in Jackson and other cities, the property now occupied, and at that time owned by Mrs. Edward Yerger, and some adjoining, was secured for $26,000 in State warrants.

The board met July 8, 1871, and elected Dr. J. L. Carter, then a member of the board, as principal. The school was opened on December 1, 1871, and in his first report, December

31, Dr. Carter gives the names of nine pupils who had entered, and stated there were thirty-five applications on file. His second annual report shows that forty-five had been received. In this report, December, 1872, the principal recommends the introduction of articulation teaching, but the fact is noticeable that it was just ten years till this department was inaugurated. The next report of Dr. Carter gives the names of fifty pupils received, and in 1875 forty-three.



THE MISSISSIPPI INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB. DEPARTMENT FOR WHITE PUPILS.

Before the next annual report was made, Dr. Carter resigned, and in referring to that subject the board said: "The Institution continued under the efficient management of its former principal, Dr. J. L. Carter, until October 23, 1876, at which time, very much to the regret of all interested in its prosperity, he tendered his resignation and removed to another State." Dr. M. S. Craft, a member of the board of trustees, was put in charge of the Institution during the interim. On the 16th of November following, Mr. Charles H. Talbot, for many years

a successful teacher in the Kentucky Institution, was appointed to fill this vacancy.

The next December forty pupils were reported as having been received during the year. Mr. Talbot was confronted with a large deficit hanging over the Institution. The board asked for $12,386 with which to liquidate this debt and carry the Institution through the next year. It appears the legislature appropriated only $10,182, but by the careful management and judicious purchases of Mr. Talbot the indebtedness was

J. R. DOBYNS, M. A.

paid, and all expenditures for the year were met and a balance was reported of $700. This report shows forty-one pupils present. In 1877 an amendment to the constitution changes the sessions of the legislature from annual to biennial. The next report appeared in 1878, and seventy-one pupils had been received during that time. In the summer of 1878, it will be remembered, the terrible epidemic of yellow fever visited this city, and the school was not opened till December. This is Mr. Talbot's last report, December, 1879. Before another biennial term passed, he tendered his resignation, to take effect March 1, 1881, and returned to his native State, where he has

enjoyed the quiet and comfort of an elegant country home and indulged in the luxuriant abundance of a magnificent Kentucky blue-grass farm. Mr. Talbot was a Christian man of great force of character and splendid financial ability, and was successful in carrying the Institution through the most trying financial period of the State's history.

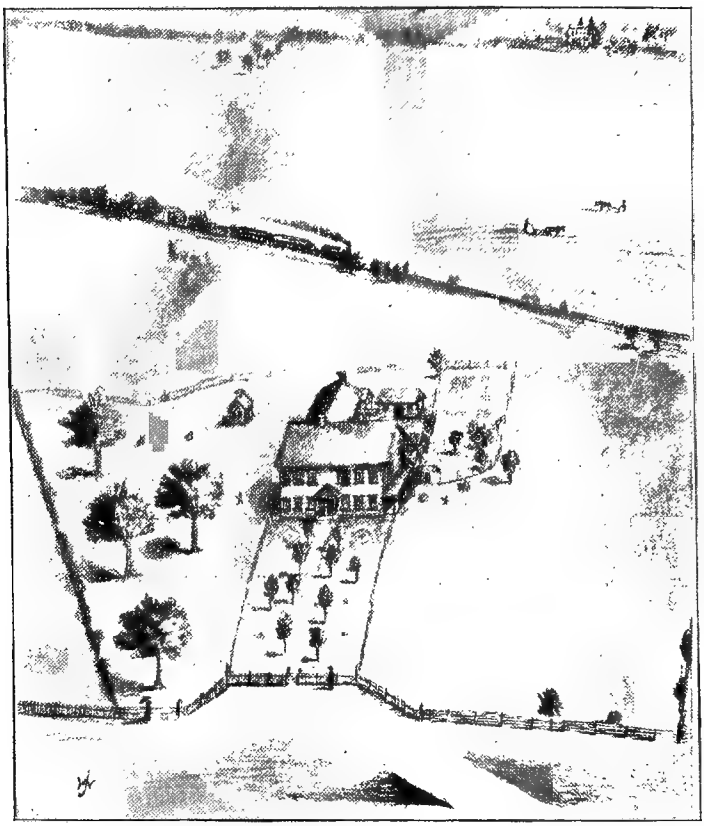
On January 10, 1881, Mr. J. R. Dobyns, the present incumbent, was elected to succeed Mr. Talbot, and entered upon his duties March 1 following.

During the biennial term ending December 31, 1881, there were received ninety-two pupils, and sixty-eight reported present at that time. In his report for 1880 and 1881, the superintendent recommended the introduction of articulation teaching, the teaching of trades, the purchase of more ground, and the erection of a school building, and provision for the education of colored deaf, all of which recommendations were adopted by the board and provided for by the legislature. The printing office was opened, and on April 1, 1882, the publication of the *Deaf-Mute Voice* was begun, which has continued, with the exception of a few months in the latter part of 1889 and the beginning of 1890. The teaching of articulation was begun in November, 1882, by Miss Mossie McGann, whose successful history of six years' teaching in this Institution and whose untimely death in 1889 are still fresh in the memory of the profession. The separate department for colored pupils was opened October 1, 1882, and has continued to grow during the ten years of its existence.

In December, 1883, an epidemic of typhoid fever prevailed in the Institution, and, continuing to grow more and more serious, the school was dismissed in March, 1884. Though there were many cases of the fever, there was but one death. The entire history of the Institution records only six deaths among the pupils while in school. There were under instruction in 1882 and 1883 eighty pupils, with seventy-nine present when the report for those years was made. During 1884 and 1885 there were enrolled one hundred and ten, with eighty present December 31, 1885.

About this time the De l'Epée Literary Society was organized for the pupils, and has continued its regular monthly meetings, much to the entertainment and profit of its members. In April, 1886, the Sixth Conference of Principals and Superintendents was held here, which became an important part of

the history of this Institution. There were present at this Conference representatives from twenty-four States and two Provinces of Canada. This Conference was signalized as the "GALLAUDET CONFERENCE," in which was celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of THOMAS HOPKINS GALLAUDET, the founder of the education of the deaf in America.



MISSISSIPPI INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB. DEPARTMENT FOR COLORED PUPILS.

The enrollment for the period covered by the report made in December, 1887, was ninety for 1886 and ninety-three for 1887, with seventy-six present at that writing. There were received in 1888 ninety-six, and in 1889 ninety-five, with eighty-four present at the close of that year. There were enrolled in 1890 one hundred, and in 1891 ninety-five, with eighty-two

present when the report was made. There were received in 1892 ninety-one, and up to this writing, in 1893, ninety-three have been admitted.

This Institution is supported entirely by appropriations made by the legislature and has never received a donation or bequest.

It is free to all the deaf of the State who cannot be taught in the public schools; the age of admission and time of remaining under instruction have been very wisely left to the discretion of the board of trustees. The course of study is about what is taught in the public schools of the State, and the average pupil who remains nine or ten sessions is well equipped for the battle of life. The combined system is the one in use. It is the constant aim of the management to supplement their education with some useful trade, so that they will go out into the world producers instead of consumers.

Brief as this history is, it required days of searching among the musty records of state, and should its friends find any material omissions or mistakes it is hoped they will attribute them to incomplete records and the limited time allowed for its preparation.

Thus ends a brief account of the record made by this Institution, which record would, undoubtedly, make an important and interesting chapter in a complete history of Mississippi.

Let the deaf of Mississippi uncover their heads and lift up their hearts in gratitude for the rivers of blessings that have been flowing from this Institution for all these years.

APPENDIX.

THE LAW GOVERNING THE MISSISSIPPI INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Annotated Code.

CHAPTER 64.

2320 (678). *Name and Franchise.*—The Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, heretofore established at Jackson, shall continue to exist, for the purposes of its establishment, under the name of "Institute for the Deaf and Dumb," with power to receive and hold property, real and personal, for its benefit, and to accept and use, as provided by law, all bequests, devises, and donations made to it; and it shall continue to enjoy the rights and privileges conferred on it by law, and such as are necessary to accomplish the purposes of its establishment.

2321. *Parts of Chapter for Institute for the Blind Applied.*—Every section, except the first, of the chapter on "Institute for the Blind" shall apply to the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb as fully as if inserted here, changing the word "blind" to "deaf" wherever it occurs.

2311 (670). *Government; Trustees.*—The government of the Institute is vested in a board of five trustees, to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of two years and until successors are appointed.

2312 (671). *Vacancies; Removals.*—The Governor may remove any trustee for cause, and he may fill all vacancies occurring during a recess of the Senate.

2313 (672). *President of the Board; Quorum.*—The Governor is *ex officio* president of the board of trustees; but in his absence the board may select a president for the time. A majority of the trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but when a bare majority is present, the concurrence of all will be necessary.

2314 (674). *Powers of Trustees.*—The board of trustees may adopt all needful rules and regulations for the government of the Institute, and may regulate the number and fix the salaries of under officers and teachers, and prescribe the duties of all officers and teachers and the course of instruction.

2315 (675). *None but Residents Admitted.*—The board of trustees shall not admit into the Institute a person who is not a *bona fide* resident of this State, and who is not of good moral character.

2316 (675). *Board and Tuition; Free Pupils.*—The board of trustees shall fix the amount to be paid by pupils for board and tuition and the terms of admission and times of payment; and it shall admit free of all charges, upon the certificate of the county superintendent of education, all indigent deaf persons who are eligible.

2317. *Superintendent.*—There shall be a superintendent of the Institute, to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of

the Senate, for a term of two years, and he may be removed by the Governor for cause. All vacancies occurring during the recess of the Senate shall be filled by the Governor.

2318. *Same; His Duties.*—The duties of the superintendent shall be prescribed by the board of trustees, and he shall have general control over and responsibility for the management of the Institute and the care of its property. He shall make an annual report to the board of trustees, up to the first day of October, in such form as the board shall prescribe, and, in particular, giving the statistics for the preceding year.

2319 (676). *Report of Trustees to Legislature.*—The board of trustees shall make a report, through the Governor, every two years to the legislature, setting forth a full statement of its official acts and of the condition and progress of the Institute, with such recommendations as it may deem proper, and containing a detailed report of all receipts and expenditures for the two preceding fiscal years.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF BOARDS OF TRUSTEES.

Members of Boards.

Messrs.	W. B. Smart	1854–1856
	F. C. Jones	1854–1856
	S. Pool	1854 1856
	Jo Bell	1856–1857
	W. W. Divine	1856 1857
	John T. Hull	1856-1857
	A. B. Cabaniss	1856–1865
	W. H. Brown	1856–1865
	F. S. Hunt	1857–1865
	W. Q. Poindexter	1868–——
	R. J. Alcorn	1871–1874
	Geo. C. McKee	1871–1872
	M. S. Craft	1871–1878, 1884–1888
	E. W. Cabaniss	1871–1874
	C. Caldwell	1871–1874
	C. A. Foster	1871–1872
	J. A. Kausler	1872–1874
	R. L. Saunders	1874–1878, 1890-1893
	G. D. Sidway	1874 1880
	John Galbreath	1874-1875
	B. H. Gottrell	1874–1875
	H. M. Taylor	1874–1882, 1890 1893
	John Hunter	1878-1893
	S. Gwin	1880 1882
	Frank Johnston	1879-1883
	G. K. Harrington	1882–1884
	D. N. Barrows	1882–1893
	E. Watkins	1884–1888
	S. S. Carter	1888–1890
	S. S. Calhoon	1888–1893

Presidents of Boards.

Messrs.	W. B. Smart	1854–1856
	Jo Bell	1856–1861
	A. B. Cabaniss	1861–1865
Govs.	R. J. Alcorn, Ex Officio	1871–1872
	R. C. Powers, "	1872–1873
	Adelbert Ames, "	1873–1875
	J. M. Stone, "	1875–1882, 1890–1893
	Robert Lowry, "	1882–1890

Secretaries of Boards.

Messrs.	W. H. Brown	1856–——
	W. Q. Poindexter	————
	C. A. Foster	1871–1872
	J. A. Kausler	1872–1875
	J. A. Galbreath	1875–1878
	R. L. Saunders	1878–1888, 1890–1893
	S. S. Carter	1888–1890

Treasurers of Boards.

Messrs.	John H. Hull	1856–1857
	W. H. Brown	1857–1865
	C. A. Foster	1871–1871
	W. H. Vasar	1871–1875
	H. M. Taylor	1875–1876
	W. L. Heminway, Ex Officio	1876–1890
	J. J. Evans, Ex Officio	1890–1893

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

Principals and Superintendents.

John H. Gazly (deaf)	1854–1855
Mr. Momfort (deaf)	1855–1855
Rev. A. Pomroy	1856–1856
A. K. Martin, M. A	1856–1860
A. G. Scott, M. A	1860–1862
J. L. Carter, M. D	1871–1876
Chas. H. Talbot, M. A	1876–1881
J. R. Dobyns, M. A	1881–1893

Teachers.

Mr. Bliss (deaf)	1856–1856
Mr. E. N. Bowes (deaf)	1856–1857
Mr. L. W. Saunders (deaf)	1857–1862, 1871–1893
Mr. James Goodwin (deaf)	1859–1860
Miss Mary Head (deaf)	1859–1862
Mr. J. W. Scott (deaf)	1872–1893
Miss James (deaf)	1873–1873
Miss Mattie Brown (deaf)	1874–1874
Miss Ella Westgate	1875–1875
Miss Zora Hodges	1876–1876
Mrs. M. C. Young	1877–1893
Mr. Alfred Kearny (deaf)	1881–1893
Miss Mossie McGann, articulation	1882–1889
Miss Lulu E. Wharton, articulation	1889–1893
Mr. Hugh Erwin (deaf)	1890–1893
Miss Sarah McClure, articulation	1892–1893

Art Department.

Mr. W. A. Jordan	1884–1893

Domestic Department.—Matrons.

Mrs. Sue Lindsey	1854–1855
Mrs. French	1855–1856
Mrs. A. Pomroy	1856 1856
Mrs. E. A. Adams	1857–1859
Mrs. Caroline Allen	1859–1860
Mrs. A. G. Scott	1860–1862
Miss E. A. Cabaniss	1871–1872, 1876–1893
Mrs. L. E. Carter	1872–1876
Miss Annie Morse, assistant (deaf)	1890–1893
Mrs. K. B. Wright, Col. Dept	1882–1883
Mrs. J. H. Allen, " "	1883–1886
Mrs. Addie Rogers, " " (deaf)	1886–1891
Mrs. Ollie Erwin, " " (deaf)	1891–1893

NEEDLEWORK DEPARTMENT.

Miss KATE SWANN.....1879–1893
Miss ANNIE MORSE.....1891–1893

PHYSICIANS.

A. B. CABANISS, M. D.....1854–1862
M. S. CRAFT, M. D.....1871–1888
WIRT JOHNSTON, M. D.....1888–1893

FOREMEN OF PRINTING OFFICE.

L. L. MATTHEWS (deaf).....1882–1884
JOE G. BRADLEY (deaf).....1884–1886
J. B. MARMON.....1886–1888
CHARLES S. DEEM (deaf).....1890-1893

FOREMEN OF FARM.

CORDELL WRIGHT.....1882–1883
CLAUDE WINSLOW.....1883–1883
J. E. ROGERS (deaf).....1883–1891
J. S. ERWIN.....1891–1893

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB OF MISSISSIPPI AS TAKEN FROM THE REPORTS OF OFFICERS AND THE BOOKS OF STATE TREASURERS.

1854 and 1855.

Receipts from all sources	$11,184 51
Disbursed for all purposes	10,164 94
Balance	$1,019 57

1856.

Receipts from all sources	$2,324 16
Disbursed for all purposes	1,917 69
Balance	$406 47

1857.

Receipts from all sources	$12,306 35
Disbursed for all purposes	7,963 75
Balance	$4,342 60

1858 and 1859.

Receipts from all sources	$16,542 60
Disbursed for all purposes	15,911 60
Balance	$631 00

1860 and 1861.

Receipts from all sources	$15,631 00
Disbursed for all purposes	15,388 06
Balance	$242 94

1862–1870.

Receipts from all sources	$32,150 00
Disbursed for all purposes	32,150 00

(Records very incomplete.)

1871.

Receipts from all sources	$55,000 00
Disbursed for all purposes	46,071 56
Balance	$8,928 44

(Institution rebuilt this year.)

1872.

Receipts from all sources	$18,953 44
Disbursed for all purposes	16,202 73
Balance	$2,750 71

1873.

Receipts from all sources	$17,750 71
Disbursed for all purposes	15,413 40
Balance	$2,337 31

1874.

Receipts from all sources	$15,000 00
Disbursed for all purposes	15,000 00
Indebtedness	2,283 97

1875.

Receipts from all sources	$12,909 30
Disbursed for all purposes	12,909 30
Indebtedness	1,581 49

1876.

Receipts from all sources	$9,000 00
Disbursed for all purposes	9,000 00
Indebtedness	1,386 00

1877.

Receipts from all sources	$10,182 05
Disbursed for all purposes	9,421 05
Balance	$761 00

1878 and 1879.

Receipts from all sources	$18,420 21
Disbursed for all purposes	18,420 21

1880 and 1881.

Receipts for all purposes	$21,838 94
Disbursed for all purposes	21,838 94
Indebtedness	1,352 71

(Addition made for colored pupils.)

1882 and 1883.

Receipts from all sources	$52,220 46
Disbursed for all purposes	50,772 14
Balance	$1,448 32

(School building and Institution for colored pupils built.)

1884 and 1885.

Receipts from all sources	$39,454 15
Disbursed for all purposes	38,906 50
Balance	$547 65

1886 and 1887.

Receipts from all sources	$28,696 51
Disbursed for all purposes	28,696 51
Indebtedness	825 00

1888 and 1889.

Receipts from all sources	$28,874 86
Disbursed for all purposes	28,874 86

1890 and 1891.

Receipts from all sources	$37,465 65
Disbursed for all purposes	37,035 65
Balance	$270 00

1892.

Receipts from all sources	$17,750 00
Disbursed for all purposes	17,750 00
Indebtedness	485 60

RECAPITULATION.

1854–1892.

Received from all sources	$473,654 90
Disbursed for all purposes	449,808 89

ALLA BUREAU

WASHINGTON, D.C.